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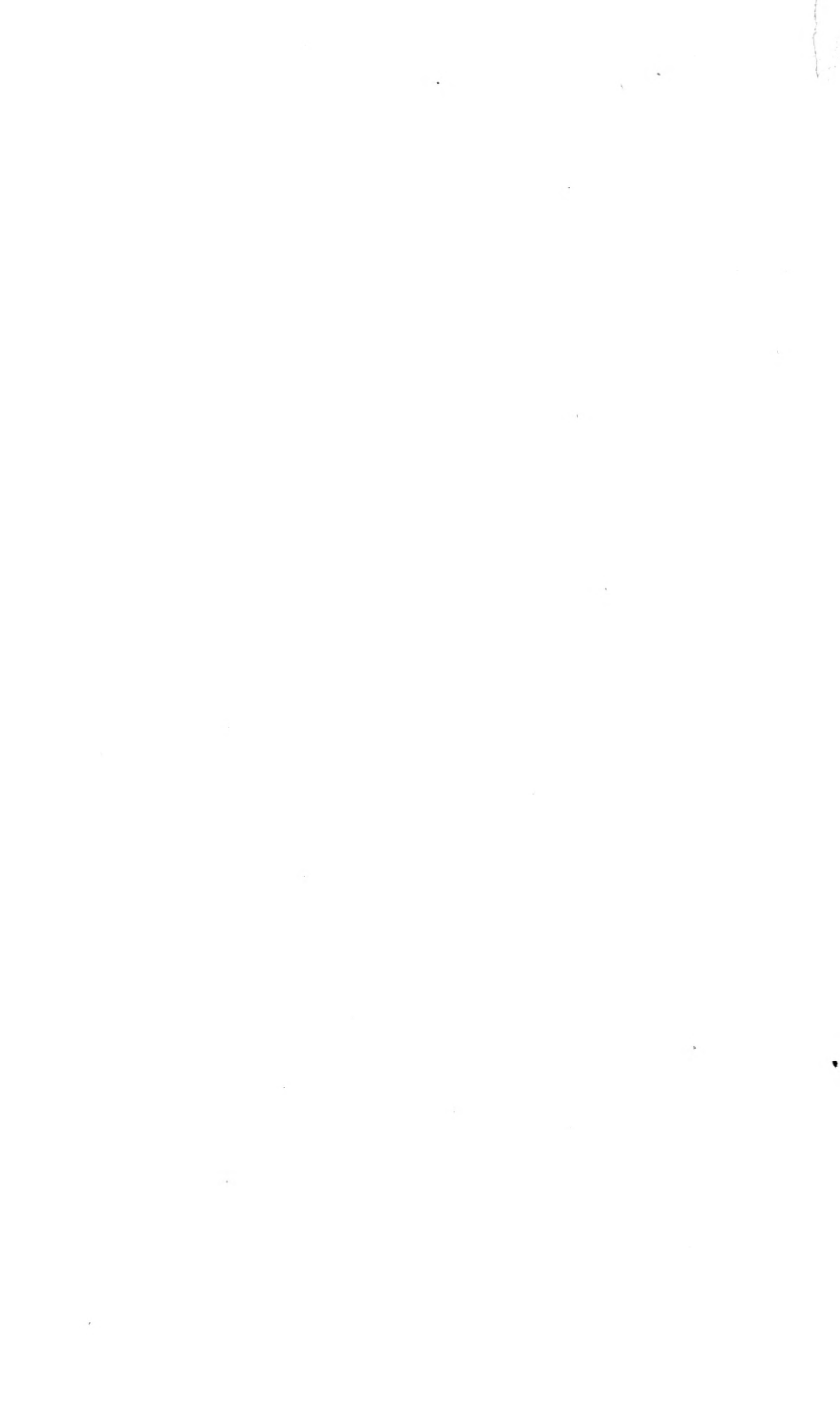
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Humane Advocate

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and

Quotations

VOLUME VII

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QUOTATIONS

If we are ever going to do justice to the lower races, we must get rid of the antiquated notion of a "great gulf" fixed between them and mankind, and must recognize the common bond of humanity that unites all living beings in one universal brotherhood.
—Henry S. Salt.

AT CHRYSTEMESSE-TYDE

Two sorrie Thynges there be—

Ay, three:

A Neste from which ye Fledglings have been taken,

A Lambe forsaken,

A redde leaf from ye Wilde Rose rudely shaken.

Of gladde Thynges there be more—

Ay, four,

A Larke above ye old Neste blithely singing,

A Wilde Rose clinging

In safety to a Rock, a Shepherd bringing

A Lambe, found, in his armes, and Chrystemesse

Bells a-ringing.

—W. L. F.

JANUARY

Janus am I: oldest of potentates!

Forward I look and backward, and below

I count—as god of avenues and gates—

The years that through my portals come and go.

I block the roads and drift the fields with snow,

I chase the wild-fowl from the frozen fen;

My frosts congeal the rivers in their flow,

My fires light up the hearths and hearts of men.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The moral duty of man consists in imitating the moral goodness and beneficence of God manifested in the creation toward all His creatures. That seeing, as we daily do, the goodness of God to all men, it is an example calling upon all men to practice the same toward each other; and consequently that everything of persecution, of revenge, between man and man, and everything of cruelty to animals is a violation of moral duty!—Thomas Paine.

Plutarch—the Happy Philosopher—did more than any other writer of antiquity to build up character by diffusing the radiance of noble deeds. His essays devoted to animals, three in number, are veritable mines of noble humane sentiment.—Countess Cesaresco.

Every child should have mud pies, grasshoppers and tadpoles, wild strawberries, acorns and pine cones, trees to climb and brooks to wade in, sand and snakes, huckleberries and hornets, and any child who has been deprived of these has been deprived of the best part of his education.—Luther Burbank.

Man is dependent upon animals, daily, hourly; then, should not these creatures, without which we could hardly exist, have a right to just treatment?—Marriot.

All animals distrust man,—and in this they are not far from wise; but if once they are sure that he will not harm them, they become so confiding that one must be a barbarian to misuse this confidence.—Rousseau.

HIEROGLYPHS

All animals are living hieroglyphs.
The dashing dog and stealthy-stepping cat,
Hawk, bull and all that breathe mean something more
To the true eye than all their shapes show; for all
Were made in love, and made to be beloved.
—Bailey's "Festus."

He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.
—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

That is the most perfect government under which a wrong to the humblest is an affront to all.—Solon.



RECEPTION TENDERED BY CHINESE MERCHANTS TO THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION,
SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 5 1911.

Humane Advocate

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No. 1

CHILD SAVING IN LOUISIANA

HON. JAMES A. BLAFFER.

[One of the last of the "Old Guard" with Mr. John G. Shortall in the cause of humanity; and for many years President of the Louisiana S. P. C. C.]

The Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized in the City of New Orleans, in February, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Clay, a Methodist minister, the first meeting taking place in the Dryades Methodist Episcopal Church, on February 14th, 1892. Dr. Clay was chosen its first President, and for many years he was in fact the Society, when in a few years he was compelled to give up his clerical duties and devote his entire time to the affairs of the Society. He was instrumental in placing upon the statute books many good laws for the benefit of the children. In fact, the Society owes its existence and ultimate success to Dr. Clay's personal efforts: After building it up to a successful point he saw the advantage of a country home and purchased a large piece of property at Beauvoir, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi sound, some eighty miles from New Orleans, where the waifs of the city were sent for many years. After Dr. Clay's death in August, 1900, it was deemed advisable to close and dispose of the Beauvoir property and again establish the Society's headquarters in the city of New Orleans.

In 1904 a new home was established in a thickly settled part of the city, on

Basin street, when Mr. Thomas H. Agnew was chosen as Superintendent, and an agreement was then entered into with the city of New Orleans, whereby the Boys' House of Refuge, hitherto maintained by the City, would be abolished, and the children committed to that institution, be turned over to our Society.

This move threw a great deal of work upon the Society, and again compelled us to look for larger quarters. The present home, occupying an entire square of ground fronting the Mississippi river, in the lower limits of the city, was purchased, the old plantation home standing thereon was improved and added to, enabling us to accommodate some 150 boys. It is supplied with three large school rooms, dormitories, out-buildings, and ample space for play grounds, representing at this time an investment of over \$50,000.

This institution is solely for the care of white boys, the colored boys being assigned to separate quarters, provided with ample grounds and buildings. Here every possible attention is given, and discipline maintained the same as at the white home.

In these two institutions the Society maintains on an average two hundred boys, entailing an expenditure

during 1910 of about \$17,000, of which sum the city contributes \$10,000, and the balance is made up by a membership of about five hundred men, women and children, and donations from friends and sympathizers.

The white home is supplied with three and the colored with two experienced teachers, detailed by the City Board of Education; and the boys are taught the various branches of a sound common school education. They are taught sound morals, and to distinguish between right and wrong, and when old enough we secure them positions. In a limited way the boys are taught some knowledge of practical trades and truck farming; in fact everything possible is done for their welfare and to start them aright in the battle of life.

The cherished object of the Society, which is still to be accomplished, is the establishment of an adequate Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Louisiana, and while there is at present a small state institution established at Monroe, La., capable of caring for about one hundred boys, experience, however, has shown that we shall need an institution to hold at least one thousand boys, which when properly managed could be made self-supporting, where bad boys would not only be made good, but the cost of their reform could be maintained by their own labor.

During the past five years we have protected and sheltered 2,542 children, of which number 1,290 were colored, and 1,252 white, most of them homeless and destitute.

Apart from this actual work in caring for the children, the Society has done much in improving the laws of the state with reference to children. The law of Louisiana, fashioned on that of Massachusetts, compelling recreant husbands to support their wives and children, or go to jail,

was written by the Society's officers, and under the administration of the Juvenile Court, yields to deserted wives a revenue of near \$50,000 a year. The Juvenile Court Law, admitted to be the most perfect of its kind in the United States, was prepared by a committee from our Board of Directors, of which our good friend, Mr. Thomas D. Flynn, was Chairman. It may be said that he is the author of the law. To the Society then the public owes the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Louisiana, as it not only prepared the law, but when the court went into operation, the books, the blanks and forms were prepared under the guidance and direction of the Society's committee.

Our officers are constantly on the alert, and after the junk-dealers, always so ready to offer a market for stolen wares; the liquor dealer, ever so ready to entice minors; the dealers in obscene pictures, the moving picture shows, so frequently the despoilers of childhood, are continually under our notice, and all are rigorously prosecuted and punished when found guilty. Our Superintendent's office is in the Juvenile Court Building; he is present at all trials, and the best of feeling and harmony exist between the Society's and court officers. A complete history is kept of every case, even though there may be no prosecution. Our files and records are thus kept exact and complete, and always referred to, either for information or for reference by the court or the police. The police are ever ready to assist us, and have detailed a special and competent officer, to assist our officers in their work.

The Society is managed by a board of twenty-one directors, seven of whom are ladies.

HUMANE EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

BY EDWARD HYATT

Superintendent Public Schools State of California

The state of California has officially and fully recognized the value and the necessity of this branch of education. By statute regularly enacted it has been given full rank with the list of branches prescribed for all the schools of the state. So far as legislative recognition is concerned, humane education stands on the same plane as "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" and the other time-honored subjects of that kind. I wish it were as easy to engrave upon the hearts of the young people as upon the statute books.

In carrying these messages of civilization from the statute books to the children, translating them on the way so that those who run may read, we are entirely dependent upon the 12,000 public school teachers who are now working for our commonwealth. It is only as we can interest *them*, kindle life and light and enthusiasm in *them*, that we can hope to see these things reappear in the children. Twelve thousand teachers are quite as varied in their capacities, aptitudes, sensibilities as 12,000 human beings in any other walk of life; and we must expect to have an infinite variety of them in response to our stimuli for humane education. Some do much; some do little; some do nothing. It even comes to pass that some do *less* than nothing. For that is the way of the world.

If I were asked for an expression of sentiment, conviction, right now, I should try to say to my teachers something like this:

"My friends, it is our duty to take hold of this matter of humane education and each in his fashion find some way to pass it on to the children whose future welfare we are to

serve. It is our duty to do this even when we do not know much about it or do not care much about it. It is the law of the land. More than that, we may be sure that it is a good and useful thing, else it would not have had the strength and vitality to push its way so far and so long. Humane education should be taken up by us, not alone for the benefit of the animal life that we seek to protect, but for the sake of the *human* life to which our profession is specially dedicated. It is directed at *good citizenship* and therein it surely deserves our best attention.

"For look you, kindness is *necessary* for him who would live successfully and happily with *others*; and it is *necessary* for the young people we are training to *live* with their fellows—that is *civilization*; that is the state we are training them for. The law of the tooth and the claw, the brutal and unfeeling spirit, peculiarly unfits them for life in harmony with a civilized environment.

"A humane man is a better *citizen* than the one who is not. He is more useful and successful and the people about him are made happier by his influence and service as a citizen.

"A great and splendid man, whose name is known around the world, started to drive with a casual visitor, and reminded him that he had no *whip*. 'I need no whip,' came the earnest response. 'I talk to my horses. I do not *beat* them.'

"This is a very simple little story; but does it not present a view of the *good citizen*, of the kind in whom we should have *confidence*, who would be *valuable* to his neighborhood and useful to his state? It illustrates a point that we do not always see—that *brutality* is losing its cash value. It is no longer a part of the citizen who is best fitted for life in the world.

"Now here, as it seems to me, is

a truth that looms larger the longer we look at it; it is possible for those who deal with young children to utter words that they will never forget, to paint ideas that remain with them and affect them through *life*. Many a man and woman has carried some such simple story freshly in mind for three score years and has shaped his course by it a thousand times.

"I would not urge you to hunt for a formal textbook upon humane education; nor to set a certain hour and day for a stiff and unnatural lesson. I would not prescribe the keeping of notebooks nor the giving of *examinations*. I would not try to saw it up to fit our educational bedstead at all.

"Rather, I would beg all the teachers of the state to get the spirit of this great movement into their thoughts, to grasp it, to *feel* it. I would have them absorb a fund of *sentiment* to have on tap, sentiment enriched by incident, song and story. I would have them ready for the *word fitly spoken in season*. Then the rest of it will take care of itself. The stream cannot rise above its source but if it has a chance it will rise nearly to its source.

"I would carefully counsel you, also, always to temper your enthusiasm with the cold drops of *common sense*. When you are teaching in Butchertown, don't undertake a campaign against the eating of meat. *Enthusiasm* is everything. I would not chill it. Without it we should get nowhere. Yet it must be attended by Common Sense as a handmaiden. 'Twill from many a folly free us.'

"To my mind, the most effective agent in creating a sentiment of kindness and sympathy is the *Story*. Who of us has not been affected by Old Dog Tray? Or the hound who died by his master's hand while trying to warn him? Or the faithful horse who fell in the effort to save his mas-

ter from fire or flood? These things, when dropped into our hearts at the psychological moment, never leave us where they found us. They are *re-agents*, and they seem to change the chemical makeup of our *thoughts*. Literature is *rich* in stories. He who will hunt them can make them his own.

"Again, the teacher has an opportunity to put into the hearts of the coming generation an appreciation of the cruelty and barbarity of thoughtless *Fashion*. The enormous extent of the plume industry and its effect upon bird life; the atrocities upon animal life caused by the use of *furs*; even the wasteful and dangerous destruction of the nation's living *trees* has a place in this connection.

"It all looks toward better citizenship; toward more harmonious adaptation of humanity to its surroundings; toward a happier and more useful civilization. As such, it is worth the thought and the effort of those to whom the state has entrusted its citizens of tomorrow. Moreover, the state has especially placed it in our hands. It is our duty. How shall we acquit ourselves of it?"

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for listening to the tale of the schoolmaster. My intent is to assure you that I appreciate and value the humane cause and pledge my faithful service to it so far as it lies within my power to serve.

WOODS IN WINTER

As wanes the day—in all her beauty then
The pale young moon comes forth, and from
her light
Strange shadows, weird and indistinct,
appear
And disappear among the dark tree boles,
When timid hare and furry rabbit wild
Run scamp'ring to their nearby covets safe.
Oh! Forests! Winter Forests, cold and still,
Within your heart, melodious and true
The voice of Nature to her children speaks!
—Josephine Canning.

MICHIGAN STATE MEETING

The Michigan State Humane Association held its fifth annual meeting on October 27 and 28, 1911, at Saginaw, Mich.

Delegates came from many points in the state and the meeting was counted a great success.

The opening address was made by Mr. Stewart, mayor of Saginaw, to which Mr. Carl G. Kleinstuck, president of the association, responded.

Following is the complete program:

Friday, 2 P. M.

Address of welcome, Hon. George W. Stewart, the mayor of Saginaw.

Response, Carl G. Kleinstuck, Kalamazoo.

Reading minutes of last convention and meeting of executive committee.

Report of secretary.

Report of treasurer.

Report of committees.

Appointment of new committees.

Address by J. C. Richardson, Jackson, Mich., subject, "Michigan Foremost in Humanity Work Among the States."

Address by Ira W. Jayne, superintendent S. P. C. C., Detroit, subject, "Boarding Dependent Children With Private Families."

Discussion on above address.

Address by Mrs. Anna Walter, Marcellus, subject, "Woman's Sphere in Humane Work."

Discussion.

Address by Miss Helen McGregor, Bay City, subject, "Humane Education in Public Schools."

Friday, 7:30 P. M.

Address by Hon. William B. Mershon, Saginaw, subject, "Preservation of Our Wild Life."

General discussion as to the value of humane teachings in schools and as to what should be taught, led by William E. Talmadge, Grand Rapids.

Saturday, 8 A. M.

Report of committee on nominations.

Election of officers.

Appointment of committee on resolutions.

Appointment of committee on legislation.

Report of local Humane and Audubon societies.

Address by George A. H. Scott, secretary Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, subject, "National Humane Legislation."

Address by James F. Hill, Detroit, subject, "The Old Horse Problem."

Saturday, 1:30 P. M.

President Carl G. Kleinstuck will read the paper given by Guy Richardson at the meeting of American Humane Association, San Francisco, entitled "Value of Press Publicity in Humane Work."

Suggestions for strengthening local Humane societies of the state, by Mrs. Edith E. Munger, Hart.

Report of committee on resolutions.

Unfinished business.

Meeting of executive committee.

The officers of the association are: Carl G. Kleinstuck, Kalamazoo, president; Jefferson Butler, Detroit, secretary; B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor, treasurer.

**THE ELGIN HUMANE SOCIETY HOLDS
ANNUAL MEETING ON NO-
VEMBER 3, 1911**

Members of the Elgin Humane Society met November 3rd, 1911, and elected officers and transacted other business.

The officers elected were:

President—Ed. F. Mann.

First vice-president—E. E. Egler.

Second vice-president—Rev. H. Messner.

Secretary—Miss L. Marion Wilde.

Treasurer—Elmer E. Egler.

Directors for three years—Miss Mary Thorne, Alfred Dolby and George H. Andresen.

The society recommended that W. H. Kimball, Sr., be appointed as humane officer in this city. He has held this office for a number of years and has performed the duties in a most creditable manner. His name will be forwarded to the state organization with which the Elgin Society is affiliated.

The Elgin organization has performed good work the past year and has planned to continue its operation along similar lines the coming one.

CHILDREN FORM HUMANE SOCIETY AT BERWYN, ILLINOIS

In September last, a band of young people in the J. Sterling Morton School, at Berwyn, Ill., met together to talk over the possibility of forming a humane society. A committee called at the office of The Illinois Humane Society and received all the needed information about forming a society and reporting cruelty cases to the state organization, and were furnished with humane button badges and humane literature.

The first meeting was held September 24th, 1911, and was a great success. Dorothy Church was made President; Gene O'Brien, Secretary; Eunice Brandt, Treasurer; Phil Church, Sergeant-at-Arms; Katherine Andrews, Librarian; and seventeen members were enrolled, none of whom are over thirteen years of age. It was decided at this meeting that the first dollar acquired in the treasury should be used for a subscription to the "Humane Advocate;" and that a Christmas box should be made up by subscription among the members to be sent to some poor family as a gift from the Humane Society.

The following letter was received a month later, showing that the interest and growth of the Berwyn Junior Society is on the increase. An invitation to lecture before the Berwyn Society had been sent to the Secretary of the Illinois Society prior to this letter:

To the Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

No doubt you would like to hear of our last meeting, which was yesterday. Please come, and that is all you have to do except to talk. A bunch of people will meet you at the station. I should like to have you stay at my home for supper, and don't

disappoint us by not coming. We now have thirty-five members.

Enclosed is a check for one dollar and twelve cents. The dollar is for one subscription for your paper, the "Humane Advocate." The twelve cents are for a dozen humane buttons. Great preparations are being made for your coming. A teacher has asked the pupils of three rooms to come to the meeting. For our next meeting we are to have the use of our church. Those printed notices you gave us are tacked all over town.

Hoping you will come, I remain,

DOROTHY CHURCH.

And here is another letter from still another young humanitarian that shows how naturally the seed of kindness is transplanted from one place to another.

Glencoe, Ill., November 3rd, 1911.

To the Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society.

Dear Sir:—

I am a member of Dorothy Church's Humane Society of Berwyn, Ill., and I moved to Glencoe, Ill. As I wish to start a Society out here, will you please send me some humane buttons and booklets such as you need to start a humane society. Please send them as soon as possible because we want to begin Wednesday.

Yours sincerely,

HELEN E. PHELAN.

On Monday, November 13, 1911, the secretary of the State Society went to Berwyn, Ill., to attend a meeting of the Berwyn Humane Society.

The members in a body met the secretary at the station upon his arrival and escorted him to the church where the meeting was held. The secretary talked to the young people about practical methods of conducting their work, and the meeting was reported a great success.

Mr. G. A. H. Scott, Secretary Illinois Humane Society.

My dear Mr. Scott:

We are in deep obligation for your coming out to talk to us. I and the society thank you over and over again. There were fifty-seven present and we have now fifty members.

Enclosed please find money in stamps for fifteen Junior Humane Society buttons. About one dozen of the buttons will go as soon as I receive them.

Thanking you again and again for coming out, I remain,

DOROTHY CHURCH.
Berwyn, Illinois.

The following young people of Berwyn are enrolled as active members of the society:

Dorothy Church, President.
Eunice Branch, Treasurer.
Katherine Andrews, Librarian.
Irene O'Brien, Secretary.
Grace Bradford.
Mildred Gillen.
Marion Schroeder.
Verna Linblad.
Myrtle Cummings.
Irene Salb.
Gertrude Tukey.
Hazel Hane.
Edna Hane.
Emma Steinhäuser.
Helen Kirtley.
Joseph O'Brien.
Phil Church.
Helen Phelan.
Dorothy Phelan.
Carolyn Carlstrom.
Marian Kirtley.
Herbert Weick.
Le Roy Heimerick.
Ethel Miller.
Viola Berglund.
Catharine Collins.
Virginia Mott.
Ethel Hall.
Elizabeth Carlson.
Eunice Carlson.
Mildred Davison.
Helen Shortall.
Helen Munger.
Fred Miller.
Rollin Edgerton.
John Farrington.
John Shortall.
Dorothy Neweander.
Ethel Carlson.
Martin Nelson.

BEAVERS INSPIRE RESPECT

I have yet to meet the man who can walk for the first time through a beaver works, as the range of colony of beavers is called, and not feel something of the sentiment of human association.

It is a sensation very similar to what we feel when we come out unexpectedly into a woodland clearing after a long day spent in the unbroken solitudes.

I once stood with a learned professor of Columbia College on the bank of a stream in eastern Canada, and looked down on a freshly made beaver dam—one of the best in point of construction that I had ever seen. It was indeed a really stupendous affair for a beaver to have made. Built of alder poles and brush, weighted with mud and small stones, it was fifty feet long, six feet high and raised the level of the water by about sixty inches.

Seen from the upstream side it presented the appearance of a more or less evenly disposed array of short sticks protruding from a long mound of mud just level with the surface of the restrained water; from below the brushwood, supporting the dam proper, was plainly visible and the ingenuity of its placing at once apparent.

There was of course none of that "pile driving" or "lasket weaving" which at one time played so large a part in the picturesque descriptions by fanciful writers, but despite its roughness it was a really remarkable piece of animal engineering. My companion inspected it for several minutes in impressed silence.

"I should be afraid to kill a thing that knew so much," he said, thoughtfully.—*Pailey's Magazine.*

HORSE SENSE

The story comes to us from New Haven, Conn., of a horse that was left standing hitched to a big elm tree. Suddenly the animal was seen to prick up its ears, snort, draw back with sufficient force to break his hitching strap and then dash at break-neck speed down the street several hundred yards, where he drew up to the curb and settled down to a quiet doze.

Several people who witnessed the performance wondered what had excited the horse. A moment later the tree under which the horse had stood creaked and swayed, and then crashed to the ground. The horse had saved its own life.

Humane Advocate

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NOVEMBER, 1911.

HUMANE EDUCATION

The Winter season is the time of all others when we should look after the animals on our streets. To be sure they should receive good care and treatment at *all* seasons, but this is the time when it is cruelly unkind to neglect them. Winter imposes such pitifully hard conditions upon all the working and homeless animals exposed to it that the least we can do is to try to counteract its effect.

When the streets are coated with ice and swept by Arctic gales, we should look to our city's horses to see that they are properly shod and fed, and not overloaded or left to stand unblanketed. Owners of horses should give orders to this effect. Drivers should obey them. All violations should be reported to the Humane Society. It is not enough to deplore such offenses, but every person witnessing them should become a complainant. This may be easily and quietly done. For instance: A man noticed a horse in an overheated condition that had been left to stand unblanketed on a windy corner, one of these recent cold days. He said nothing to the driver but stepped to the phone and notified the Society, giving the name and number of the wagon and the location of the horse

at the time. A humane officer found the horse as reported (he would have gone to the company's stables to follow up the case had the horse been gone) and admonished the driver for his careless neglect and ordered him to blanket his horse. In this case, as often happens, the owner had provided a warm blanket for the horse, which the driver had been too lazy or indifferent to use. The owner was notified of the driver's neglect. The horse has been blanketed when he stands, ever since.

This method is simple, saving and satisfactory. Try it and see. Make it a rule to report all cases of cruelty to children and animals that come to your attention.

Horses are not the only sufferers during the winter months. The homeless cats and dogs are perhaps the saddest victims of the cold. With water frozen, food beyond their reach and no place to go, these distinctly domestic animals are of all creatures the most miserable and forlorn. The finder of such a cat or dog should either adopt it and give it food and shelter or else send it to one of the several Animal Refuges in Chicago, where it can be cared for until a good home is found for it, or be humanely destroyed. In case of injury or incurable disease, the latter is the merciful thing.

Even the birds have a desperate time to subsist when the woods and meadows are covered with snow and the natural foods are locked in Earth's ice-chest. Those who study their habits know that at such times the birds are obliged to make long flights to secure sufficient food to sustain life. When the heavy snows come, the poor dears seek their city friends for food and protection. Let us give them a warm welcome and some suet and bread crumbs in sweet charity's name.

Many there are who would go to the succor of our animal kind if they but realized their plight. This is the time for realization and action. Children are now being taught in the schools to think of the animals and to do for them—not as a mere duty but from a sense of love.

IN PASSING

Saturday, November 11th, was the warmest November day ever recorded for Chicago and vicinity. During that night the temperature took a dive of 48 degrees, and reappeared the next morning with a frigid cold in the teeth of the wind.

In one of the suburbs on the North Shore, that morning, a little colored girl was trudging along an icy path carrying a big basket of clothes that bent the tiny figure with its weight. People in great coats and furs complained of the searching cold; but the child clad in scant wraps and worn-out gloves walked bravely on.

At the cross-roads, a man came hurrying down the street bent on making the 8:04 train for town. As he overtook the child he suddenly stopped and took the basket from her half-frozen fingers, and together they went down the street. After some considerable distance the two stopped at a cottage door where the child and the basket disappeared, after which the man walked back to the "next" train. The unperturbed expression of his face indicated that he thought it better to miss a train than an opportunity to do a kindness.

That was all. But it was something to warm your heart—one of those great-little things that reveal the true humanitarian.

MANY CATS ABANDONED

St. Paul Humane Society Will Ask Next Legislature to Make Feline Desertion a Crime.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—So many cats have been abandoned by the residents of surrounding summer resorts that the St. Paul Humane Society has decided to appeal to the next legislature to make the abandonment of a cat a crime. At present the society is obliged to kill the cats. A large number will be chloroformed today. Massachusetts has a law that deals with the problem in that way.

The St. Paul society is not the only one that needs to appeal to its state legislature to make the abandonment of pets a crime. Perhaps no more subtle and serious cruelty is perpetrated than in this very way. It is a form of criminal carelessness that nothing but law will correct.

Most cruelty can be accounted for either by ignorance of the feelings and rights of others or by a malicious, revengeful spirit that seeks to do harm. The abandonment of pet animals cannot be classed under either head. Practiced as it is by people who have cared enough about animals to make them devoted household pets, it cannot be charged to ignorance of the habits and needs of the animals or to malicious intention toward them. It is a singular kind of cruelty that can scarcely be analyzed and stands unclassified in the category of crimes. The only explanation seems to be on the ground of temporary aberration of interest and responsibility—two things that right-minded people cannot afford to be without. In no other way can one account for the many cases that come to the attention of the humane societies, where people have gone away and left their own pet animals either shut in or shut out of their homes to starve or freeze to death. It is contemptible indifference—indifference to the suffering of the animal, indifference to the owners of property, indifference to

the comfort of the neighbors—and ought to be punishable by law.

Furthermore, there is absolutely no excuse for deserting animals, no matter what the circumstances. If it is not possible to take your cat and dog with you to your winter home in California or your summer place at the seashore, there are several humane alternatives: (1) Arrange with some friend to care for your pets at your expense until your return. (2) Place them in any one of the animal homes, shelters, farms or kennels, to be found in and about every city, where they may be boarded for a moderate fee per week. (3) If you are to be gone indefinitely and wish to give up possession of your pets, either give them away, place them on sale, or take them to an animal refuge where animals are fed and cared for until homes are found for them. (4) In case all else fails, ask the Humane Society or a nearby veterinary surgeon to put them humanely to death. This is the last resort, but even that is merciful treatment compared to abandonment.

The following true stories are "expert testimony" on the question of "Animals' Rights" and should win many votes for the kind and loyal treatment of the cat and the dog:

A cat is popularly supposed to have nine lives, but in addition to its own a Whitechapel cat has also nine humane lives to its credit. The cat in question had its home in premises in Commercial Road East, occupied by Messrs. S. Kirsten & Co., a firm of printers.

A fire broke out in the basement of the house in the early hours of the morning and, as a large quantity of celluloid was stored there, the building was quickly in a blaze. Sleeping in the rooms above were nine members of the Kirsten family—father, mother, four sons and two daughters, and Miss Lena Segal, an adopted daughter.

The old house cat was the first to become aware of the danger. It jumped upon the bed where Miss Segal was sleeping and roused her by frantically clawing

her hair. She brushed the cat aside, but it persisted in its efforts, actually biting her face until she was thoroughly wide awake. Through her the alarm was given to the whole family.

The faithful cat's warning came just in the nick of time, for the firemen had the greatest difficulty in rescuing the family from their awful predicament. Escape by the stairs was impossible, and the floors beneath them were a raging furnace of flames. By means of the fire escape the terrified inmates were safely lowered to the ground amid the cheers of the spectators—The Animal World, London.

To the intelligence of his dog, a mongrel, Church Dalzell, residing on a ranch near Buffalo, Wyo., owes his life. Dalzell has been employed at a logging camp in the mountains. While working three miles from the camp he was caught by a falling tree and pinned helpless to the earth, having sustained a broken leg and other injuries.

Realizing that he would quickly freeze to death unless his companions at the camp could be communicated with, Dalzell called his dog to him, tied a handkerchief to the animal's neck and bade it go back to camp. The dog at first refused, tearing at the bark of the tree that pinned his master down and howling in sympathy for the injured man. He finally bolted, however, and in less than a quarter of an hour appeared at the camp. There he showed such evident signs of distress that the loggers, noting the handkerchief tied to his neck, followed him, and were led to where Dalzell lay. The injured man was quickly moved to his ranch. The dog is not for sale.—Child and Animal Protection, Denver.

Our horse industry is the greatest agricultural industry of the world; it is a billion dollars greater than our cattle, hogs and sheep, and a billion dollars more than all our cereal crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. Great is the American horse, and chief of all is the American draft horse, that makes their great valuation.

Horses, farm and city. \$3,500,000,000
Cattle, sheep and hogs. 2,500,000,000
All grain crops, 1910. . . . 2,500,000,000
U. S. cotton crop. 1,000,000,000
Studs, herds and flocks. 6,000,000,000
Horses' annual increase 500,000,000

A GOOD INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY HANDSOME DIVIDENDS IN THE WAY OF PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 76 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members	No Fee	\$2



BURRO

AND STILL THE BURRO BRAYED

A cunning baby burro,
Packed in a wooden crate,
Was sent to us from Denver,—
Most captivating freight!

The children hailed his advent
With shouts of wildest joy,—
Who'd ever seen more novel
Or fascinating toy?

His wondrous ears, so ample,
His coat of tarnished gray,
Were food enough for comment,—
Till he began to bray!

But then, all else forgotten,
We listened, dumb with awe,
As swelled the lusty solo,
“Hee-haw, hee-haw, hee-haw.”

The thing soon lost its humor,
And we began to pray
For earthquake, flood or cyclone
To stop that burro's bray!

We tried our best to soothe him;
We fed him wisps of hay
And tempting lumps of sugar,—
In vain,—to still his bray.

The neighbors all grew peevish;
They came in crowds to see
What this unholy uproar
And clattering could be!

Then one advanced the the'ry
That, were his jaws fast tied,
He could not make a murmur
To save his callous hide!

And so we bound his mouthpiece
In most painstaking way,
And waited, apprehensively,—
To hear him calmly bray!

Another one had noted
A gentle wave of tail
Went with each vocal effort,—
It never seemed to fail.

Alas! tho'—weighted snugly,
His tail quite wagless stayed,
With unabated volume,
Our patient one still brayed!

We wired them to Denver:
“Please take your gift away;
We love the little burro
But cannot stand his bray!”

J. T.

**BURRO FLAGS A TRAIN AND SAVES
MAN'S LIFE**

As the Santa Fe Limited was speeding through the Mohave desert on one of its regular runs, not long ago, the engineer saw a little shaggy burro walk onto the railroad tracks and halt there.

Although the train was running at high speed to recover lost time, the engineer sacrificed a few minutes more and brought the heavy train bearing its human freight to a standstill rather than run down the little traveler in the desert.

The sudden stop so far from civilization brought the passengers to their feet with many inquiries as to what might be the matter. By this time the engineer, while attempting to persuade the burro to clear the track, discovered a slip of paper tied to one of his front legs. Upon it were scrawled these words: “Am ten miles south of Siberia. Have broken my leg. Am alone. (Signed) Harry Gooding.”

The engineer petted the burro and bade him be on his homeward way. At the first station, a telegram was sent to authorities in Siberia who rescued the injured man. The burro has been lauded as a hero—and deservedly so.

DOG FEIGNS DEATH

Three times in as many weeks, Buff, a lovely water spaniel, dashed down the street without his collar or muzzle and each time was gathered in by the dog-catchers. The redemption fee was paid each time by his fond owner, although he was allowed to languish in a dog pound cell for three long days before being rescued the last time.

This term of imprisonment made a strong impression upon Buff, and for months afterward he did not leave his home without permission to do so. But

a reckless day dawned when he threw discretion to the winds and flew down the street in hot pursuit of a flock of chattering sparrows. At the turn of the street he ran straight into the wire noose of a dog-catcher. For a few moments Buff made a frantic struggle to escape, then his muscles relaxed, his eyes closed and his head dropped. Apparently he had died of sheer terror. The astonished man dropped the limp body and called his companions to come and see a dog that had died of fright. The instant he turned away, Buff scampered to his feet, rushed down the street and up the steps to the door of his house, where he paused long enough to give a triumphant bark at the outwitted dog-catchers.

THE RABBIT'S EYE

It once happened that the king of the fishes got a sad wound in his nose through contact with a steel hook artfully covered by the body of a worm. His majesty's physicians being unable to heal the wound, the councilors of the kingdom were called together for the purpose of debating on the subject. They talked a great deal for a long time without any of them reaching a single proposal, until at last the turtle, who had been thinking while the others were talking, addressed the council:

"In my belief, there is only one cure for his majesty's lacerated nose; it is a poultice made from the eye of a living rabbit. I know of one who lives on land, in a field near the shore." And as it would have been difficult for anyone without legs to walk even a short distance on land, the turtle was asked whether he would not himself go up and interview the rabbit. To this he consented and forthwith paddled to the surface.

Sure enough, he found the rabbit where he expected to find him, sitting in clover. At once the turtle spoke to

him in flattering terms, praising the length of his ears, and so forth, finally inviting him to come down and visit him in the sea.

The rabbit was much pleased with such civility. But he recognized a serious objection, which he stated thus:

"I am very much obliged to you, but I don't know how to swim; besides, I am not sure whether the air would agree with me down under the water."

"Oh," replied the insinuating hard-shell, "you need have no fears as to that. It is ever so much fresher and cooler down where we live than in this hot, stuffy field. All you have to do is to put your front paws on my back and I will carry you safely below without any exertion on your part."

Accordingly the deluded rabbit followed the instructions of the turtle, and soon found himself in the royal water palace, where the council was awaiting his arrival. The rabbit was ushered to a seat of honor, surrounded by a guard, and then informed with what object he had been brought thither.

But though the rabbit had been deceived, he was as quick with his mind as with his legs, and promptly made up an excuse.

"I have," he said, "two pairs of eyes—my own and one of glass. The glass pair I always use for traveling to save the others from the dust. I am wearing my glass eyes at present, and they would, of course, be of no use to his majesty. However, if the turtle will take me back he is welcome to one of the others, which I buried in the ground before coming away."

This offer was greeted with unanimous assent, and the turtle was ordered to carry the rabbit ashore, the fishes apologizing to their obliging visitor for giving him so much trouble.

"Not at all. Don't mention it," said the polite bunny, as he once more

climbed on the turtle's back. And off they went.

The moment they touched land, the rabbit hopped down and said to the turtle, while he shook the water out of his ears:

"My friend, I will now leave you to dig for the other pair. The only eyes I ever had are at present in my head, and as I prefer to keep them I wish you a very pleasant morning."

—Life.

ST. CUTHBERT

(Abridged.)

Long ago a shepherd boy wandered along the River Tweed as far as Melrose with his sheep. Like so many other boys of that time, he was large, strong and full of life and health, as people who live out of doors and eat simple food. He was a good wrestler as many a boy in the parish could testify. His feet were swift to bring glad tidings. He could run further and swifter than many of his mates. He plunged into the sea each day and swam like a fish, summer or winter.

Yet like all who are strong, he was tender, too. He led his sheep to the brooks and made them lie down in green pastures. He guided them with his shepherd crook and carried the wee lambs in his bosom. He loved all living things. He watched the bright eyed animals in the field and learned their haunts and habits. He watched the birds as they flew in great flocks above him or chirped to him from the trees. He knew where they built their nests; but woe to the boy who dared disturb them in nesting time!

"God made all the creatures and gave them our love and our fear,

To give sign, we and they are his children, one family here."

How he loved this free out door life!

One day Cuthbert was looking up into the sky, as he lay on a bank of

heather, when he suddenly saw a great company of angels guarding a pure white flower which they bore upward.

About that hour the Bishop of Linsfarden, the good Aiden, passed away.

When Cuthbert heard this, he wondered why God had permitted him of all the other people to have this wondrous vision. He concluded it must be a direct call to him to lead a holy life.

So he left his sheep to be a shepherd to mankind. At fifteen he went to Melrose Abbey.

The Abbot and the monks saw how strong and kind he was among them and felt that he had the blessing of Heaven. Those who were sick or in trouble came to him and he helped them. When Abbot Boswell died Saint Cuthbert was made Abbot. He lived in the monastery twelve years and then he went forth to become a hermit.

He built a rude shelter on the Island of Farne.

While Saint Cuthbert lived on the island, the birds flew about him, and ate from his hands or perched on his shoulder to be petted.

The sea gulls came in great numbers and perched upon the rocks. The eider duck built her nest there. Saint Cuthbert watched her and his other feathered friends and made a peace with them.

This peace was binding years after Saint Cuthbert's death.

And it is said to this day great flocks of sea birds take refuge on the rocks of Farne and turn their trusting eyes to any who come near, for they expect to be petted and never harmed, secure even yet in "Saint Cuthbert's peace."

So his life now shines as the light-house that was afterwards built on his island, to save storm tossed souls.

PEARL CARPENTER.

CASES IN COURT

A man was discharged from the employ of a company on the north side for having cruelly abused the team he was given to drive.

Complaint was made to this society and an officer put in charge of the case.

Several witnesses were found. The driver was located and put under arrest.

Judge Scully, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

Record 80; case 278.

A man was reported to the society charged with habitual drunkenness, abusive treatment of his wife and children (two girls, eleven and ten years old) and failure to provide for them.

A humane officer substantiated the charges and arrested the man.

Judge Goodnow heard the evidence and ordered him to pay \$6 per week for the support of his family.

Record 63; case 157.

Officer Bullard of the mounted police held a horse for the inspection of a humane officer.

Upon examination, the horse was found to be in a very emaciated condition, having three large sores on the back, upon which the harness was bearing, and bad cuts on the rump and front fetlock, besides being plastered with mud received in a fall.

When told by the officer that the animal was unfit for service, the driver, who was hauling a load of junk, agreed to have the horse destroyed, if he could be allowed to get his load to a certain point. To this the officer assented, accompanying the junk dealer. Upon reaching the place the man refused to give up his horse and insisted upon driving home.

The officer placed him under arrest and led the horse to a nearby livery stable, where it was given feed and water. The animal fell from exhaustion on the way, but was afterward able to get to the stable.

The case was heard in the Maxwell Street Court and Judge Himes ordered the horse shot, which was done by the humane officer.

Record 89; case 37.

Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, president of the Boone County Humane Society, together with Sheriff Gorman, arrested a man for cruelly beating a horse over the head with the end of a tug strap, to which a metal eye and short chain were attached. Farmers witnessing the cruel act put a stop to it, and reported it to the proper authorities.

Justice Spackman heard the evidence and fined the man \$50 and costs.

Record 89; case 29.

The abuse of horses hauling to the dump at Thirty-seventh and Iron streets was reported.

The officer who investigated the complaint found conditions very bad, occasioned by the repairs and paving that were being done on Iron street. The blocking of the street necessitated a long, hard pull through marshy ground, with mud from six to sixteen inches deep, for all horses hauling to the dumps. Under these trying conditions teams frequently became stalled and much abuse of horses was occasioned. With the exception of one horse, all those found hauling there were in good condition; but the conditions under which they were made to work were cruel in the extreme.

The officer called at the City Hall to see Mr. McGann, commissioner of public works, about the possibility of bettering the conditions of the road and received a promise that the matter would receive prompt attention.

A few days later the officer found that the mud had all been removed and the road covered with crushed stone, and that the way had been paved, literally, for the comfort of the horses and their drivers. The drivers expressed gratitude for the practical humanity of the society, and we in turn extend thanks to the commissioner of public works.

At the dump located at Forty-third and Robey streets, the officer examined thirty-nine teams (seventy-eight horses) hauling garbage, and found nothing wrong with them.

Record 89; case 134.

At Forty-seventh and Robey streets, another public dumping ground, 105 teams, including 210 horses, were inspected. Some of these were only in fairly good condition, but none were unfit for service.

Record 89; case 132.

Two officers of the society stationed at the Eighty-first street and Wentworth avenue dump, examined fifty-five teams (110 horses) and found them all in good condition. Save for a case of a flapping blinder, which the driver was asked to fix, there was nothing with which to interfere.

Record 89; case 136.

Officer Brady of the mounted police asked that a humane officer be sent to examine a horse that was being worked while suffering from a large open sore on its neck, upon which the collar was pressing. The horse was unharnessed and led to the barn. The driver was arrested and

the owner notified to appear in court where the case was called.

Judge Walker heard the evidence in the case and fined the driver \$9, including costs, which was paid by the owner.

Record 89; case 126.

An officer of the society charged a man with cruelty to animals for driving a three-horse team, every horse of which was suffering with sore shoulders.

Judge Williams let the man go with a fine of \$3 and costs.

Record 89; case 73.

Officer McNamara arrested a man for breaking a whip over the back of the horse he was driving. The man was intoxicated.

Judge Stewart fined him \$5.00, which was paid.

Record 88; Case 162.

The 26th Precinct Police held a team of horses that were being driven in unfit condition, and sent for a humane officer to take charge of case.

One horse was badly knee-sprung and very lame in one leg; the other horse was painfully sore on the right shoulder.

The owner was taken into court and fined \$3.00 and costs, \$5.00 in all, by Judge Fake.

Record 88; Case 139.

Officer Gainor, of the 4th Precinct Police Station, arrested a man for cruelty to a horse, and asked that a humane officer handle the case.

Judge Martin heard the evidence and fined the man \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 88; Case 62.

HOLIDAY THOUGHTS FOR HORSES

1. Don't use cold bits in cold weather. Your horse's tongue is tender and his mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues.

2. Don't clip your horse when the mercury is at the freezing point.

3. Don't fail to blanket your horse when he stands in the cold.

4. Don't forget that nasal catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia and other ills often result from exposure and the chill which follows suddenly checked perspiration.

5. Don't fail to keep your horse's shoes sharp when the streets are slippery.

6. Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

7. Don't keep your horse in an overheated stable, then stand him for hours in a freezing atmosphere, and wonder why he became sick.

8. Don't fail to water your horse the first thing in the morning, but not with ice water.

9. Don't load your horse too heavily when the streets and roads are blocked with snow.

10. Don't force him to back a heavy load over a deep snow bank. A shovel with a little energy will make it easier for your horse and your conscience.

11. Don't try to convince your horse that he is on skates when his feet strike the slippery asphalt.

12. Don't fail to oil your wagon axles. There is a lot of humanity in wagon grease.

13. Don't fail to properly shelter your stock from the cold, and to exercise them when the weather is good.

14. Don't fail to have your horse's teeth examined. Of what use is food if your horse can't eat it?

15. Don't dock your horse's tail. He needs it in winter as well as summer, and it was put there for a good use.

16. Don't overcheck your horse, for it is cruel and injurious. Nature's curves are always graceful.

17. Don't forget that there is more profit in coaxing a horse than in kicking him. Try gentleness and see how it grows on you.

18. Don't wait till your horse is dead, or nearly so, before you send for a doctor or an ambulance.

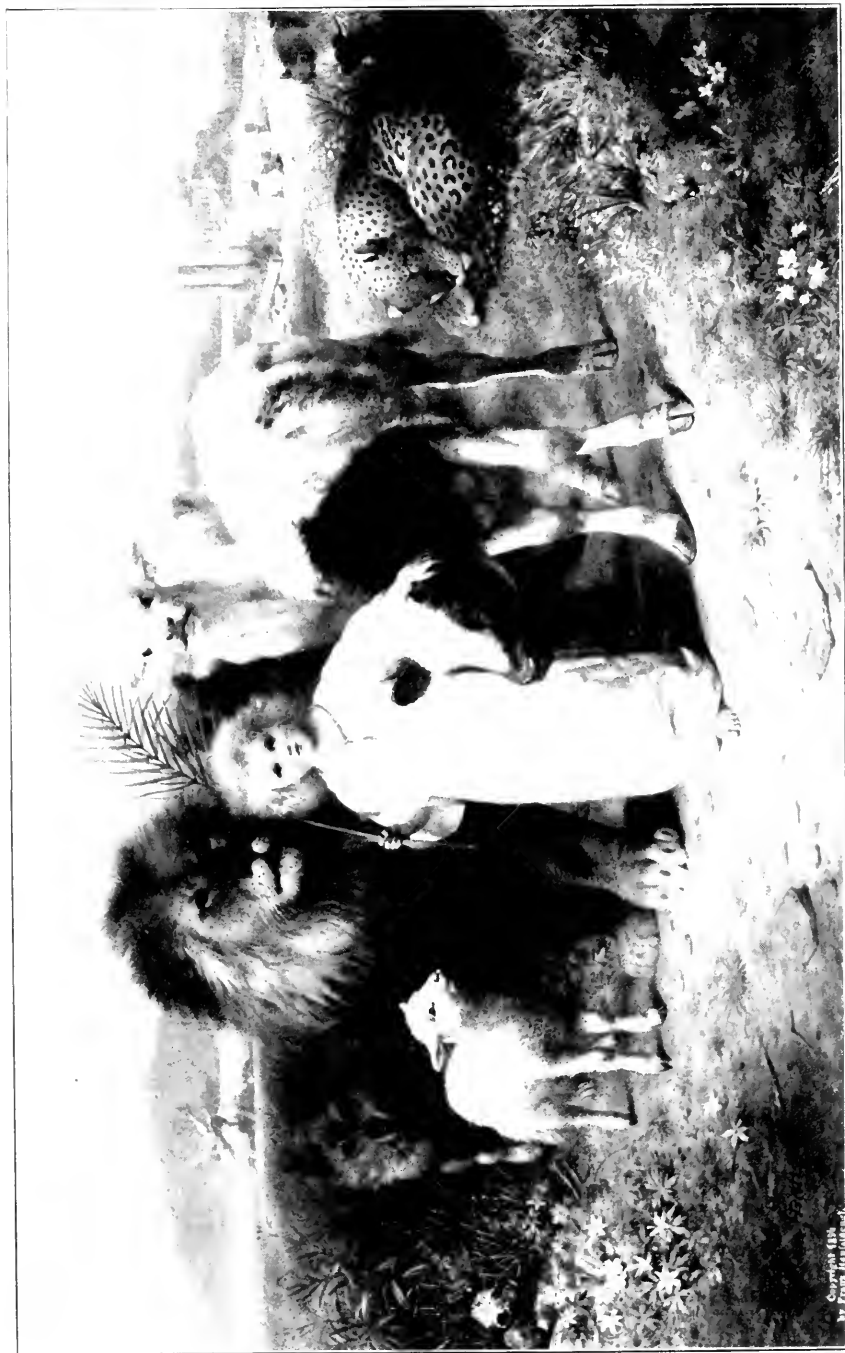
NOONDAY REST

Working horses should be given rest and food at noon time. Renewed strength and fresh spirit for the horse and better work for the afternoon will be the practical result.

The feedbag—the horse's "quick lunch counter"—is a great institution! A decade ago it was unknown, while now it is a common sight to see the business streets of any city lined with horses eating from nose-bags at the noon hour.

There are, however, inhumane ways of feeding, and horses are oftentimes subjected to questionable hospitality at the hands of their drivers through the use of feedbags that are either too small or too large, too loose or too close, and are made of coarse, scratchy material, being insufficiently ventilated and filled with dusty grain. Care should be taken to have the bags made of proper material—smooth, firm canvas, not gunny sacking—well ventilated and correctly adjusted so that the top edge will not scratch the horse's eyes nor his nose be forced too close to the grain as he feeds.

A recent California invention is a feedbag through which the air circulates freely, and so constructed as to allow a gentle flow of grain from the upper to the lower part of the bag until the supply is gone. If the horse stops eating the grain ceases to flow. It is a clever device—a sure cure for fast eating and a guide to good table manners.



"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"
A Famous Picture by the Artist, William Strutt

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VII.

DECEMBER, 1911

No. 2

STREET TRADING

The recent reappearance of children in conspicuous numbers on our city streets, at night, for the purpose of selling papers and gum, caused Illinois Humane Society officers to interfere in a great many cases, some of which were cited to the Juvenile Court before Judge Pinckney, under the act which prohibits those under fourteen years of age from peddling or begging on the streets.

An account of the trips of investigation made by the officers may serve to give our readers glimpses of the after-dark life of these juvenile street-traders.

There is no form of philanthropy that should more naturally attract the sympathy and support of the people than that of protecting little children. Children surrounded by all the influences that contribute to comfort and happiness make a strong appeal to our chivalric and loving care; how much greater should be the appeal from those pathetic little victims of cruel circumstance who are pitted against such terrible odds. It is hard enough and sad enough for "children of a larger growth" to battle with cruel conditions, but a tragedy all humanity should rise to avert when little children are forced to struggle in such an unequal contest.

Few people know these children of

the night because they are seldom visible by day. The theatre-goer, café-diner and late traveller of the city streets know them, but only by sight, in a casual, passing way, occasionally to bestow upon them a smile, a penny or a thought of pity. To really know them and the circumstances of their lives and, above all, to stop the illegal use they are put to for gain, is the wish and effort of this Society.

One trip made by the humane officers in the recent inspection embraced an investigation of all the newspaper office doorways and alleys and theatre entrances in the downtown district. No children selling gum or waiting about the streets for the morning papers were found. It was learned that one boy had been sent by a policeman to the Juvenile Home, the night before, for selling gum. A girl, whose custom it had been to sell gum at a certain location on Wabash Avenue, was seen, but told the humane officers that she had just been ordered by a police officer to stop all sale of gum, and that she had done so.

Ten instances of children selling papers on the street were discovered. In each case the humane officers gave the child the Society's card with instructions to the parents to keep him off the streets at night, and then sent him home by street car. The home

surroundings and conditions of these children were afterward investigated and reported, and the night patrol still continues.

At another time, a few nights later, the officers made a trip that included many of the nickel theatres, chop-suey restaurants and cheap amusement places. One girl and twenty-two boys were discovered selling papers and gum.

On a subsequent trip another search was made in the loop district. Two boys were found selling papers; the officers took them to their home and talked with the father, who kept a barrel house saloon, the habitat of many rough idlers. He was told about the law and warned to keep his boys off the streets at night. Another lad was found on Congress Street, and ordered home by the officers with instructions for his parents. At the American Music Hall and the Globe Theatre no children were in evidence. Later, at State and Van Buren Streets, a little lad of eight years was found selling papers, almost overcome with the cold. He was taken to his home, about three blocks away, by the officers. Three other boys came to the attention of the officers, two of whom had been reprimanded upon a former occasion. At the Chicago American building a crowd of twenty or more youngsters were swarming out from the alley at the rear. It developed that these boys had gone there to wait for the morning papers, but had been ordered to go home by the manager of the American because of the severe cold weather.

Out of the sum total of these cases, six were cited for prosecution. Five boys and one girl were given into the custody of the Juvenile Court and their parents summoned to appear before Judge Pinckney.

In the case of Isadore Kniff, eight

years old, the mother pleaded that the child had been allowed to sell papers and gum because the husband, the child's step-father, had been out of work. Upon the promise of the father to send the child to school the Judge dismissed the case, after first giving the mother a severe reprimand.

Daniel Pendella, seven years old, was an engaging scrap of humanity as he appeared before the Judge. The Judge told his father that he would give him one more chance to do what was right by the lad, but that officers would watch the case and report any violation of the order to keep him at home after night.

Nine-year-old Joseph Parker was another diminutive paper seller, whose father said he had not known that his boy had been selling papers. He was cautioned by the Judge and then allowed to go.

The mother of Ida Goodman, a little girl of nine, was brought before the court to answer for allowing the child to sell gum late at night. She said that both she and her small daughter had been selling gum, but that they were seldom on the street later than seven o'clock p. m. The Judge reprimanded and cautioned her and let her go.

Michael Tanglia, nine years of age, appeared with his father, who told the Judge that he had sent the boy to visit a relative who kept a saloon, in order to remove the boy from the bad influence of his home neighborhood, and that the boy had gone out on the streets to sell papers at that place. Sending the boy from South State Street to Congress and Wabash Avenue must have sounded pathetically like Scylla and Charybdis to Judge Pinckney, and he directed the father to keep the boy off the streets after six o'clock at night.

The last of the little group, Willard Close, an eight-year-old boy, was present with his father and mother. The father was a cripple, and the mother pleaded that her work as janitress for a building at night kept her so engaged that she had been unable to look after her boy, and that she had not known that he was selling papers on the street. She was earnestly warned against a repetition of the offense and then permitted to go.

Judge Pinckney expressed a great deal in few words when he said: "Sending these little ones into the street at night is sending them into a dissolute life." There is no question but that the practice of street-trading induces bad habits of idleness and gambling; these engender a strong antipathy to any discipline or regular work and often cause children to develop into beggars and thieves. As the parents of these children are in some cases disreputable, dissipated men and women, only too willing to make catch-penny merchants of their children, and others, having ample means of subsistence, making it entirely unnecessary, this matter needs the closest, most conscientious investigation. Officers are giving time and attention to this child work, but the interest and co-operation of the citizens of Chicago is really essential to cope with this city-wide evil. There are chances for many such child cases to go undetected in a great city like Chicago, and we make the request that all persons seeing child peddlers on the street at night will please report their exact location to The Illinois Humane Society, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384 and 7005.

The thought of children without parental love and care is enough to grip one's heart! They need both as flowers need sunshine and shelter.

EMMA WINKLEMAN CASE

Thomas D. Walsh, Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, telegraphed The Illinois Humane Society on November 28th, 1911, requesting that an officer meet Elma Winkleman, five years of age, on arrival of West Shore train at Wabash Station at 9:45 p. m., Wednesday night.

The Society conferred with the German Vice Consul, Mr. A. Geissler, who was familiar with the case, and got in touch with the child's mother, Mrs. Ida Winkleman. It seems that Mrs. Winkleman and her husband came to this country six years ago from Bremen, Germany, when Elma was three years old. The father took her back to Bremen, leaving the mother behind in destitute circumstances.

In January, 1911, the mother learned that the father had abandoned the girl and run away, and that his whereabouts could not be ascertained. In the meantime the mother supported herself by working in a laundry, and incidentally saved money enough to send for Elma. The girl made the journey safely from Bremen, Germany, to Chicago with the assistance of and under the protection of the German Consul at Chicago, Mr. A. Geissler, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and The Illinois Humane Society.

It was a happy Thanksgiving dinner Mrs. Winkleman and her daughter had this year of 1911. Mr. Walsh wrote on December 8th last, saying: "Our friends in Germany will be advised of your co-operation with us and will be pleased to learn of the methods of operation pursued by our Societies in sending the child from one part of the world to another under such strong safeguards."

AMENDMENT TO ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT LAW

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1911.

George A. Scott, Secretary, The Illinois Humane Society, 1145 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Secretary Scott: I have just received a letter from a gentleman in Illinois referring to the new amendment to the Juvenile Court Law in your State which permits children who were formerly sent to institutions to be left in the care of the mother, the latter to receive a pension from the county in order to be able to properly care for her children, where she is without the necessary support. I would like very much to see a copy of this act, and, if convenient, of the Juvenile Court Law as it now stands.

We have recently been discussing, at the New York State Convention, the possibility of having money voted by the counties for the support of mothers and children rather than to break up a family. It seems to me a very good plan.

Hoping that I am not asking too much, I am, with kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

WM. O. STILLMAN,

President.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1911.

Dr. William O. Stillman, President, The American Humane Association, 287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Dr. Stillman: Answering your letter of the 22nd instant, I wish to say that the amendment to this Act above referred to reads as follows:

SEC. 7. If the court shall find any male child under the age of seventeen years or any female child under the age of eighteen years to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of this Act, the court may allow such child to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer, and if the parent, parents, guardian or custodian consent thereto, or if the court shall further find that the parent, parents, guardian or custodian of such child are unfit or improper guardians or are unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train, educate or discipline such child, and that it is for the interest of such child and the people of this State that such child be taken

from the custody of its parents, custodian or guardian, the court may make an order appointing as guardian of the person of such child some reputable citizen of good moral character and order such guardian to place such child in some suitable family home or other suitable place, which such guardian may provide for such child or the court may enter an order committing such child to some suitable State institution, organized for the care of dependent or neglected children, or to some training school or industrial school, or to some association embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for neglected or dependent children, which association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided.

If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for the said child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the county board, through its county agent or otherwise, to pay to such parent or parents, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified, for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court.

Approved June 5, 1911.

This law has been in operation for a few months here in Illinois. The county agent of Cook County is afraid that the county will have to raise \$250,000 extra to provide for payments to be made as a result of the operation of the mothers' pension law. The total appropriation for his office last year was \$200,000 for expenditures of all kinds. So far 93 cases have been brought within the provisions of this new law and in 83 of these cases mothers have been granted from \$16 to \$40 a month to take care of their children. Under the old law these children

would have been sent to homes. Now they remain with the mothers, and these have already drawn \$1,180 from the county treasury. The county agent claims that there are 30,000 dependent families in Cook County which would be entitled to pensions under this law.

You will observe, however, that the law provides that the Judge of the Juvenile Court must pass upon all applications for pensions and that it is largely a matter of discretion with the Judge when to give and when not to give relief under this Act. The Judge of our Juvenile Court, Hon. Merritt W. Pinckney, does not apprehend much danger to the county. He says: "It will be a long time yet before the county will be paying as much out under this new law as it gives to institutions which took charge of its dependents in the past. There might be danger in the law itself, but there is little danger provided it is wisely applied." He further said, "The law is one of the best ever passed for the welfare of children, if properly administered. If not, it will be the worst. It can be misused in a hundred different ways. Supposing, for instance, aid were given, not upon needs, but upon a political basis, the result would be disastrous." In the matter of applying this law, the Judge said: "The applicant first comes to the court. A representative of the county agent and a probation officer are sent to investigate. If the investigators report unfavorably, the petition of the applicant for relief is not presented to the court. In the first place, these two agencies find whether the parent is in actual need and is honest, moral, of good reputation, and has a proper sense of her duties as parent. If it is found that the parent has all the qualifications required for the proper care of her children and needs assistance, the next step is to search out relatives. If we find one able to support the family but will not, he is taken into the County Court and made to contribute under the law. When the petition is filed in the court, a thorough investigation is made to get at all the facts in order to protect the county from being imposed upon. If it is found that the applicants have been shipped into Cook County for the purpose of getting aid, they are shipped back to the place from whence they came, as every county must care for its own poor."

This is about all the information I can give you at the present time, as it about brings the situation under this law up to date. I hope you are well.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,

Secretary.

STREET WORK IN WINTER

The first snow storm of the season, a mild one, came on the night of November 14 and made hauling difficult and dangerous at the inclines and bridges. The officers of the Society made it their special business to relieve bad conditions, wherever possible, and the following information abstracted from the officers' reports may be of interest to our readers:

November 15, 1911.—Approach at 12th and Lumber streets examined and found quite slippery. Officer Nolan saw B. & O. Railway and had salt and cinders scattered on it, and after this was done there was no more trouble. There were three lead teams to help up the approach to 12th street. Officer examined 73 teams and all were found in fair working condition.

Officer Brayne visited the inclines and bridges, east and west approaches, from 12th street north to and including Madison street bridge. On 12th street, Taylor, Harrison, Van Buren and Madison streets the snow was practically gone from the inclines in a few hours.

Many horses were found smooth shod, slipping all over the street, and were sent to the barn. The drivers of the smooth shod horses were cautioned to have the horses properly shod.

Officer McDonough examined Kinzie street bridge and found it in good condition, the snow having been cleared away and a quantity of cinders scattered there.

The Wells street bridge and approaches were clear of snow and dry. On the Clark street bridge there was some snow. The north viaduct that was rebuilt last summer is about 18 inches higher than the old viaduct, which makes the incline much more steep. The State street bridge and Dearborn street bridge approaches were all right. Some cinders were placed at the Rush street bridge.

The incline on the north side of the Wells street bridge or viaduct is very steep and the iron posts are within four feet of the street car rails, making it very dangerous for a team of horses, attached to a heavy load, when descending without a brake on the wheel. Driver cannot hold his team back, and if a horse falls, the load is on top of it; if a team of horses that travel wide apart, the horses are apt to hit an iron post and fall. It is a very dangerous place for teaming, and wagons descending at that point should have a brake on the wheels. At this point horses are frequently thrown to the ground and dragged for many feet, while struggling to hold back the loaded wagons, and slipping on the cobblestone pavement, some serious accidents have occurred.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

OLD CHRISTMAS CAROL

"All in the time of winter,
When the fields were white with snow,
A babe was born in Bethlehem,
A long, long time ago.
Oh, what a thing was that, good folks,
That the Lord whom we do know,
Should have been a babe for all our sakes,
To take away our woe!

"Not in a golden castle
Was this sweet baby born,
But only in a stable,
With cattle and with corn;
But forth afield the angels
Were singing in the air;
And when the shepherds heard the news,
To that Child they did repair.

"The wise men, also, from the East
Were guided by a star,—
Oh, I wonder often, at this day,
Where those good wise men are!"

THE HUNGRY SPARROW

It was a cold winter day. The snow lay deep in the streets of the city. Glittering icicles hung from the houses, and the window-panes were curtained with frost.

Two sparrows chanced to meet on a chestnut tree. One looked fat and well-cared-for, and was as jolly as could be; the other was thin and wretched, and his wings drooped disconsolately.

The thin one spoke to the plump one: "How does it happen that you can be so happy this cold winter day?"

"Because I am well cared for," the other replied.

"Oh, you lucky thing!" sighed the thin sparrow. "The snow lies deep and thick everywhere—I never can find a single grain of corn or the tiniest crumb. Every day I go to bed hungry and wake up just as hungry. Just look at me—how thin I am! I can't stand it much longer."

"You poor little thing!" said the

fat sparrow, "I'm so sorry for you. One could tell by looking at you that something was wrong. Don't you know some big house where they feed the birds every day?"

"What sort of a house is that? I never saw one," the hungry sparrow asked eagerly.

"Well, there are the school-houses here in town. Hundreds of boys and girls attend 'b n. They all love us birds and scatter heaps of bread and cracker crumbs in front of the windows for us. Sometimes there is so much food we cannot eat it all. The children call us the 'school sparrows' because we go there every day to get our breakfast and dinner."

"Oh, dear!" said the thin little sparrow, "I wish I could be a school sparrow, too!"

"Why not?" returned the other.

"Come with me and I will show you a school-house."

They flew away together, and the fat sparrow soon pointed out a school-house. From this day on the thin one became a school-sparrow and he prospered greatly. He had all he wanted to eat every day. In a few days he looked as plump and well as his fat friend.

"The dear little children," thought the sparrows often. "How good they are to us!"

LANDSEER, PAINTER AND ANIMAL FRIEND

Almost from babyhood the Landseer children had two absorbing interests—animals and drawing. Naturally the two were often combined, and Edwin especially, who later became one of the most famous animal painters in the world, spent most of his time drawing dogs and birds and horses. The children possessed rab-

bits and pigeons and dogs of all sorts and sizes, and a man once refused to rent a house to their father because of these numerous pets.

Wherever animals were to be seen in London there, too, the Landseer children were to be found with their pencils. In a certain shop window there was a Newfoundland dog caring for a lion cub. The lion, when a baby, had been given to the dog to bring up. Of course, he grew very much larger than his foster-mother, but he never ceased to love her. It was amusing to Edwin to see the dog give the strong young lion a cuff on the head when he did not behave well, and he made pictures of the two animals in every conceivable position—eating, walking, asleep and at play.

As Edwin grew to manhood he owned so many animals and had made so many paintings of them that he had to find a house of his own in which to keep them all. Smooth green lawns surrounded the house and old-fashioned flowers grew in the garden. It was a delightful place for his animal friends; and his other friends, too, enjoyed visiting there.

Once, when he entered the house, he found some callers waiting for him. "I have been out in the field training some horses," the painter explained. "But you have no whip." "This is the whip I use," said Landseer, holding up a lump of sugar. "Animals do not learn more quickly by cruel treatment."

Dogs, like children, are very intuitive; they know a friend instinctively. Strange dogs often came up to Landseer on the street and rubbed lovingly against him. One time he was in a large company when some great dogs came bounding into the room. Their barking made so much noise and confusion that the ladies and children were frightened. Landseer then spoke

to the dogs in a soft, gentle voice and they instantly became quiet.

"Oh, I did not know these were your dogs, Mr. Landseer," exclaimed one of the ladies. And the artist replied: "No, I never saw them before."

A FRIENDLY MEAL

Two fine-looking horses attached to buggies were hitched several feet apart, but the hitching straps allowed them sufficient liberty of movement to get their heads together if they so desired.

The owner of one had taken the opportunity of a prolonged stop to give the horse a feed of oats, which was placed on the edge of the sidewalk in a bag.

He was contentedly munching his oats when his attention was attracted by the actions of the other horse, which was evidently hungry. He eyed the plentiful supply of oats wistfully and neighed in an insinuating manner.

The horse with the feed pricked up his ears politely and replied with a neigh, which must have been, in horse language, an invitation to help himself.

The invitation was accepted with alacrity and the hungry horse moved toward the bag as far as his hitching-strap would permit. But the strap was not long enough, and his wishful mouth fell about a yard short of the bag.

The host noticed and seemed to appreciate this difficulty. Fortunately, there was some leeway to his strap. So he moved slowly along the curb, pushing the bag with his nose until his guest was able to reach it. Then, after a friendly nose-rub of salutation the two horses contentedly finished the oats together.

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DECEMBER, 1911

CHRISTMAS BELLS

I heard the bells on Christmas day
 Their old familiar carols play,
 And wild and sweet
 The words repeat
 Of "Peace on earth, good-will to men,"

And thought how, as the day had come,
 The bellies of all Christendom
 Now roll along
 The unbroken song
 Of "Peace on earth, good will to men,"

Till ringing, singing, on its way,
 The world revolved from night to day,
 A voice, a chime,
 A chant sublime,
 Of "Peace on earth, good will to men,"

But in despair I bowed my head;
 "There is no peace on earth," I said;
 "For hate is strong,
 And mocks the song
 Of "Peace on earth, good will to men,"

Then pealed the bells, more loud and deep,
 "God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
 The Wrong shall fail, the Right prevail,
 With peace on earth, good-will to men,"
 —Longfellow.

CHRISTMAS GIVING

The prevention of cruelty to children and animals is a public duty. To educate people to appreciate this fact and to perform their individual and collective duty is the primary work of the institution known as the Humane Society. This occupies a powerful and unique place in a com-

munity, and its usefulness will increase with the spreading of knowledge concerning its operations.

It stands as a legal fortress for the defense of abused children and animals. Those who regard it with indifference and incredulity are those who are ignorant of the existence of the thousands of children and animals that stand in need of its protection. Those who have knowledge of this great need support the institution with conviction and enthusiasm. What is needed is a more general understanding of the Society, its aims and results. Comparatively few people have an intelligent grasp of its work and worth. Even so, there have been enough who did recognize its importance to enable it to rescue thousands of children and animals from cruel treatment and vicious environment, to change public sentiment, and to bring about constructive reforms through legislation. A minority of workers have laid the foundation for the more complete attainments of the majority.

Since the education of a people in the conditions of its social life is slow, perhaps it is not to be wondered at that little is known of the means of correction. To be awake to the situation means to be interested. A careful reading of the Illinois Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children and Animals, together with the Suggestions for Co-operating with the Humane Society, will give, in tabloid form, complete information as to the character, scope, jurisdiction and use of the Society. (Pages 34, 35, 36.)

The practical application of the directions for using the Society and the enforcement of the laws have accomplished untold relief.

It should be understood that aid is given alike to rich and poor. The Society is no respecter of persons. The

greater part of its work is preventive rather than punitive, as much humane educational work is being done that is striking at the cause of cruelty and therefore preventing its effect.

The platform of the Society is broad enough for all humanitarians, irrespective of religious, social or class distinction, to stand upon. The need of protection for helpless children and animals is the rallying point, their mute suffering, its incentive, their relief, its aim. Its scope is comprehensive, embracing the prevention of cruelty to any living thing located in any village, town or city, or any part of any county in the State of Illinois.

It would seem that thousands of recruits would enlist in this protective cause; the infinite pathos of the work ought to call forth infinite pity, especially when it is such a joy and satisfaction to see justice done. Becoming an annual member of the Society for the amount of \$5.00, which contribution goes into the working fund, is a friendly and practical way of helping on the good work.

Every one should know about the Society and its operations, and its locality should be as familiar as that of the postoffice, police station, fire department, public library or city hall. Every one should know that it is at the service of the public, men, women and children; that complaints of cruelty may be made without fear of publicity and without cost to the complainant.

The value of the law, the need of the Society and its use to the public are all established, but it requires the heart interest and generous hand of the people to complete the development of this great work. A report of concrete work done by this Society during the period from February 1st to November 1st, 1911, will be found on page 36. Such reports are necessarily incomplete records because the

improved conditions in countless homes and stables cannot be set out in figures.

We plead our cause before the great-hearted public, and ask for personal interest and financial help to carry on this work. The distress of our child and animal clients is the urgency of our appeal. Who would not share in promoting all that will uplift human and creature kind and help to bring peace on earth, goodwill to men?

WANTED—REPORTS OF WORK FROM ALL COUNTIES

Two recent communications welcomed by this Society are those received from Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, Ill., and Mr. O. W. Odell, of Chicago Heights, Ill., the special agents for The Illinois Humane Society for those respective places.

Mrs. Hamlin had no specific cases or prosecutions to report, but it is evident that she is accomplishing much good for the cause in her locality in a quiet, systematic, definite way, by distributing quantities of practical humane literature among her townspeople; this is effecting a helpful change in public sentiment in regard to the work. Our thanks and best wishes go to her.

The Chicago Heights Branch, one of the youngest of our state societies, shows a record of work for five months that is a credit to the organization and its agent, Mr. Odell.

It is no small thing for a man or woman to volunteer his or her services in such a cause in addition to regular business, social or professional duties, and those who make this extra effort to further child and animal welfare in their locality are entitled to hearty appreciation for the public good they do.

The Illinois Humane Society has a small army of such volunteers scattered over the state, and herewith registers its gratitude for the sum total of their valiant help. When each county has an agent enlisted in the work,—and seventy-six counties already have,—the Society will be equipped to patrol the entire state in the protection of children and animals. Here is an opportunity to be of service to the cause.

Thanks to Mr. Odell, we are furnished with a copy of their report, which we are glad to give publication. These monthly reports of concrete work have a peculiar interest and value to those engaged in humane work, and the Society earnestly and cordially solicits communications of this kind from any and all branch societies, special agents, and all other societies in the state of Illinois. If the response to this request is enthusiastic, the *Advocate* will gladly dedicate a section of its space to such reports and accounts of cases of special interest. This would form an arena in which we could all whet our working tools and challenge cruel conditions to mortal combat.

Following is the Report of Chicago Heights Humane Society from June 8th to October 28th, 1911:

Cases investigated and taken into court during months of June to October, inclusive, 1911:

June 8th. John Zyz, 1226 Arnold St. Mother beat boy with strap. Was warned not to repeat it, promising not to do so was not brought into court.

July 18th. Mrs. Mary Wiggs, Wallace and 15th Sts. Age 60 years. Was in destitute circumstances. Deserted by family of four children of mature age, who refused to provide for her. Saw her sons, who have since provided for her and therefore have not been brought into court.

July 20th. Mrs. Smith, 41 19th St. Abused her two children. Was given a strong warning not to re-

peat it. Upon promise not to do so was not brought into court.

July 23rd. Theresa Sharey, 24th St. and Chicago Rd. About 8 o'clock p. m. locked child of two and one-half years in house, while mother attended a dance. Police officer was abused by her when he called there. She was brought into court, fined \$5.00 and costs—that being a city case, as she was arrested by the police. Was given a strong warning not to repeat the offense and has since taken care of the child.

July 24th. Nick Pagoria, 16th and Lowe Ave. Worked a sick and disabled old horse. Called on him same date at 8 p. m., saw the horse was unfit to work and forbade him to work the horse, under penalty. He promised not to work the horse, but on July 26th he tried to do so and the horse being unable to do the work he beat the horse. Had him arrested July 27th and hearing was given him before Police Magistrate Devoe. Had horse examined by State Veterinary Surgeon, who ordered horse to be shot. No fine assessed—only Court costs.

July 29th. John Scorpio, 1307 Fifth Ave. Abusing horse in trying to make him do work he was unable to do. Was stopped by the Humane Officer and given a warning.

Aug. 3rd. Myrtle, Sarah and Clara Belle Backtle were taken to the Juvenile Court Aug. 3rd. Children were cared for by the Court. Charge against parents, neglect, lack of proper care. Parents, Grant and Lena Backtle. This case has at one time been reported to the Humane Society in Chicago. Address was 1607 Hanover St.

Aug. No cases. Was out of town.

Sept. 22nd. A. Solomon, 16 East Main St. Crippled horse, unfit for work found in a very filthy barn. Was ordered to clean up and care for horse at once. Sept. 25th, called again, barn clean.

Sept. 22nd. A. Coleman, Steger, Ill. With a very lame horse, right hind foot; given him by Lacrosse Hay Tool Co., Chicago Heights. Said he would not work horse, but put him in pasture, which he did.

Oct. 15th. John Serek, Wentworth Ave. and 13th St. Advised him to

take proper care of his children, or he would be brought into court. He promised to do so, but did not heed the warning. Oct. 29th at 4 p. m., called at his home, found six-year-old girl sick in bed; no one to care for her but a drunken man, who stayed with them. Father went to Chicago the evening before, stayed away until Monday, making three days in all. Was found on the streets of Chicago Heights under the influence of liquor, locked up by the Humane Officer, kept in jail twenty-four hours to sober up. Was fined \$10 and costs, netting \$13.70 in all. In this case the mother died about two months ago, leaving four children, from two to ten years old. The father was drunk at the wife's funeral, attending without a coat on. Was well able to properly care for the children, but wilfully neglected and refused to do so. Since fined he has braced up and children are now cared for by a family who rents from him, he owning his own home.

Oct. 19th. Camillo and Christine Tieri. Five children were brought into the Juvenile Court and cared for by said Court. Parents had separated; their children were not provided for.

Oct. 28th. Mary Reed, 58 West Main St. Beat two-year-old child with a stick. Investigated case same date. Gave woman a strong warning not to repeat the act; upon promise she was not taken to court.

Have also investigated many minor cases, of which I made no note.

Enclosed please find check for \$10, being fine assessed John Serek.

Please send me the Humane Advocate, retaining \$1.00 of amount enclosed.

Yours truly,

O. W. Odell.

NEW YORK CONVENTION

We are heartily glad to note that the convention of New York State Humane Societies, held at Auburn, N. Y., on November 15th and 16th, adopted a resolution appointing a committee to obtain the enactment of a bill to prevent the sale of worn-out horses; also a resolution to ask President Taft

and Congress to name a commission to investigate slaughter houses, here and abroad, with a view to enacting federal laws to prevent cruelty.

The problem of the worn-out work-horse should certainly be solved in some satisfactory and humane manner. The question of "property rights" should not be considered, as against pain and suffering. But the law would be loath to give the judicial power into the hands of a humane officer. While the judgment of some men and women is good, that of others is very bad. And it is in the exercise of poor judgment on the part of many workers that the humane cause suffers most.

Some good way for determining when a work-horse should be retired from work should be ascertained and uniformly adopted by every State in the country. The Humane Societies could see that it was strictly and universally observed.

The slaughtering of animals for food is under government control in Germany and some other countries. Humane methods of slaughtering demand that animals killed for human food (or, in fact, for any reason) shall be first rendered unconscious by some method of stunning before the knife is used. Legislation should be enacted by all states to make this method of slaughtering compulsory and uniform.

Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, the well known Judge of the Children's Court, of Brooklyn, was re-elected President of the Association of Humane Societies in New York State. Mr. H. Clay Preston was re-elected Secretary.

The programme of the convention was a remarkable one, running the entire gamut of practical topics pertaining to humane work, and was a credit to the work in New York State and the entire cause.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS (HURD'S RE- VISED STATUTES CRIMINAL CODE)

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections, shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First.—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or caus-

ing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third.—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices and magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21, 1895. In force July 1, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall be allowed the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company

shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. [Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.]

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERÆ NATURÆ.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

DIRECTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number of vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

(Old number 560.)

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Report of the work from February 1, 1911, to November 1, 1911:

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,648
Number of children involved.....	3,827
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied.....	2,950
Number of children temporarily placed in institutions.....	89
Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	60
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	153
Fines imposed	\$2,143
Including costs, \$158.70.	
Number of persons admonished.....	1,188

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	2,554
Animals relieved	19,421
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	468
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	184
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	302
Teamsters and others admonished.....	9,163
Cases prosecuted	122
Fines imposed	\$1,139
Including costs, \$320.50.	

CASES IN COURT

A West Side firm reported a driver in its employ for cruel abuse of the team he had been given to drive. The cruelty had been witnessed on the street and reported to the firm office by an unknown person. The driver was discharged.

Officer Dean of the Society took charge of the case and succeeded in locating three eye-witnesses to the abuse.

The driver was arrested and arraigned by Judge Scully in the West Chicago Avenue Court and fined \$50.00 and costs.

Record 89; Case 278.

As Officer McCarthy of the Society was about to take an elevated train at State and Van Buren Streets the evening of December 9th, his attention was attracted by a small boy, wearing overalls, who was just entering a 5c theatre. Mistrusting that he was a "runaway," Officer McCarthy followed the child into the theatre, and by talking to him learned that his name was Karl Clark, eleven years old, and that he lived in Harlan, Ind.

Further conversation developed the surprising information that he had left home that morning, going first to Fort Wayne and then to Chicago; that he had a return ticket and \$2.00 in money in his pocket; and that after having some car rides in Chicago he intended to go to California.

As things transpired, the first car ride he took was to the Juvenile Home in company with Officer McCarthy, where the boy received good food and care until his parents could be heard from.

A letter was sent to the parents in Harlan, asking them to communicate with the Society.

In the meantime, a telegram from

the father, inquiring for his boy, was received by a resident of Chicago, a friend of the boy's family. This friend, Mr. Potter, went to the Juvenile Court in an attempt to trace the case and found the boy.

Mr. Moss, of the Juvenile Court, told the friend the circumstances of the boy's being there. Later he called the Society on the 'phone to say that he, himself, had received a telegram from the boy's father, asking that the boy be turned over to Mr. Potter.

The Society then got into communication with Mr. Potter. In response he called at the Society's office to present his authority for taking the boy, and Officer McCarthy escorted him to the Juvenile Court, where the boy was given into Mr. Potter's care.

Karl, it seems, had entertained delightful dreams of life in the wild West, but after partly satisfying his taste for such adventure by seeing a thrilling cowboy drama in a nickel show, he was not so keen for the real thing, especially as he had come to the conclusion he would like to see his mother.

Record 63; Case 862.

The following letter is the happy sequel to the story of the lost boy:

Harlan, Ind., December 11, 1911.
Mr. Jerry McCarthy,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter relative to the finding of the boy. You know by this time, of course, that by our directions he has been turned over to and is being taken care of by Mr. I. M. Potter, 215 E. 26th St., friends of ours, who, together with his grandmother, will take care of him until such time as we can arrange to get him home.

We will always remember and thank you for what you have done.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) Forest R. Clark.

A man living at Moweaqua, Ill., was recently indicted on five different charges of beating and cruelly abusing his step-children.

The complaint was made by several neighbors, who testified to the man's habitual brutality to his children.

In the first case, defendant was charged with throwing his nine-year-old step-daughter about by her hair, afterward administering an inhuman whipping with a stick. To the astonishment of those who knew the condition of the children and were willing to testify as to their abuse, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the second case, charging defendant with having cruelly mistreated his fifteen-year-old step-son, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The evidence showed repeated and vicious cruelty. The punishment was a fine of \$25.00 and costs.

The other three cases against the man have not yet been tried.

Judge A. M. Rose was the presiding judge.

Record 63; Case 826.

It was reported that a family had been left in perfectly destitute circumstances, owing to the father's unwillingness to provide for his wife and children. Officer Nolan investigated the case.

It was learned that the man in question was employed as a janitor for \$65.00 per month. He was not at home when the officer called. His wife complained that he used vile language in talking to her in the presence of her children, which was having a bad influence upon them. The officer left a warning for the man and told the wife to notify him if her husband did not stop using indecent language. The family consisted of seven children—sixteen, fifteen, fourteen, twelve, nine, eight and three years of age.

Later, another complaint was made

against the man and Officer Nolan had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Judge Sabath, of the Hyde Park Police Court, heard the evidence in the case and placed defendant under \$500 peace bonds and ordered him to keep away from the home of his wife and children.

Record 63; Case 711.

A man was recently arrested in Shelbyville, Ill., upon complaint filed by Sheriff Frank Crook, charged with cruelly beating and otherwise abusing the horse he was driving.

When brought before Magistrate Tallman he pled guilty, admitting that he had been intoxicated at the time. There was sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge of severe cruelty and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs. Being unable to pay, the man was sent to jail.

An iceman left a team of horses in a barn and neglected to feed them or care for them. Neighbors complained to the Society and an officer, upon investigation, found the barn in a filthy condition and no feed there for the animals to eat. The owner could not be found and the situation demanded immediate attention. The horses were taken to a livery stable near by and given proper food, drink and shelter. As these horses had some value, it was safe to presume that the owner would call for them sooner or later. Officer Nolan in charge of the case tacked a notice on the barn, stating that the Society had taken the horses into custody and where they could be found.

Three days later the owner appeared on the scene. He said he had been sick and asked for his horses. When he had provided a better barn for them and had paid the liveryman for board, etc., his horses were returned to him.

A case involving cruelty to children and known as the Sporay case has occupied the attention of the Society's officers since October 5th last.

Mr. Sporay hit Mrs. Sporay over the head with a baseball bat because the latter had taken a dollar bill from his trousers' pocket while he was asleep. This caused the neighbors to be disturbed, and they notified the Humane Society.

There were two children in the family, one eight and one six years of age. At one time when the officer went to visit the Sporay family he arrived just as the wife was being taken away in a patrol wagon while under the influence of liquor, the husband remaining behind very sick in bed. It appeared that Mr. Sporay had just received six hundred dollars or more as damages for the loss of an eye while working at his trade as a stone cutter. This prosperity was a little more than the family could stand, for when Father Kane, shortly afterwards, visited the husband, who was sick, he found Mrs. Sporay intoxicated and \$240.00 in cash lying on the floor under the stove. The woman and the money were taken to the police station and Mr. Sporay was taken to the Cook County Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from pneumonia. Both husband and wife are habitual drunkards and have frequently appeared in court on that account. Two children had already been taken away by the court and two remained. These remaining children were temporarily cared for by the Society's officer.

When the case came into the Juvenile Court, the Judge persuaded Mrs. Sporay to deposit the \$240.00 to her account in a bank, with the understanding that no checks should be

honored at the bank unless they were countersigned by Father Kane. The boy, Steve Sporay, was committed to the Bohemian Orphan Asylum at Niles, Ill. This left for disposition the girl, Mary, who is six years of age. It was difficult to decide what was right to do with Mary. The mother, who had become sober, begged most earnestly that the girl should not be taken away from her. Her three other children had been taken away from her by the Court and she pleaded to have this child remain. The Court finally decided to give Mrs. Sporay a chance to redeem herself, especially on account of the fact that three of the four children had been taken away from her, and also to see if she would take proper care of this child if given another chance. She agreed to abstain from drinking, and send the child regularly to school. At the present time this child is being closely watched by the probation officer and the humane officer, who visit the home at frequent intervals.

Record 63; Case 613.

Complaint came from the Lawndale Police Station that a mule in bad condition was being held there for the inspection of a humane officer.

Officer Dean of the Society examined the mule and found it wearing a breast collar that was fairly cutting into the animal's breast. The owner acknowledged that he was the responsible one, as he had harnessed the mule himself, and promised to appear at the Desplaines Street Station on a given date. He was not there at the appointed time. Complaint was then made before Judge Maxwell, who, later, heard the evidence and fined the owner \$10.00 and costs.

Record 89; Case 323.

KILLING ANIMALS HUMANELY

Humanity requires that animals be killed in the quickest and least painful manner. The Illinois Humane Society begs to request a careful consideration of the accompanying cuts and instructions, which clearly show where and how to shoot a horse or a dog.



SHOOTING.—Place the pistol muzzle within a few inches of the head and shoot at the dot, aiming toward the centre of the head. Use a No. 38 calibre pistol.

BLOWS.—Blindfold, and with a heavy axe or hammer strike just below the forehead, at the point indicated in the present cut. Two vigorous, well-directed blows will make death sure.

Be careful not to shoot or strike too low.



SHOOTING.—Place the pistol muzzle near the head, aiming a little one side of the centre of the top of the skull, and shoot downward at the dot, so that the bullet shall go through the brain into or toward the neck.

Do not shoot too low or directly in the middle, because of thick bones.

After much consultation with veterinary surgeons and experts, no better or more merciful method of killing cats has been found than to put, with a long-handled wooden spoon, about half a teaspoonful of *pure* cyanide of potassium on the cat's tongue, *as near the throat as possible*. The suffering is only for a few seconds. Great care must be used to get *pure* cyanide of potassium, and to keep it tightly corked.

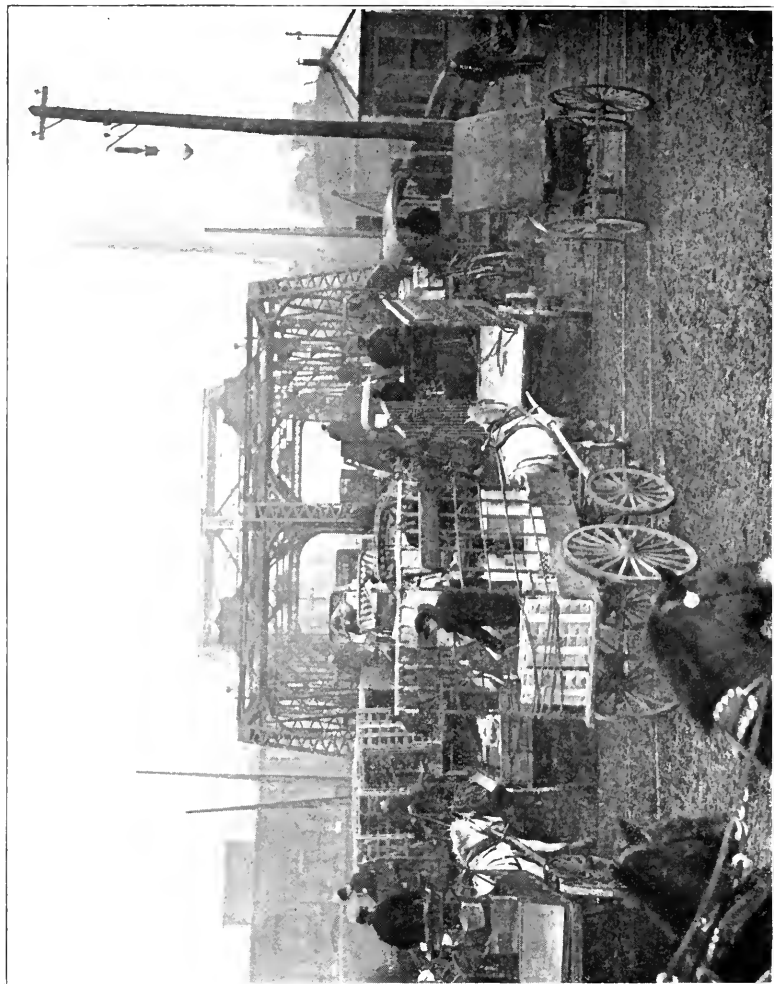
For further information, when needed, apply to

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 South Wabash Avenue,

Telephones Harrison 384-7005.

CHICAGO.



WEST APPROACH TO KINZIE STREET BRIDGE, SHOWING HEAVY TRAFFIC

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VII.

JANUARY, 1912

No. 3

WORK IN ZERO WEATHER

A complaint came to the Society on Friday, January 5th, that horses were slipping and falling at that bad spot in the downtown district at the intersection of Market and Quincy Streets. The Superintendent of the First Ward, Mr. George I. Lake, responded promptly to the Society's request and sent a load of sand, which was spread over the street at this place.

A woman from Boston complained of the slippery condition of the street at the intersection of the Midway and Madison Avenue, where horses were slipping and falling. The Society got into communication with the Superintendent of the South Park Board, Mr. Foster, who promptly ordered the roadway sanded at that place, under the South Park jurisdiction.

At Peck Court and Michigan Boulevard, the City, through Mr. Solon, Superintendent of Streets kept the roadway in safe condition. The City and the South Park Board have an agreement relating to the condition of the roadways there. The City, using the roadway for the purpose of hauling snow, etc., to the lake, has promised to keep the roadways in safe and passable condition; and the South Park Board, Mr. Foster says, use sand and cinders (whichever is most convenient) and aim to keep the roadways of the South Park System safe for general use. However, horses

that are sent out smooth shod are apt to slip and fall on any roadway when the conditions are such as they have been for two weeks past. The fault lies chiefly with the owners who neglect to have their horses properly shod.

On January 5th and 6th, horses all over the city were slipping and falling; especially was this true in the loop district on those streets paved with creosote blocks. The ambulances were busy, and as usual at such times could not meet the demands promptly. It is in such emergencies that the value of an ambulance proves itself, and it is also in such emergencies that a sense of failure comes over those actually engaged in humane work. The ambulance service should be made adequate to give prompt relief at such times of suffering and distress, regardless of expense.

A horse owned by the Arthur Dixon Transfer Co. went down at State and Washington Streets on the evening of January 5th, when the temperature was below zero. The horse could not be picked up for over two hours, for the reason that the ambulances were engaged on other hauls. The horse was badly injured and to save it from long suffering in the cold it was destroyed.

A horse fell at Lincoln Park Boulevard and Superior Street, on January

6th, and broke a leg. It was more than an hour before an officer could get to it. The horse had to be destroyed.

A great number of horses slipped and fell and were so seriously injured that they had to be destroyed.

On January 5th, 6th and 8th, more than one hundred horses in Chicago died from exhaustion and exposure to cold, or had to be destroyed to prevent extreme suffering and pain from injuries received in falling. The majority of these were old animals, more or less worn out, that could not stand the stress of weather. Several fell dead on the bridges and inclines.

The bridges received careful attention. Rush Street bridge was in bad shape January 8th, and Officer Nolan called up Mr. Alden, Superintendent of the 21st Ward, who promptly responded by sending a load of cinders.

At the Harrison Street bridge traffic was doubly heavy, owing to the fact that the 12th Street bridge was out of use. The Harrison Street bridge is now the great thoroughfare south of Van Buren Street to the West Side. Seven hundred and eighteen horses (three hundred and forty-five doubles and twenty-eight singles) were seen by an officer to cross this bridge in one hour's time. About the same amount of traffic goes over the Kinzie Street bridge, and more than this amount of traffic goes over Rush Street bridge. It is, therefore, manifestly important to keep these bridges and their inclines in safe and passable condition for horses.

The Lumber Street incline at 13th Street, up which goes a vast amount of traffic, was salted and put in good condition by Mr. John Cahill, Section Boss of The Terminal Railroad Company. The Krug Sand Co. furnished two lead teams to help pull the loads up the hill at this place.

Many complaints came to the So-

ciety during the severe cold the first week in January, about horses that were left standing on the street, unblanketed. One of the complainants, a woman living on the South Side, rounded up a number of these cases by making a trip of inspection in her automobile. Officers of the Society followed up the cases and found that seven out of twenty firms had not provided blankets for their horses. In one case, an unblanketed team was found on Wabash Avenue. The driver said he had blankets but that they were in the bottom of the wagon covered with merchandise where he could not get them. He was compelled to unload and get the blankets, blanket his horses and reload. This is a fair example of the occasional stupidity on the part of the driver.

It is a good sign when the public commences to complain about such neglect and cruelty. Public protest will do more than prosecution to stop it.

One man, who left a team of horses on State Street for several hours (one horse unblanketed) on the bitterly cold morning of January 6th, is now dodging a warrant sworn out by Officer McCarthy for his arrest. Officer McCarthy put the team in a barn and notified the owners.

Captain Healey called the Society's attention to the west approach to the Kinzie Street Bridge. Officer McCarthy of the Society was promptly detailed to make examination.

The importance of having this bridge in good condition can be gauged by the fact that Officer McCarthy saw 1,348 horses pass over it within two hours and a half; and the bad conditions for hauling can be appreciated when he tells us that he saw, during that period of time, 62 horses stalled on the bridge, although none of the wagons were overloaded.

The street leading to the west end of the bridge had been paved with wooden blocks which did not long stand the heavy traffic and the process of decay. It finally became full of holes which made it hard to pull even a light load up the incline. It was this condition that Captain Healey deplored.

The Superintendent of the 17th Ward, Mr. David McGann, has since then been sending cinders to be scattered on the bridge and its inclines. At the office of Mr. Erickson, City Engineer, Officer McCarthy was informed that the city had made arrangements to repair this place on the following Saturday and Sunday, December 16th and 17th, when traffic would be least heavy for the week.

The improvements were made by the City as promised. The west incline to the Kinzie Street Bridge is now paved with granite blocks and the grade reduced nine and one-half inches by lengthening the incline.

A bad place for hauling on South Desplaines Street was reported to the Society. The alley leading to the rear of the Central Candy Company's place of business became a veritable mud-hole after every rain; making the hauling there most difficult.

The manager of this Company told Officer Brayne that the Company had been trying to get the city to do something for the improvement of the alley, but as yet nothing had been done. Officer Brayne then suggested that the Company, itself, do something to relieve the situation. A week later when he called at this place he found conditions much improved. The Company had purchased \$40 worth of crushed stone and had filled up the mud-hole, thereby relieving all horses hauling loads through that alley of any undue strain.

If private firms generally would do a little relief work of this kind, it would prevent much suffering and cruelty. As an economical proposition it is even more beneficial to the particular firm. Action to repair streets on the part of the city cannot always be taken quickly for various reasons. The city is not always to blame, as adjoining property owners are sometimes responsible. On the other hand, a business concern having much heavy hauling to do can well afford to spend a little money in order to take the "stitch in time" that will keep the roadways leading to and from its factory, warehouse or store in good condition for hauling.

The incline leading from the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Madison Street, was very slippery and the hauling bad. Mr. Egan, superintendent for the railroad, at the request of Officer McCarthy, sent four men to clean and salt it, putting it in good condition for hauling.

The bad condition of the roadway known as the Chicago and Great Western Team Tracks at 13th and Lumber Streets, west of the river, was reported to the Society and an officer sent to investigate.

Officer Nolan found portions of the roadway paved with brick and the remainder in very bad condition for horses doing hauling. He called up Mr. J. D. Toohey, agent for the C. & G. W. Ry. Co., who said he would have the road repaired at once.

Five days later the driveway had been cleaned up and treated to enough crushed stone to make a good foundation for winter hauling, thus saving many horses from unnecessary cruelty.

FINANCING HUMANE SOCIETIES

By **NATHANIEL J. WALKER**

Secretary, Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany, N. Y.

The solving of the financial problem is an important one for many of our societies. Practically nothing can be done without funds. After a society is organized the first enthusiasm, aroused by the efforts to organize, is quite likely to bring sufficient funds to get under way. The first year of actual work will be watched closely by those whom we have interested and if the cases brought to the attention of the newly organized society are handled so as to produce positive and definite results the citizens of almost any community will see that at least sufficient money is forthcoming to prevent abandonment of the work. It is results that people are looking for in this age, and while we may enlist the support of a goodly number by promises of what we are going to do, we cannot possibly hope to hold this support unless we demonstrate by our work that we are entitled to it. No matter how promising and rosy the outlook we will soon be listed with the "dead or inactive" societies unless our efforts in behalf of children and animals are such as to appeal to the sound judgment of men and women who are influenced in their giving by the good accomplished.

The necessity for practical and intelligent work, if we are to expect substantial financial support, naturally brings us to the need of paid employes and trained workers. I cannot see how any society can hope to retain the support of the people unless they have at least one trained or partially trained worker in the field. Volunteer agents, although helpful in various ways, cannot give

the time and attention to the cases requiring investigation, even if capable. Investigations must be made carefully and along legal lines if we are to have the co-operation of the magistrates, prosecuting officers and the police. Necessarily there must be prosecutions in court, and unless we have a man who is qualified to assist in the preparation of information, warrants, commitment papers, etc., as well as in the trial of the cases, this most important part of the work is slighted or left undone. Only the larger societies can afford to have attorneys in court day after day. When cases are allowed to drift because of inability on the part of humane officers to bring them to a successful conclusion by action in court we are not likely to command the financial support we need to carry on the work successfully.

I have yet to know of a society which has failed because of lack of financial support when a paid officer has been employed and the cases followed up persistently and carefully. On the other hand, I have in mind a society which was started with much enthusiasm and exceptional financial backing for a small community, which has petered out because a regular officer was not employed. A large number of the best people of the city were greatly interested, but the work has fallen flat because the cases were not followed up until the conditions complained of were remedied.

Assuming that a society is carrying on its work in a progressive and capable manner, the greatest revenue producer is, of course, publicity. We must keep our work before the public

and demonstrate day in and day out that we are vigorous and fearless in our efforts in behalf of our clients and that we are always ready to fight their battles.

In the very nature of things much of the work of an active society must necessarily appear as news items in the daily papers. And while in a large percentage of the cases, particularly in the children's department, the facts should never be published, there will always be a certain number of cases requiring court action, and this usually means a newspaper story, whether we approve of it or not. Without attempting to dictate to the newspapermen how they shall handle the news, it is not impossible to have the facts published so as to bring out clearly the work of the society. I am inclined to think that this form of publicity, which constantly keeps the public in touch with an important part of the work we are doing for children and animals, is a considerable factor in securing and retaining financial support.

Recently I ran across a statement to the effect that the three things that characterize good advertising are to *interest*, to *instruct* and to *impel*. In our efforts to finance our societies we might well bear these three words in mind. We must find means to *interest* the people of our city in the work and after securing their interest we must *instruct* them as to what we are accomplishing and if we find a way to do both of these we will have little trouble in *impelling* them to do their share toward maintaining the society.

I have always believed that a monthly bulletin, published by the society, is the best possible way of keeping contributors and members interested, as well as securing new members. With a bulletin going into the homes of our supporters each month,

giving a condensed but intelligent resumé of our efforts and using illustrations when possible, we are almost certain to retain the support of those who have been interested sufficiently to send in a contribution. Besides sending the bulletin to those whom we know to be interested it should be sent regularly to the papers, pastors and professional men, not forgetting the lawyers, who frequently have much influence when charitable people are deciding what philanthropies are to be remembered in their wills. If a society is in a position to get such a bulletin into the hands of the people of any community, who would naturally be interested in works of mercy, sending it regularly each month, I am inclined to think that the financial problem would be solved for such society.

If we are not in a position to engage in an advertising campaign or conduct a monthly bulletin or engage solicitors we can always use the mail service to bring the needs of our work to the attention of the people. In our society we have had considerable success in raising funds by sending letters to a large number of selected people within our jurisdiction. These appeals, without being too lengthy, have set forth quite fully what we have done and what we propose to do. Circulars giving in more detail an account of our activities are generally enclosed. These circulars usually contain an illustration or two. For example, we have what we call a "before and after" picture which shows two children, brother and sister, ragged and unkempt just as our officers brought them to our shelter; and in striking contrast, we show the children a week later, after they have been cleaned up and properly clothed. The title, in fairly large type, reads, "What does the Humane Society do?" Below the picture of the children,

taken at the time they were rescued, is printed the word "Before," and below the picture, taken a week later, the word "After." A subheading states that this is "An Object Lesson." As briefly as possible we give the facts in the case. We then call attention to the great change. "The miracle that kindness, cleanliness and care has worked." After stating that we had the children committed to an asylum, to be later adopted into good homes, we close with this paragraph: "In this way we expect to secure for them a chance in life for decency, honesty, proper development, happiness, respectability and good citizenship—for all that we value most. This is only one of hundreds of similar cases. Is the work worth supporting?"

You will note that we appeal not only to sympathy and sentiment, but that the economic value of the work is also brought out clearly.

For our animal friends we appeal in the same way. Giving illustrations of galled, emaciated and worn out horses which we have rescued from cruel or thoughtless drivers and of starved and homeless dogs and cats rescued from horrible suffering to be either mercifully destroyed or, if possible, placed in good homes.

I am firmly convinced that these pictures illustrating our work appeal strongly to many people who would not be interested by word pictures of the same cases, no matter how graphically written. Yet, at the same time, we must bear in mind that there are many hard-headed business men and women who give only after the fullest investigation as to the results that are being secured, and for these I would enclose a statistical report so that not only the quality but also the quantity of our work is brought to

their attention. To such, the economic value of the work to a community is very likely to be a considerable factor when deciding whether to give it support.

There is no doubt but that the scope of our work has much to do with the financial support we receive. For instance, a society which is looking after but one branch of the work, either the protection of children or animals, cannot expect to secure the support that a compound society would receive. And going a step further, a compound society which is content with merely looking after cases of cruelty and neglect cannot hope to have the support which is given to the society that has broadened its efforts in many ways.

And last but far from least we should be untiring in our endeavors to secure an endowment. A perusal of the reports of the greatest anti-cruelty societies in the country discloses the fact that much of their support is derived from the interest on endowments. Whenever possible the literature which we send out ought to set forth the necessity for an endowment if the work is to be perpetuated: bringing out clearly that more and better work can be done if the officers of the society are relieved of the necessity of devoting much of their time to the raising of funds.

In closing, I wish to say that no matter what methods we use to finance our societies we cannot possibly hope to secure substantial support until the quality of our work is such as to convince the public that we have a right to its support. The zeal, the disinterestedness, the firmness and the ability which we show in our efforts to assist and protect our clients will largely govern our incomes.

MODE OF ARREST FOR CRUELTY

When an act of cruelty occurs in view of a citizen, there are two methods of procedure, providing the citizen desires to prosecute the offender.

One way is to place the offender under arrest at the time the act of cruelty is committed. The other way is to apprehend the offender under a warrant duly sworn out before a proper magistrate. If a police officer is within call, direct his attention to the offense and ask him to take the offender into custody. It may be that the officer will not think the offense one to warrant an arrest, and an officer is entitled to use his discretion in a matter of this kind. If the citizen, however, will accompany the officer to the police station and swear to a complaint against the offender charging him with the violation of the law, it relieves the situation so far as the responsibility of the police officer is concerned in making a false arrest, and the citizen should in all cases offer to do so.

In regard to the duties of police officers, Section 1937 of the Chicago Code of 1911 reads as follows:

"The several members of the police force of the city, when on duty, shall devote their time and attention to the discharge of the duties of their stations according to the laws and ordinances of the city and the rules and regulations of the department to preserve order, peace and quiet and enforce the laws and ordinances throughout the city. They shall have power to arrest all persons in the city found in the act of violating any law or ordinance or aiding and abetting in any such violation, and shall arrest any person found under circumstances which would warrant a reasonable man in believing that such person had

committed or is about to commit a crime."

It is a mistake to expect any police officer to obey the commands or requests of a citizen without exercising his own discretion and judgment in the matter, and a police officer would be foolish to place his own position in jeopardy by blindly following the directions of an irresponsible bystander. Therefore, when citizens request police officers to act in cases of violations of the law they must not blame the police officer if he acts on his own judgment in the matter, for it is the police officer who has to bear the brunt of the error and the citizen is often not to be found when the officer gets into trouble by carrying out his injudicious requests.

In New York, the law requires the police throughout the state to aid in the protection of dumb animals from injury and abuse. There is no specific law in Illinois of the same kind although police officers are generally charged with the duty of enforcing the laws and ordinances of the city; and wherever the laws concerning cruelty to animals are violated they are charged with the duty of interfering and either arresting or apprehending the offender.

It is much safer to procure a warrant for the arrest of the offender where there is any doubt about the case. If a citizen will procure the necessary information to enable the Society to locate the offender, the Society will, with the aid of the citizen, procure a warrant and cause the offender to be apprehended, and the court will administer the punishment. The citizen, however, should be prepared to come to court and testify, and this sacrifice of time on his part will be gratefully appreciated by the Society, as it is an act of good citizenship.

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JANUARY, 1912

MONEY AND SUGGESTIONS

This Society is constantly engaged in rescuing children and animals from cruel conditions and abuse; and its influence and the help of its officers are factors in the force of the State; it maintains fifty-seven public drinking fountains in Chicago and elsewhere, of which eleven on the streets of Chicago are kept running through the entire winter, notwithstanding the ice-bound conditions imposed by severe cold or the plumbers' bills that are required to thaw them out; it furnishes ambulance service to the public for less than cost price, for the humane transportation of sick and disabled animals to private barns or hospitals; it conducts a lecture course consisting of instructive talks on practical subjects pertaining to the work, in both the winter and summer seasons, that are free to the public; it does work in the public schools in the way of assisting to organize Junior Humane Societies, when such assistance is desired; it publishes the Humane Advocate, a paper devoted to humane interests, which aims to keep the directors and members of the Society informed of its actual work, and to interest others to assist in the cause the Society represents.

To state all that the Society is doing is impossible in a work so varied in

character. Only those in close and constant touch with the daily details and operations can be given an accurate idea of the sum total and of the extent of the means and equipment employed to perform it.

The operation of the Society extends throughout Illinois. The yearly increase in the population of Chicago and the other cities, towns and villages with the consequent extension of industry in every direction naturally enough brings a greater number of children and animals into the "arena" of the Humane Society. These growing conditions make growing demands upon the Society in its every branch. In order to give efficiency it must have a competent office force capable of accurate work in all its departments, and give prompt service and ready relief to the extent empowered by law. To acquire and maintain this standard of excellent service in an excellent cause, it must have friends and money. Are you a friend of unfortunate children and animals, and will you give to the fund that works to protect them? In no more feeling and substantial way can the public wish this Society a Happy New Year.

As all the branches of humane work tend to the promotion of humane thought and action, humane education may be said to be the triple extract of the movement. This is also true of the Advocate. It is the voice of the Society in advancing humane education, and for that reason aims to develop its power of speech in every possible way within its means. With this in view, it asks from its subscribers contributions to its columns in the way of articles on humane subjects and practical suggestions relative to the work, and for expressions from them as to what features of the paper appeal to them as being of most practical interest and value.

FREE LECTURE COURSE GIVEN BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

The Lecture Committee of The Illinois Humane Society is composed of Mr. Thomas J. Cavanaugh, Chairman; Mr. G. A. H. Scott, Secretary; and Captain Charles C. Healey, and Mr. P. J. Finnegan and Mr. John L. Shortall.

This Committee announces a carefully planned course of several lectures on various practical subjects pertaining to the humane and economical care of horses, both in the stable and on the road, in winter and summer; the problem and solution of traffic conditions in Chicago; and the scientific understanding of the great matter of haulage (traction) by horses.

These lectures will answer questions of vital interest to the owner and driver of horses, as well as those of the horse-lover, equally interested in the improved conditions that will lighten the load, conserve the strength and lengthen the days of the horse.

Expert men of long experience will present the subjects, and every effort is being made to have this winter's course the most comprehensive and practical that has been given under the auspices of the Society.

These lectures are to be held in the new Lecture Hall, now in process of construction, at the Society's Home Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and the first of the series will be given early in February, upon the completion of the hall. The lectures are free, and the public is cordially invited to come.

HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The McDonough Humane Society and City Charities Board, of Macomb, Illinois, has recently established an orphanage in McDonough County for the care of dependent children. The system as adopted by the orphanage not only provides for the care and protection and common school education of the children received by it, but establishes a place where children may be cared for during the temporary financial or physical disability of the parents, without forfeiting their right to return to them. This is the great merit and value of the undertaking. As under the usual institutional conditions, parents obliged to give up their children under stress of unfortunate circumstances, are compelled to relinquish all right to claim them afterward.

A receiving home in every county of the state would preclude the possibility of dependent children becoming parentless, and it is interesting and commendable that McDonough County has comprehended its need in this direction and been so quick to fill it.

To have an orphanage of this kind has long been a waking dream of the workers in McDonough County, and now they have "dreamed true," as Peter Ibbetson would say.

The orphanage was formally opened to the public November 4th, 1911, and is situated at 514 East Carrol St., Macomb, Ill. Children are received through the supervisors of each township and the executive board of the orphanage. Twelve children have already been cared for and several more applications have been received from neighboring towns, both for the boarding and adopting of children.

The orphanage is non-sectarian, and operated under state laws governing such institutions. A thorough investigation is made of each applicant before acceptance into the home.

The home is open to visitors every Thursday afternoon from two until five o'clock. Fifty visitors have already attested their interest and hearty approval.

A splendid feature is the provision made for children from outside counties whereby they may be received into the orphanage, cared for, fed, clothed and educated for the small sum of \$10 per month.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, Miss Josie M. Westfall, Mrs. O. M. Dickerson and Mrs. L. N. Rost took the initiative in the work, and they have had the sympathetic and financial support of the supervisors and a long list of fellow citizens.

McDonough County is to be congratulated upon having so many people of the mind and heart and hand to convert such a happy thought into a practical reality. May the New Year crown the undertaking with every success.

HUMANITY TAUGHT BY THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Farmers' Institute recently held in Belvidere, Illinois, offered a program of varied interest covering a session of three days and attracting a large attendance.

The Farmers' Institute is an association that stands for all kinds of things of interest, profit and progress that make for the welfare of the individual and the community,—from showing a boy how to produce the biggest and best crop of grain that may be raised on one acre of ground, to exerting every possible means of promoting clean politics in Illinois. From a dolls' bazaar to the government of a state affords a wide range of subjects, but the farmers consider all that lies between.

Numbered among the long list of practical subjects given place on the

program was the one, "Humane Society Work and Its Value to the Farmer," presented by Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, President of the Boone County Humane Society. To have the opportunity to establish the connection between humane and farm work, showing the economic value of the one to the other, before such an audience, and by a man of the practical experience of Mr. Hannah is a distinct gain for the work in Illinois and promises well for an increased interest among helpful men and women.

We have humane laws that enable us to correct many of the cruelties perpetrated. What we need is more actively interested people to see that our animal population has the protection of the law. Public sentiment in favor of this protective work is growing. Mr. Hannah's speech will help to make it grow.

Mr. Hannah said he deemed the subject of humane work second to none in importance for the intelligent discussion and consideration of men and women. He said in part, "Those who provide for the sustenance of our vast population are vitally interested in that which touches them so closely in common with others." The Humane Society is made up of citizens possessed of humane inclinations who endeavor to find and relieve cases of cruelty and suffering, and to exercise a humanizing and refining influence, and to prevent by legal means the perpetration of cruelty. It invites the coöperation of all those who have a similar desire. Mr. Hannah alluded to the cruelty practiced by ancient nations, even in modern times, upon their slaves and enemies; and spoke of the horrors of trapping wild animals in order that fur garments might be worn, and the shocking suffering of birds of beautiful plumage that women's hats might be adorned.

He said the Society was of value to the farmer because it helped him in the protection of his own interests, stating that the destruction of many kinds of birds meant a direct loss to the farmer because the birds were needed to maintain the balance of Nature in destroying the insects that devour the grains and fruits.

In speaking of the horse, Mr. Hannah said, "The protection of the horse is necessary both for economical and sentimental reasons. Poor treatment and abuse deplete the working value of the horse and bring about a big money loss. This cruel waste now amounts to many millions of dollars, annually, in Illinois alone.

"The law is adequate to afford a horse the fair treatment his nature and service deserve. It is for the owner to see that he gets it."

"The local humane society has been in existence only four months and yet it has done valuable work. A young woman had the courage to start the movement, then other women took it up and now the men are coming into line. Many persons have assured the Society that they are heartily in sympathy with the effort to prevent cruelty and to better conditions."

"ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM"

The following report of concrete work comes to us from Mr. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent for The Illinois Humane Society, at Mt. Carmel, Illinois. It is gratifying indeed to see such evidence of activity. Each branch society and agency is a cog in the wheel of humane endeavor and all contribute to the centrifugal force of humane progress.

Report of Work for Mt. Carmel, Illinois, Dec. 1, 1910-Dec. 1, 1911.

Horses sent to barn..... 50
Horses unfit for service..... 25

Horses destroyed 3
Horses successfully treated for
broken legs 2
Fines imposed (to be collected
from States Attorney in March) 4
Books on humane subjects in li-
braries 100

Respectfully submitted,
D. L. McClintock, Agent.

A PRAYER

Not more of light, I ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but power to hear
The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that I possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown into caress.

Not more of joy, but power to feel
Its kindling presence near;
To give to others all I have
Of courage and of cheer.

Not more of life, but insight clear
Into its mystery;
To comprehend as best I may
Our lofty destiny.

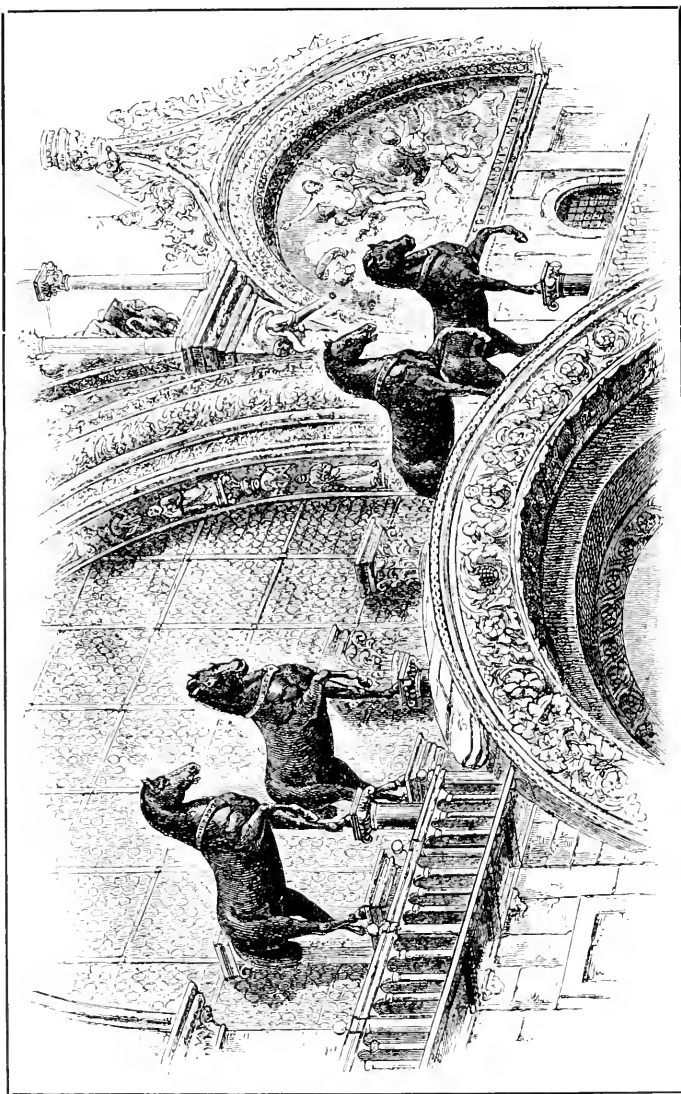
No other gifts, dear God, I ask,
But only sense to see
How best the precious gifts to use
Thou hast bestowed on me.

To teach the little children all
How joyous is the world;
That, in the life we live on earth
Heaven's glory is unfurled.

Give me all fears to dominate,
All holy joys to know;
To be the friend I wish to be,
To speak the truth I know.

To love the pure, to seek the good,
To lift, with all my might,
All souls to dwell in harmony
In freedom's perfect light.

—Florence Holbrook.



BRONZE HORSES OF ST. MARKS CATHEDRAL, IN VENICE, ITALY

CHILDREN'S CORNER

FAMOUS HORSES OF VENICE

Of course you have heard of Venice,—that enchanting city of picturesque palaces, bridges and gondolas that seems to be riding on the crest of the sea. Artists have sung, written and painted its praises for many centuries; and its beauty, interest and charm have made it famous the world over.

A curious fact about this city of canals and boats is that it is practically horse-less. Horses are not needed because all the private and public equipages are gondolas, and all the market-carts and delivery wagons are Venetian boats that glide quietly up to the kitchen doors to unload their cargo. For this reason, no horses are needed and few horses are there.

There are four horses in Venice—but these are of bronze, mounted on pedestals and placed over the central doorway of St. Marks Cathedral in St. Marks Square. To one living in London or Chicago where there are the biggest horse-markets and teaming interests in the world, it certainly does seem strange to go to Venice and look in vain for a live horse; and stranger still, perhaps, to see the Venetian children stare with wide-eyed wonder at the bronze horses of St. Marks as a Chicago child might do at griffins and unicorns.

But if Venice can boast but four horses, it must be said that they are four of the handsomest and most famous horses in the world. They have had a thrilling history, having gone through many wars, travelled to many cities and belonged to many masters in their day.

They are the work of Lysippus, an ancient Grecian sculptor of celebrity,

and were originally part of a group composed of twenty-five equestrian statues. Augustus carried four of these from Alexandria to Rome and placed them on his triumphal arch; Nero seized them and put them on an arch of his own; later, Domitian did the same thing; later still, Trajan transferred them to an arch of triumph erected to himself. Constantine, wishing to beautify the capital of the Roman empire, removed the bronze horses to Constantinople. Early in the thirteenth century, the nobles of Germany and France started out on what is known in history as the "fourth crusade" to the Holy Land. They stopped at Venice where they gave up their original plans to go to Jerusalem, and, instead, undertook and accomplished the capture and downfall of Constantinople. Their vandalism almost demolished the many works of art that had been collected in that city. Strangely enough, the bronze horses were among the few art treasures to pass through the experience unharmed; and they were carried back with much ceremony to Venice, and again placed over the central entrance of St. Marks Cathedral. This was in the year 1205.

There they remained for nearly six centuries, until Napoleon Bonaparte picked them up as souvenirs of his victories and carried them off to Paris. Eighteen years later, after Napoleon's downfall, the beautiful bronze steeds were again returned to their native Venice, where they now gleam and glisten in the Italian sun over the imposing portal of the Cathedral of St. Marks, as resplendent as when first placed there.

A PRACTICAL BIRD LOVER

In Germany lives a man who is so fond of birds and so interested in protecting them that he has devoted acres of land, much money, time and study in establishing what is known as an experiment station and school of instruction for the careful study of bird-life.

The man is Baron von Berlepsch. His estate is a picturesque place, consisting of 500 acres of land. About twenty acres, surrounding a beautiful natural lake, have been highly cultivated and converted into a park; the remainder of the property is in great thickets of shrubbery and tracts of forest land. Here the Baron made an ideal home for birds, where he could study their ways and habits and needs.

By close observation of their nest building, he was able to reproduce artificial nests exactly like their own. These, he at first made by hand, but they are now being manufactured by machinery in great quantities.

His discoveries made in the practical care of birds and his experiments showing the value of the birds in saving tree and plant life—as proved by an experience in which his estate was the only one unharmed by a recent plague of moths that devastated neighboring estates—have interested people all over the world.

The birds of Germany are being protected by law, and the methods of Baron von Berlepsch for growing nesting-hedges and shrubs, cultivating and grafting nesting-holes, building nesting-boxes in trees and making simple and sensible winter feeding places have been adopted in many places.

Prussia, also, is providing thousands of bird-shelters and nesting places, and several other countries are doing the same.

Among other things, the Baron has invented some ingenious ways of feeding birds during winter weather, at a time when their natural foods are buried in the frozen ground. One of these he calls the "food-tree"; and is very interesting. It is made by preparing a mixture of chopped meat and crumbed bread, as much again in quantity of beef or mutton tallow, some ground hemp, maw, poppy flower, white millet, oats, sunflower seeds and ant's eggs. This should be heated and spread while hot over the branches of a *coniferous* tree.

The birds may now have a Christmas tree full of goodies—thanks to Baron von Berlepsch, the bird-savior.

Suppose you try this foreign dish on our own American birds. Of course they would like it! It may be too complicated for you to manage successfully alone, without the help of some grown-up, but in all probability some willing person can be found who will gladly conduct a banquet for the birds. In any event, each child can serve a quick lunch of bread crumbs and suet, for which the birds will sing your praises all the summer through.

ON THE WING

Talking about birds, you must hear a true story of an unusual kind about a family of water-wagtails, a bird common in England. A wagtail built her nest under the eaves of a smoking car that made regular runs on a railroad in South England. Here she hatched and reared a brood of young birds in safety, notwithstanding their days were spent at the rate of forty miles an hour.

The male bird remained at one station while his family lived "on the road." Curiously enough, he seemed to know just when to expect his folks in town, and, according to the station

master, never failed to meet his way-faring family, remaining with them until their departure.

It was evident that the wagtail mother was determined that her children should have the advantages of travel.

LOOK AHEAD

(By John Hay.)

A pelican, flying home one day
With a fine fat fish from Oyster Bay,
Was met by a crow, who had sought in vain

For something to still his hunger's pain—
And who knew that fish was good for the brain.

So he slyly said, "Why, friend, what's in you,

To carry a fish at a full neck's length?

Is that any way to economize strength?

I call it a waste of muscle and sinew.

Just throw your head over your shoulder,
so—

You distribute the weight over all your frame,

You can carry a double load of game.

And, thus, without tiring, home you go!"

The pelican did as his false friend bade,

But striking a bough he came to wreck,

And down he fell with a broken neck,

And the crow had a royal dinner of shad.

I wrote this fable for three little men,

Whose names are Willie and Arthur and Jack;

And this is the moral, clear and plain:

"When you run forward, don't look back."

FACT NOT FICTION

Dog Limp to Hospital

Denver, Dec. 9.—Limping along on three legs, a tramp dog early today drifted into the operating room of the emergency hospital at police headquarters here. The animal walked up to Surgeon Mudd, who was reading a newspaper.

The dog whined, but the surgeon paid no further attention to him save to place

his hand on the dog's head. The dog gave another pleading whine, and the surgeon looked down and noticed the dog's hind leg was injured. About the injured member was a bandage of cotton gauze.

Dr. Mudd motioned toward the operating table. Instantly the dog leaped upon it.

Removing the bandage, Dr. Mudd found the leg badly smashed and lacerated. While the surgeon cleansed the wound, removed several splinters of bone and dressed the injury, the dog lay upon the table, never once removing his gaze from the surgeon's face. The dog later was sent to the dog and cat hospital here.

It is believed that the dog was attracted to the hospital by his sense of smell, relief having been given him before at a place which smelled of drugs.

DOG GUARDS SLEEPING CHILD

Irvin is 4 years old and irresponsible. His pet fox terrier knows this, and when Irvin wandered from his home yesterday the dog followed him closely.

Late at night policemen found Irvin asleep in a doorway at Elston and Clybourn avenue. They approached the child, but were driven back by an enraged small dog. Every attempt to approach the child was met with snaps and growls.

Meanwhile John Spitza was at the West Chicago avenue police station, notifying the police his son was missing. The father rode in a patrol wagon to where the policemen, who had telephoned the station, were trying to coax the dog from the hallway. The terrier greeted Spitza effusively and Irvin was taken to his home, 1334 North Ashland avenue.

—Chicago Tribune.

BULLDOG STOPS RUNAWAY

Queen, a yellow bulldog owned by Harry W. Gammon, manager of the Gammon Express and Van Company, 1434 North Clark street, Chicago, performed the spectacular feat of stopping a runaway horse in North Clark street recently, after the driver had been thrown to the pavement and injured.

William Schreiber, manager of a sewing machine company, 24 North Wabash avenue, was thrown out of the buggy when it was struck and overturned by a car and the horse dashed south on Clark street, dragging the vehicle after it.

The bulldog leaped at the horse's head and caught the bridle in its teeth, holding on until the animal stopped.

—Chicago Journal.

CASES IN COURT

While passing an alleyway in the rear of the Fair Building, Officers Brayne and McCarthy of the Society, saw three small boys, whose actions aroused suspicion.

The officers followed and stopped the boys. They gave their names and ages. One boy was carrying a box partially concealed under his coat. This was found to contain candles, candle-holders, fancy balls, a bank and some Xmas cards.

The boys at first said that they had bought the box, but after some questioning, one of them admitted that he had stolen it, and that none of them had given the officers their right names. This they then did. Two of them were brothers.

The officers sent two of the boys home, and took the self-confessed thief to the Juvenile Home.

A visit was then made to the boy's home, which was in a filthy and neglected condition. It was learned from an authentic source that both parents were drunkards, and that there was quite a family of children.

The officers then went to the home of the other two boys, where it was learned that the father was earning \$16.50 a week for his family of four boys; that the two brothers in question had gone downtown to buy candy, and that they had never stolen anything before.

When interviewed at his school one of the brothers confessed to having stolen a box of Xmas things that had been hidden away and lost. The officers then proceeded to file papers of delinquency in each case.

The following day it was learned that the brothers had stolen a bundle of toys and stowed them away in a downtown alley. Officer Brayne made one of the boys accompany him to the

place of the hidden treasure, which, when found, consisted of a box of twenty-five toys of various kinds carefully wrapped in an old shirt and crammed into a garbage box in the alley in the rear of the American Express Building. The boy stated that most of the toys had been taken from Marshall Field & Co.'s store.

The cases were called before Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court. The father of the first boy taken to the Juvenile Home was present, but plainly under the influence of liquor. Evidence was given by Mr. Kling, the principal of the school the boy attended, Miss Murphy, the Probation Officer and Officers Brayne and McCarthy. The Judge sent the boy to the Parental School.

In the cases of the other boys, the Court warned the father to keep them off the streets and said that if there was a second complaint made against the children, they would be taken from him.

Record 63; Case 897.

Mr. W. L. Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education, reported the case of a little nine-year-old girl, who had been badly burned on her hand with a flat iron, as punishment from her mother, for having stolen a penny.

The burn left a bad scar on the girl's hand which will disfigure her for life.

Mrs. Paradise, one of the teachers in Mr. Bodine's Department, went with Officer McCarthy of this Society to see the mother of the child.

In response to the officer's warning against any such brutal, inhuman method of chastisement, the woman said that when she saw how bad a burn it was, she had put the child under medical care at once.

The officer had a warrant issued for the woman's arrest. Judge Goodnow reviewed the evidence in the case. Mrs. Paradise and Officer McCarthy were witnesses in behalf of the child. The mother could neither speak nor understand English and was represented by her minister, Mr. Hardour Ablahat, who explained to the court that these people were Syrians and that to them stealing from one's own parents was regarded as such a disgrace that branding such an offender in some lasting way was a common custom of their country.

Judge Goodnow warned the woman against any repetition of such a custom during her residence in America, which speech was interpreted by the minister.

The case was continued until January 30th, 1912, during which time the mother's treatment of the child will be watched.

Record 63; Case 676.

Superintendent W. L. Bodine also reported the cruel treatment accorded a certain child by an older sister.

Officer Dean found that the child was an orphan, 11 years old, and that she was badly bruised.

Neighbors seemed satisfied that it was a case of cruelty, but nothing definite could be learned from anyone or even from the child herself.

The sister, in whose care the child was, claimed that she had never mistreated the child and that the black looking spots to be found on the child were caused by a disease. She signified her willingness to have the child placed in other hands.

The officer filed papers in the Juvenile Court, which were served.

The court returned the child to the sister's home, at the same time being placed under the probationary care of Miss Loftus.

Record 64; case 10.

A woman asked the assistance of a humane officer in protecting a woman friend who was being cruelly abused by a drunken husband and son.

Officer Dean responded and advised the abused woman to make formal complaint against her husband, which she did.

The husband was arrested and brought before Judge Williams in the West Chicago Avenue Court. He was fined \$30 and costs.

Record 63; Case 698.

The Oak Park police asked that a humane officer be sent to their station to examine a horse being held there.

Two men driving the horse had been arrested, charged with cruel abuse of the animal, which was old and disabled.

The officer found the horse very old and feeble and bearing evidence of a cruel beating.

Defendants appeared in court with counsel. The judge fined one man \$15 and costs and the other \$5 and costs under the village ordinance, and \$50 each under the statutes, the latter to be staid in both cases if the owner would give the police an order to shoot the horse, which he did. The captain of police said he would notify the society when the horse had been destroyed.

Record 89; case 393.

In the investigation of the case of a 12-year-old boy found on the streets in the loop district late at night, Officers McCarthy and Brayne of the society found a family, consisting of a father, who is a junk dealer, a mother and eight children, ranging from 15 years down to 22 months of age.

It was found that the boy in question had formed the habit of spending his evenings on the streets, sometimes very late into the night, and

spending what little money he had on nickel theaters. The parents and the boy were warned against a continuance of this practice.

Another night Officer Brayne found this boy selling papers at Madison and Dearborn streets at 9:30 o'clock and sent him home.

A day or so later the officer called at the boy's home to get information for filing a petition for his dependency, but learned that the boy had been found selling papers late at night in downtown saloons, and had already been sent to the Detention Home in care of Officer Carey, who made the complaint.

The father was charged with contributing to the delinquency of his son, after warnings from both the juvenile and the humane officer, and was called before Judge Goodnow in the Court of Domestic Relations.

It was shown that the boy was backward in his school work, being stupid from lack of sleep.

The judge said the father should be sent to the Bridewell, but out of consideration for his large family dependent upon him the sentence, as outlined by the law, was suspended. The boy was ordered kept off the streets, under penalty of a heavy fine for another offense.

Record 63; case 777.

Officer Brayne went to the Court of Domestic Relations, swore to a complaint and asked for a warrant for the arrest of a Polish Jew, charged with drinking, gambling and abusing and failing to provide for his wife and children.

The wife and neighbors testified to the man's cruelty and habitual drunkenness, and the officer found the family in distressing conditions of abject want. Except for kind neighbors the woman and her children, three and two years of age, would have starved

The man was a tailor by trade, capable of earning \$25 a week.

It was learned that the Jewish charities had once had the same man reported to them for deserting his family; extradition papers had been taken out, but the man managed to get away before they could be served.

The case, as prosecuted by the humane society, was called for a hearing before Judge Goodnow. Defendant was ordered to pay \$12 per week and sent to the Bridewell for six months.

A representative of the Jewish charities told the court that they would care for the children and place the wife in the Michael Reese Hospital until after the birth of her child.

Officer Brayne reported it as an emergency case to the county agent.

Shortly after, the Jewish charities sent relief and a check for \$8, and the county agent sent coal and provisions.

Record 63; case 866.

A citizen had two men arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals.

The men were driving a small, unfit horse, attached to a heavy load of paving blocks. The horse was physically unable to move the load when it became stuck in the mud in an alleyway, and a brutal attempt to force it to do so under the lash of the whip was the occasion for the arrest of the men.

When the plucky citizen objected to the treatment accorded the horse, the interference occasioned a quarrel, which resulted in all three men being placed under arrest. The citizen, who was the complaining witness, asked that this Society assist him in the prosecution. Officer Dean represented the Society.

Judge Maxwell heard the evidence and fined the driver \$15 and costs the man in charge of the load \$5 and costs, and dismissed the complainant.

Record 89; Case 436.

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 Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
 Hahn, Edmund J.
 Hahn, Harry W.
 Hahn, Mrs. Harry W.
 Haight, R. J.
 Hamburger, Julius.
 Hanchett Paper Co.
 Harbeck, Mrs. Emma Grey.
 Hardy, F. A.
 Hastings Express Co.
 Hathaway, Charles E.
 Hawley, Mrs.
 Heg, Ernest.
 Henneberry Co., The.
 Hettler, Herman H., Lumber Co.
 Hewes, A. M.
 Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
 Hinckley & Schmitt.
 Hines, Edward, Lumber Co.
 Hinkley, Charles W.
 Hitchcock, A. H.
 Hobbs, Mrs. Mary M.
 Hodge, John M.
 Hodge, Mrs. John M.
 Hofman Bros. Brg. Co.
 Hoit, Lowell.
 Holton, Frank.
 Hubbard, J. D.
 Hull, M. D.
 Hulsman, Cord.
 Hydraulic Press Brick Co.
 Illinois Malleable Iron Co.
 Illinois Steel Co.
 Jackman, Edwin S.
 Jennings & Graham.
 Johnson Chair Co.
 Johnson, E. V.
 Jones, H. Bernard.
 Jones, Mrs. C. H.
 Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.
 Joyce, David G.
 Julius, Frank J.
 Kammerer, F. G.
 Katz, Eugene.
 Keehn, George W.
 Keeley Brewing Co.
 Keep, Mrs. Albert.
 Keep, Mrs. Chauncey.
 Keith Lumber Co.
 Kelley, Wm. V.
 Kemp, E. M.
 Kern, Henry W.
 Kesner, J. L.
 Kettles, Robert P.
 Kimball, W. W., Co.
 Kindel, Charles J.
 King, W. O.
 Kirk, Jas. S., & Co.
 Kirk, Walter R.
 Klee Bros. & Co.
 Kuhlmann, J. W.
 Kuntz-Remmler Co., The.
 Landon, F., Cartage Co.
 Langwill, Miss Alice J.
 Lake, Richard C.
 Lamson Bros. & Co.
 Lasker, A. D.
 Lathrop, Bryan.
 Lawrence, J. B.
 Lee, Edward T.
 Libby, McNeill & Libby.
 Lill-Robinson Coal Co.
 Live Poultry Transportation Co.
 Lockwood & Strickland Co.
 Loesch, Scofield & Loesch.
 Lord & Thomas.
 Lowden, Frank O.
 Lucas, Mrs. L. L.
 Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc.
 Lyman, Richie & Co.

- Lyon & Healy.
 Maher, Mrs. G. W.
 Mandelbaum, M. H.
 Manhattan Brewing Co.
 Manz, J., Engraving Co.
 Markham, C. H.
 Mason, William S.
 Masslich, Bentley.
 Masslich, George B.
 Matz, Rudolph.
 McClary, Nelson A.
 McCormick, Harold F.
 McKinlock, George A.
 Meikle, Mrs. M. E.
 Meinrath Brokerage Co.
 Meyer, Carl.
 Millard, F. H.
 Miller, Charles J.
 Miller, G. J.
 Miller & Hart.
 Moline, F. O.
 Montgomery, John R.
 Montgomery Ward & Co.
 Moore, James H.
 Morris, Mrs. Gardner.
 Mosler Safe Co., The.
 Munger's Laundry Co.
 Murison, Mrs. C. E.
 Murison, George W.
 Murkland, Philip Austen.
 Murphy, J. B.
 National Box Co.
 National Casket Co.
 National Express Co.
 National Malleable Castings Co.
 Newman, Mrs. S. A.
 Noel, Joseph R.
 Noel, Theo., Co.
 Northern Express Co.
 Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.
 Novy, Mrs. Laura.
 Noyes & Jackson.
 Noyes, LeVerne.
 Oberndorf Bros.
 Oberndorf, M. L.
 O'Donnell, James, Teaming Co.
 Ozmun, C. T.
 Paltzer, C. A., Lumber Co.
 Paper Mills Co., The.
 Paris Laundry Co.
 Parmelee, Frank, Transfer Co.
 Patten, James A.
 Patten, Miss Mary.
 Patten, Mrs. Mary R.
 Patterson, Mrs. R. W.
 Paulson, Henry, Co.
 Peats, Alfred, Co.
 Peirce, James H.
 Pelouse Scale & Mfg. Co.
 Perry, Mueller & Co.
 Phoenix Horse Shoe Co.
 Pierce, Miss Faith.
 Pierce, Richardson & Neiler.
 Pike, Eugene S.
 Poole Bros.
 Pope & Eckhardt Co.
 Pope, Geo. G., & Co.
 Porter, James F.
 Post, Frederick.
 Prentice, Leon H.
 Price Baking Powder Co.
 Prindiville, Thomas J.
 Quaker Oats Co., The.
 Randall, T. D., & Co.
 Raymond, H. S.
 Redington, W. H.
 Reid, Murdoch & Co.
 Rew, Irwin.
 Richardson, Levant M.
 Richardson Silk Co.
 Rieckords, F. S.
 Rogers, W. A.
 Rose, John.
 Rosenfield, Al e.
 Rosenthal, Benjamin J.
 Rothschild, Maurice L.
 Ruelh, The, Bros. Brewing Co.
 Rummels, J. S.
 Russell, R. C.
 Ryerson, Jos. T. & Son.
 Sampson, Mrs. J. Lewis.
 Sampson, W. H.
 Sargent, J. R. W.
 Schiller, Dr. Heliodor.
 Schindler, Miss Ella D.
 Schlitz Brg. Co.
 Schmaltz, Joseph H.
 Schoenhofen, The Peter, Brewing Co.
 Schram, George H. & Co.
 Schulze Baking Co.
 See & Co.
 Sefton, The Mfg. Co.
 Seng, The, Co.
 Sharp & Smith.
 Sheldon, G. W. & Co.
 Sheldon, Harold.
 Sheldon, Mrs. Theo.
 Shepard, Henry O. Co.
 Sheridan, A. D.
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Ellenor M.
 Siegel, Cooper & Co.
 Simons, Joseph.
 Smith, Byron L.
 Smith, F. E.
 Soper Lumber Co.
 Spalding, A. G. & Bros.
 Sprague, Warner & Co.
 Squires, H. D.
 Steele-Wedeles Co.
 Stirling, W. R.
 Stock, Frederick A.
 Stockton, Jos. Transfer Co.

Strigl, F. C.	Vose, Frederic P.
Stromberg, Allen & Co.	Wahl, Albert.
Strong, Gordon.	Wakem, J. Wallace.
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.	Wallace, R. & Sons Mfg. Co.
Sulzberger & Sons Co.	Webster, George H.
Sweetland, Edward C.	Weil Feather Co.
Sturm, Meyer J.	Weinberger, G. A.
Swift, Harold H.	Wells-Fargo Co.
Swift & Co.	Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Taprell, Loomis & Co.	Wetter, Miss A. Albertine.
Taylor, Mrs. George Hooper.	White, James Paper Co.
Templeton, Thomas.	White, Mrs. Wm. B.
Terwilliger, R. I.	Wienhoeber, Ernst.
Thompson-Ehlers Co.	Wilkes, J. H.
Tibbetts, Charles.	Willard, Monroe L.
Tracey, James.	Wilce, The T. Co.
Triner, Joseph.	Williams, C. B.
Trude, A. S.	Wilson Brothers.
United Breweries Co.	Woltersdorf, E. & Co.
United States Brewing Co.	Wood, Guilford S.
United States Express Co.	Woods Motor Vehicle Co.
Van Gilder, W. C.	Woodward, A. H.
Van Pelt, George H.	Wrigley, Wm., Jr., Co.
Vondran, Edward F.	Wuichet, Louis.

BRANCH MEMBERS

Muriett, J. A.

Park, Miss Ida M.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS

Armour, Mrs. Barbara.	Lawrence, E. F.
Armour, Philip D.	Leeds, W. B.
Baker, W. T.	Leiter, Levi Z.
Bass, Perkins.	Mason, Roswell M.
Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.	May, Horatio N.
Blackstone, T. B.	Medill, Joseph.
Blair, Chauncey B.	Murdoch, Thomas.
Blair, William.	Paaren, Dr. N. H.
Bowen, C. T.	Patterson, R. W., Jr.
Brown, Edwin Lee, President from May 1869, to May 1873.	Peck, Walter L.
Cobb, Silas B.	Pinkerton, Allan.
Dexter, Wirt.	Pullman, Geo. M.
Derickson, Richard P., President from May 1875, to May 1877.	Raymond, Benjamin W.
Dobbins, T. S.	Rorke, M. A.
Dore, John C., President from May 1873, to May 1875.	Ross, Mrs. Henrietta.
Drake, John B.	Schneider, George.
Drummond, Miss Jane.	Schuttler, Peter.
Farwell, John V.	Sharp, William H.
Field, Henry.	Sherman, John B.
Field, Marshall.	Shortall, John G., President from May 1877, to May 1906.
Fisk, David B.	Shufeldt, Henry H.
Foster, John H.	Sprague, Otho S. A.
Foster, Mrs. Nancy S.	Stiles, I. N.
Harrison, Mrs. U. L.	Stone, Leander.
Haskell, Mrs. Caroline E.	Stone, Samuel.
Haskell, Frederick.	Sturges, Mrs. Mary D.
Harvey, T. W.	Talcott, Mancel.
Jones, John.	Talcott, Mrs. Mary A.
Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth G.	Taylor, H. P.
King, Henry W.	Tree, Lambert.
Ladlin, Mathew.	Wahl, Christian.
Landon, Albert W.	Webster, Mrs. Mary M.
	Wells, Moses D.
	Young, Otto.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE.....	1869	1876
JOHN JONES.....	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN.....	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS.....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS.....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER.....	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE.....	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE.....	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING.....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL.....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.....	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD.....	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON.....	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911
*WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886	1912

*Mr. Nixon passed away Tuesday, February 20, 1912.

DIRECTORY OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS

- Adams County—Quincy H. P. Walton, President; John H. Best, Treasurer; Fred G. Wolfe, Secretary.
- Alexander County—Cairo M. Easterday, President; Horace A. Hamon, Secretary.
- Boone County—Belvidere Jesse F. Hannah, President; Alfred Meyers Treasurer; Miss Juliet Sager, Secretary.
- Carroll County—Savanna Dr. G. W. Johnson, President; C. N. Jenks, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Champaign County—Champaign E. L. Milne, President; A. M. Burke, Treasurer; R. W. Braithwaite, Secretary.
- Champaign County—Urbana Dr. T. W. Corkery, President; Garret H. Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. E. M. Knowlton, Secretary.
- Cook County—Chicago Heights Dr. C. S. Tisdale, President; Mrs. M. H. Lalor, Secretary and Treasurer.
- Fayette County—Vandalia H. S. Humphrey, President.
- Ford County—Sibley Mrs. H. D. Young, President; Rev. W. H. Day, Treasurer; Mrs. L. F. Lutyen, Secretary.
- Kane County—Elgin Edward F. Mann, President; Elmer Egler, Treasurer; Marion Wilde, Secretary.
- La Salle County—Ottawa E. C. Swift, President.
- Madison County—Alton Mrs. H. M. Schweppe, President; George H. Smiley, Treasurer; Mrs. G. A. McMillen, Secretary.
- Madison County—Edwardsville Mrs. R. S. Barnsback, President; Miss Edna Jeffress, Treasurer; Mrs. D. G. Williamson, Secretary.
- McDonough County—Macomb Wallace Walker, President; Mrs. H. Stocker, Treasurer; Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.
- McHenry County—Harvard Mrs. W. C. Wellington, Secretary.
- McHenry County—Marengo Mrs. A. B. Coon, Jr., President.
- McHenry County—Union H. M. McIntyre, Secretary.
- McLean County—Bloomington Henry Behr, President; Mrs. Jennie K. Brett, Secretary.
- Morgan County—Jacksonville A. G. Wadsworth, President.
- Ogle County—Oregon Mrs. Mary H. Artz, Secretary.
- Ogle County—Rochelle Mrs. James C. Fesler.
- Peoria County—Peoria S. M. Sorenson, President; Mrs. Benjamin Cowell, Treasurer; Mrs. T. A. Grier, Secretary.
- Rock Island County—Rock Island W. S. Parks, President; Daniel Montgomery, Treasurer; Florinda O. Abrahamson, Corresponding Secretary; Amalia C. Peterson, Financial Secretary.
- Sangamon County—Springfield Dr. Hugh T. Morrison, Jr., President; Mrs. John H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary and Treasurer.
- St. Clair County—East St. Louis Dr. C. W. Lillie, President; A. Diehm, Treasurer; E. A. Thomas, Superintendent.
- Stephenson County—Freeport I. H. Hollister, President; Mrs. John G. Oyler, Secretary.
- Vermillion County—Danville Mrs. Josephine Snyder, Secretary.
- Vermillion County—Hoopeston A. Honeywell, Secretary.

Whiteside County—Sterling..... Capt. John Niles, President.
Will County—Joliet..... Coll. McNaughton, President; Hattie Wagner, Secretary.
Winnebago County—Rockford.... Dr. W. H. Fitch, President; Fay Lewis, Treasurer; Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, Secretary.

Alexander County—Cairo..... J. W. Grief, Special Agent.
Boone County—Belvidere..... Joseph H. Moan, Special Agent.
Boone County—Poplar Grove..... Waldo E. Hull, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county, excepting Poplar Grove.

Bureau County—Princeton..... W. I. Kendall, Special Agent.
Bureau County—Tiskilwa..... Ernest W. Lee, Special Agent.
Champaign County—Urbana..... James M. Dunseth, Special Agent.
Calhoun County—Hardin..... Arthur Gordon, Special Agent.
Carroll County—Mt. Carroll..... W. W. Parkinson, Special Agent.
Carroll County—Savanna..... R. L. Henderson, Special Agent.
Cook County—Chicago Heights... O. W. Odell, Special Agent.
Cook County—Evanston..... John S. Keefe, Special Agent.
Cook County—Oak Park..... George A. Amacker, Special Agent.
Cook County—Blue Island..... Ulrich Rohrbach, Special Agent.
Christian County—Pana..... W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.
Du Page County—Downers Grove.. Jacob Klein, Special Agent.
Effingham County—Effingham.... George Austin, Special Agent.
Ford County—Sibley..... Nelson Soucie, Special Agent.
Henry County—Cambridge..... James Pollock, Special Agent.
Henry County—Geneseo..... W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Milford..... Samuel Washburne, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Cissna Park..... Joseph D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
Iroquois County—Thawville..... Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
Jefferson County—Mount Vernon.. George E. Green, Special Agent.
Jersey County—Grafton..... John H. Stafford, Special Agent.
Kane County—St. Charles..... M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
Kane County—Elgin..... W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
Kankakee County—Kankakee..... Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
Lake County—Round Lake..... H. J. Vincelette, Special Agent.
La Salle County—Mendota..... Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
La Salle County—La Salle..... Thomas B. King, Special Agent.
La Salle County—Ottawa..... E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
La Salle County—Peru..... F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
La Salle County—Streator..... B. A. Hattenbauer, Special Agent.
Lee County—Dixon..... William G. Kent, Special Agent.
Madison County—Edwardsville.... Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
McHenry County—Harvard..... W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
McHenry County—Union..... Guilels Durkee, Special Agent.
McDonough County—Macomb..... John T. Payne, Special Agent.
Ogle County..... A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county.

Peoria County—Peoria..... John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
Sangamon County—Springfield.... James M. Bretz, Special Agent.
Shelby County—Shellyville..... Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
Stephenson County—Freeport.... Frank Brubaker, Special Agent. A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire county, excepting Freeport.

Vermillion County—Danville.... A. G. Woodbury, Special Agent.
Vermillion County—Hoopeston.... A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
Wabash County—Mt. Carmel..... D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
White County—Grayville..... E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
White County—Carmi..... Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
Will County—Manhattan..... P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
Winnebago County—Rockford..... A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO**SOUTH SIDE**

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.

WEST SIDE

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk and Lincoln Streets.
 Polk Street and Center Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirtieth and Lumber Streets.
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Fifty-third and Halsted Streets.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Center Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth and Halsted Streets.
 Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.

NORTH SIDE

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Park Avenue.
 Market and Madison Streets.
 Market and Randolph Streets.
 Noble and Cornelia Streets.
 Ohio and Green Streets.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.
 Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).
Elgin (three fountains).

Highland Park.
Maywood (two fountains).
Oregon.

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).
Los Angeles, Cal.
Pittsburg, Pa. (six fountains).
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).
Syracuse, N. Y.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).
Romeo, Mich.
Washington, D. C.
Vandergrift, Pa.
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).

Davenport, Iowa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Northwood, Iowa.
St. Paul, Minn.
West Allis, Wis.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).
Oakmont, Pa.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).
East Chicago, Ind.
Newport, Wash.



FOUNTAIN

FOUNTAINS

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's artistic fervor, coverings for the springs were made in various shapes, and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins. The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control natural springs at their sources. That there were garden and road fountains, in some of which the water poured from the mouths of lions and bears, is known from the reproduction of street scenes containing them on wonderful old Grecian urns and vases.

Fountains were in use over 3,000 years before the Christian era, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain in the palace of Tello, in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty. In ancient Greece and Rome the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public drinking fountains that adorn her streets. This is time proof that utility and beauty may be combined. The Greeks have given us perfect models. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water; but how much greater the joy when the water may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, however artistic, cannot fulfill its mission if it does not *give* its "cup of cold water."

Oftentimes, the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones, that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic fountains. Far from it! The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. There is no ban on costly fountains; but it frequently is the case that the most costly and pretentious examples exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. A fountain should be both pleasing and practical, whether of small or great cost. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money to accomplish the happy combination.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities, but our people are fast coming to a realization of the importance of having a more plentiful supply of public drinking water. This is relief work in which every one—men, women and children—may join, with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort.

It is generally supposed that the placing of a street fountain of any kind whatsoever is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. Everyone knows that a fountain may cost thousands of dollars—if it be marble or bronze and the work of a great artist—but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$130, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription, in a neighborhood, by an improvement association, a church, a social or business club, or by a group of school children.

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$70 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$130 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. This chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the erection of a practical, public drinking fountain. It is a constant benefactor, and gives continuously of its cheer and refreshment.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$130. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSION OF FOUNTAIN.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground...	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of Pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.



NEW LECTURE HALL

LECTURE COURSES

Since the year 1907, regular courses of lectures have been conducted by this society on practical subjects of educational value pertaining to humane work, such as the following:

Child Study.

Juvenile Problems: Causes of Delinquency and Dependency Among Children.

Child Labor.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children.

Barn Rules and Regulations.

Winter Shoeing Relative to the Comfort and Safety of Horses; Sprains, Fractures, and All Injuries Incidental to Falling.

Cruelty of Overloading Horses.

Cruelty of Working Lame Horses: Prevention and Care of Diseases of the Feet—Corns, Treads, Toe-cracks, Founder, Drop-sole, Canker, Nail-pricks, Open-joint, Sidebone, Quittor and Furuncle.

Diseases of Fore Legs: Ringbone, Splint, Bowed Tendon, Knee sprung, Capped elbow.

Diseases of the Hind Legs: Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Capped back, String halt.

Proper Feed and Feeding: Heat prostration, Sunstroke, and Proper Treatment of Animals During Hot Weather.

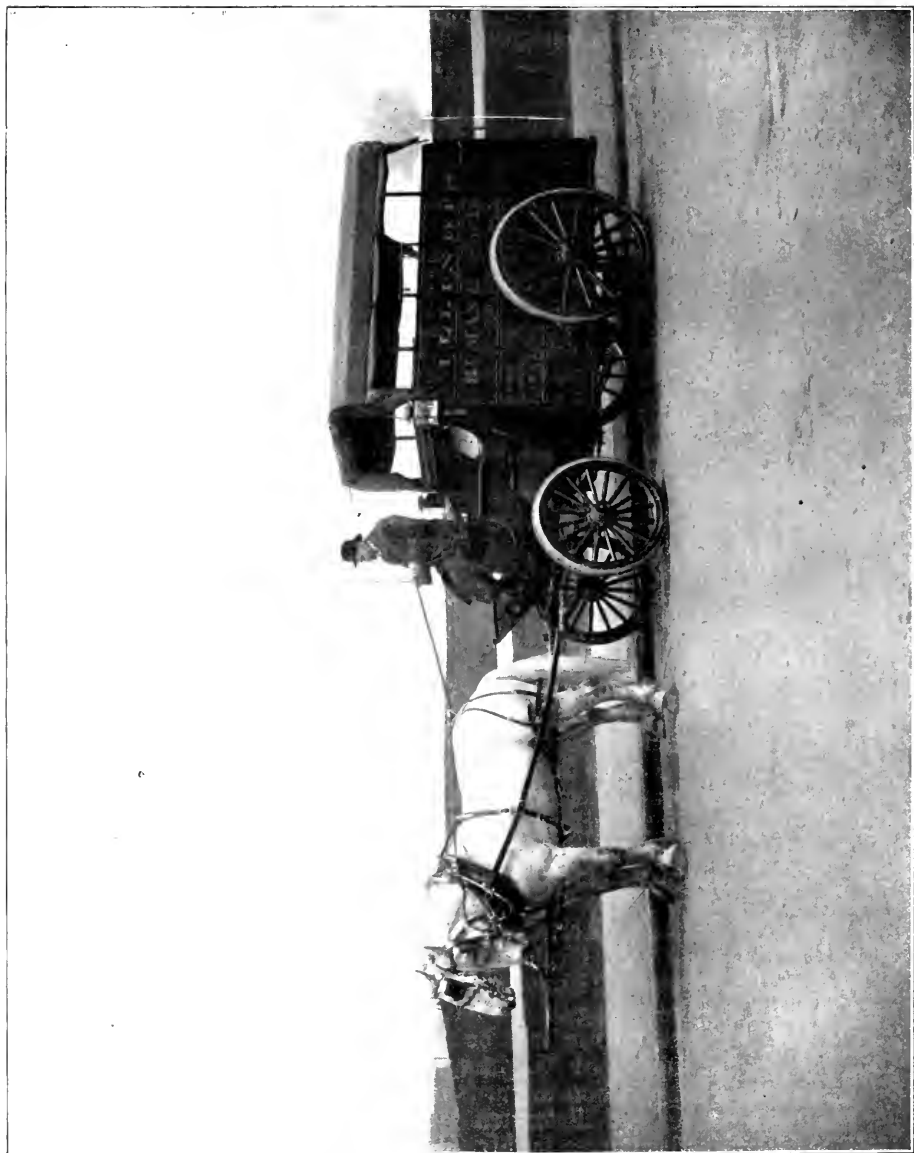
Proper Harnessing and Hooking of Horses to Increase Their Power and Conserve Their Strength, and Prevent Sore Shoulders and Backs.

Proper Handling of Cases on the Street: Evidence and Preparation of Cases for Trial.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Animals.

These lectures have been delivered by such well informed men as Dr. A. H. Baker, President Chicago Veterinary College; Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Association; Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Chicago Board of Education; Mr. Edgar T. Davies, Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois; Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Attorney for the Illinois Humane Society.

The Committee on Lectures for 1912, John L. Shortall, Chairman; Captain C. C. Healey, Richard E. Schmidt, Thomas J. Cavanagh, Patrick J. Finnegan and George A. H. Scott, have arranged for the giving of five lectures during March, April and May. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, March 2, 1912, on the subject of "Lighting, Ventilation and Sanitation," treated in its application to barns necessary for the efficiency of the work horse, and illustrated by parallel cases in the home. The lecture will be given by Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, Architect, and member of the Chicago Committee on Ventilation. This will be followed by lectures on Wagon Construction and Haulage, Shoeing and Care of the Feet, and two lectures by veterinary surgeons on the care of the horse.



AMBULANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF SICK AND INJURED ANIMALS FROM THE CITY STREETS

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE

(No record extant of)

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.
JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, Preside
JOHN G. SHORTALL, President fr
JOHN L. SHORTALL, President fro

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1881.	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.
Complaints investigated.....	4920	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2331	2873
Children rescued.....	714	178	955	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	1254	1014
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	137	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	619	508
Drivers and owners admonished.....	3040	1004	779	432	2029	1759	980	560	317	782	858
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	449	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75	141	149
Animals removed by ambulance.....	.....	.....	85	96	107	100	111	93	112	77	133
Disabled animals destroyed.....	704	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133	194	213
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	568	221	116	181	175	208	66	78	51	67	99
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	.....	.....	50	70	41	41	40	17	22	33	34
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Branch Societies and Agencies.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13	.....	32

HISTORICAL POINTS IN

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877, to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children, in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County; and Stock Yards at city of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880, Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882, The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its

WORK OF

SOCIETY FROM 1878 to 1912

work from 1869 to 1878)

from May, 1875, to May, 1877.

May, 1877, to May, 1906.

May, 1906, to February, 1910.

WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910 to February, 1911.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from February, 1911 to —.

Apr. 30, 1892, to May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.	May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.		
41	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535	3166	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	5399	103350
02	1122	375	497	582	636	563	456	1539	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	3107	31260
31	413	346	350	255	257	350	385	241	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	105	7090
04	835	680	858	744	959	736	889	1087	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	11689	61638
79	256	273	405	257	376	286	375	868	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	663	17547
80	209	154	133	126	146	155	134	240	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	290	270	5372
75	254	319	281	201	182	148	153	227	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	197	414	348	405	8040
47	117	53	166	104	94	127	149	202	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	166	5525
54	34	41	22	58	50	40	56	56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	202	1402
29	...	34	...	38	42	43	44	...	52	53	56	50	52	...	...	53	53	57	63	63	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	60	...	...	64	64	67	80	78	81	81	81

HUMANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peek. In 1897, the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901, the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884, the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893, the Society was presented with its property at 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905 the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a Lecture Room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 81 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members. exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments therunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.



LIBRARY AND EDITORIAL ROOM

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1912

The forty-third annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Home Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 1, 1912.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order, and requested Mr. Walter Butler, the First Vice-President, to act as Chairman. On motion of Mr. Fuller, seconded by Miss Ewing, and carried, the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report.

The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Mr. William A. Fuller, Chairman; Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., and Miss Ruth Ewing. As a Committee on Nominations: Mr. George A. H. Scott, Chairman; Mr. Charles E. Marison and Mr. Frank M. Staples.

The President, upon request of the Chairman, then read his annual address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

This annual meeting is the forty-third in the history of the Society, which has been actively engaged since the year 1869 in public charity service, preventing cruelty and furthering justice.

The Treasurer will report to you upon the finances of the Society for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1911. The accounts have been duly audited in conformity to the by-laws, and of which audit I will presently speak.

The Secretary will report to you upon the work of the Society for the same period, in which will appear news from the Branch Societies and Special Agents who are representing us in the State beyond the limits of the city of Chicago. He will also report on the Annual State Humane Convention held June last in the city of Alton, and on the American Humane Association Annual Convention held during October last in the city of San Francisco. His report will show a gratifying increase in the membership roll.

The Society's financial affairs have been carefully conserved by the Committee on Finance during the year, and are in excellent condition.

The following is a correct statement of the Society's assets on December 31, 1911:

PERSONALTY.

Permanent investment funds, made up out of gifts and legacies.	\$209,781.90
Annabel Blaine Fountain Fund (special account).....	750.00
Credit balance income and expense account.....	.39
	<hr/>
	\$210,532.29

REAL ESTATE.

Lot 3, in block 11, in Norwood Park (vacant), a gift; taxes paid; estimated value.....	\$ 200.00
Lots 1 to 10, in block 19, in East Washington Heights (vacant), a gift; taxes paid; estimated value....	1,155.00
West half of lot 21, in block 5, in McNeill's subdivision of blocks 6, 7 and 8, in Wright's addition to Chicago (1332 Washington Boulevard); improved; an investment of \$6,000.00; taxes paid; rents \$50.00 per month; estimated value \$8,000.00, and included in the above "Permanent Investment Funds."	
South 27 feet of sub-lot 2 of lot 10, in block 21, in fractional section fifteen, addition to Chicago; home office of the Society (1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago), a gift; exempt from taxation; estimated value.....	81,000.00
Undivided one-fourth interest in premises No. 4335 Calumet Avenue, Chicago; improved; a gift; rent \$45.00 per month; taxes paid; estimated value of one-fourth interest.....	1,200.00
<hr/>	
All of said real estate is free of encumbrance.	
Real estate total.....	\$3,555.00
Grand total assets as above.....	\$294,087.29

INVESTMENTS AND CASH BALANCE.

Stocks, bonds and mortgages on improved real estate.....	\$177,875.00
No. 1332 W. Washington Boulevard; rents \$600.00 per annum..	6,000.00
Permanent investment funds on hand for investment.....	26,656.90
Credit balance, income and expense account.....	.39
	<hr/>
	\$210,532.29
Real estate as above.....	\$3,555.00
	<hr/>
	\$294,087.29

Beneficiary under the will of Benjamin F. Ferguson, to the extent of an annuity of \$1,000.00, Northern Trust Company, Trustee.

Beneficiary under trust created by Mrs. Benjamin F. Ferguson—annual net income on \$5,000.00—Northern Trust Company, trustee; amount received in 1911, \$238.74.

Beneficiary and one of the residuary legatees under will of Lewis W. Stone, Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Trustee; annual income received by the Society in 1911, \$317.30.

Beneficiary under trust fund created by Nancy S. Foster. Fund now \$12,000.00, held by Trustees. Society receives annual net income, the same in 1911 being \$121.15.

The foregoing statement, as will be seen, does not include the Society's ambulance, office furniture, fountains, current operating supplies, etc., as to which no estimate of the value has been attempted.

All property owned by the Society, used exclusively for its purposes, is exempt from taxation. All bills incurred prior to December 1, 1911, have been paid.

Your President, in conformity to the by-laws, appointed Messrs. William A. Fuller and Walter Butler as the Auditing Committee for the year ending December 31, 1911. This committee will be asked to make its report after the reading of the Treasurer's Report. I wish now, however, to thank them for their thorough and technical examination of the accounts and securities of the Society, preparatory to making their report, and for their kindly interest and great courtesy in assuming the task, which took a large part of three days' time.

The report of the Committee on Laws will show how the Society's interests stand with reference to estates wherein distribution has not been, in all probability, complete.

Nearly nineteen years have passed since the directors, members and friends of this society were given the opportunity to respond to the suggestion that the Society should have a home of its own in this great city. The gift of this property, on which we are holding this annual meeting, to the Society evidences the generous and enthusiastic response to that appeal. Since that time the Society has received a goodly number of substantial endowments, the yearly income from which, together with members' dues, fines and contributions, has enabled it to keep fairly well abreast of the ever-changing conditions and the tremendous growth and volume of its work.

In 1911 our income from all sources fell nearly \$4,000.00 short of our necessary expenditures. This sum has been contributed, so that the fiscal year for 1912 commences without any deficiency in the working fund.

In facing the needs for the year 1912, and to be able to make progress therein as heretofore, the Society should receive contributions of at least \$5,000.00, which, together with its present annual income from known sources, will just about meet the estimated budget for the year 1912. In addition, the Society should have a motor ambulance, and a new stable, or garage. This proposed ambulance would cost probably from \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00, and the stable or garage a like sum. These requirements should be met, if the Society is to keep in the forefront in the noble work it has been doing for forty-three years.

Furthermore, the practical relief and refreshment afforded by the Society's already many drinking fountains should be extended.

Thanks to our Committee on Lectures, an interesting course is to be furnished between now and the first day of July next. These lectures are regarded as very instructive, and a practical part of the Society's work, and should be, I think, continued. An adequate, well lighted and well ventilated assembly room is in process of completion in the basement of this Society's Home Building.

After a lapse of twenty years it is earnestly hoped that the directors and members of this Society will again respond liberally to this appeal. We should have \$15,000.00, and we should have it now, the same to be applied as follows:

- \$5,000.00 on account of 1912 budget;
- \$5,000.00 or less for the purchase of an automobile ambulance;
- \$5,000.00 or less for rebuilding of the stable, or garage.

Any portion of such \$15,000.00 not required for the purposes stated to be passed to the Society's Working Fund, and any sum over that, received from this appeal, to be added to the Endowment Fund.

*We should make a strong and concerted effort to raise this money within the next three or four weeks, so that the present activities and work of the Society may be continued without curtailment.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SHORTALL,

President.

*The Executive Committee has since directed that this effort be made.

The next order of business was the reading of the

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Chicago, February 1, 1912.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1911, to January 31, 1912:

CHILDREN.

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	2,015
Number of children involved	4,504
Number of children rescued and conditions remedied..	3,107
Number of children temporarily placed in institutions..	105
Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court	97
Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts	202
Fines imposed, including costs	\$2,282.70
Number of persons admonished	1,338

ANIMALS.

Complaints of cruelty to animals	3,384
Animals relieved	25,030
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	663
Disabled animals removed by ambulance	270
Abandoned and incurable animals killed	405
Teamsters and others admonished	11,680
Cases prosecuted	166
Fines imposed, including costs	\$1,380.50

During the last year, as in previous years, a large number of complaints have been attended to by the Society of which no record is kept. These cases comprise complaints regarding incorrigible children, various phases of family or domestic troubles or quarrels, and also cases of destitution and sickness. In these cases, which do not come strictly within the scope of our work, counsel and assistance have always been given. Six new fountains for horses were erected during the year. Lectures on practical humane work were given in schools and various places. Considerable humane literature was distributed throughout the state by the Society.

The Society was represented at the Convention of the American Humane Association, held in San Francisco, Cal., October, 1911, by four delegates, Miss Ruth Ewing, Captain Charles C. Healey and Mr. and Mrs. George A. H. Scott; at the State Convention, held at Alton, in June, 1911, the Society was represented by three delegates, Mr. Shortall, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. Scott.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

26 cases contributing to delinquency.

26 cases of cruelly beating children.

- 1 case of choking a boy 13 years old.
- 2 cases of assault.
- 35 cases of failing to properly provide for children.
- 12 cases of criminal assault.
- 1 case of criminal neglect.
- 5 cases of abandoning.
- 36 cases of drinking and failing to provide for family.
- 2 cases of cruelly burning children.
- 3 cases of causing children to beg.
- 2 cases of not sending boy to school.
- 1 case of running away from school and robbing a house.
- 3 cases of truancy.
- 6 cases of disorderly conduct in presence of children.
- 2 cases of incest.
- 3 cases of kicking a boy.
- 1 case of stealing.
- 8 cases of wife beating.
- 1 case of vagrancy.
- 17 cases of street trading, as peddling, selling papers, etc., on street at night.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 30 cases of cruelly beating.
- 13 cases of overloading.
- 12 cases of working lame horses.
- 22 cases of working horses with sore backs.
- 1 case of working horse with sore shoulders.
- 32 cases of working horses unfit for service.
- 1 case of working lame, blind horse.
- 1 case of cruelly kicking a dog.
- 16 cases of failing to provide food and shelter for horses and cows.
- 7 cases of cruelly overdriving.
- 5 cases of cruelly killing a horse.
- 1 case of cruelly scalding a dog.
- 1 case of cruelly kicking a cat.
- 1 case of cruelly kicking a dog.
- 1 case of working an old sick horse.
- 1 case of malicious injury to a cow.
- 2 cases of malicious injury to a horse.
- 1 case of selling an animal unfit for service.
- 1 case of throwing acid on horse.
- 1 case of burning live cat in fire.
- 1 case of doping horses.
- 5 cases of abandoning sick horses.
- 1 case of throwing dog from roof and breaking a leg.
- 1 case of cruelly jerking a horse.
- 1 case of throwing a cat from second floor.
- 1 case of cruelly beating a cow.
- 1 case of cruelly killing a cat.
- 1 case of dog fighting.

A report on branch societies and special agencies was then read:

REPORT OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

CHICAGO, February 1, 1912.

On April 10, 1911, Mr. W. W. Parkinson was appointed a Special Agent for Mt. Carroll, Carroll County.

At a meeting of The Chicago Heights Humane Society, which was organized in May, 1910, held April 3, 1911, a resolution was unanimously adopted "that this Society affiliate with The Illinois Humane Society." The affiliation took place shortly afterwards and the name of the Society was changed May 9, 1911, to The Chicago Heights Branch of The Illinois Humane Society.

On May 25, 1911, Mr. O. W. Odell was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society at the request of the Chicago Heights Branch.

On June 8, 1911, Mr. Jacob Klein was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Downers Grove, DuPage County.

On June 26, 1911, at the request of the Cairo Branch Society, Mr. J. W. Grief of Cairo was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Alexander County.

On June 26th, 1911, Mr. H. J. Vincette was appointed a Special Agent of the Illinois Humane Society for Round Lake, Lake County.

The Boone County Humane Society was organized in April, 1911, pursuant to a mass meeting held at Belvidere July 24, 1911. The new Branch Society immediately became active and has already accomplished results in Boone County. Mr. Jesse F. Hannah is President and Miss Juliet Sager is Secretary.

On September 12, 1911, at the request of The Boone County Humane Society, Mr. Joseph H. Moan was appointed a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Boone County.

On June 6, 1911, Robert Marshall Hanna, for many years identified with humane work in Peoria and throughout the State, died. He was State Humane Agent at Peoria for a number of years. He was President of the Peoria Humane Society at the time of his death and was also editor of the Peoria Evening Journal. He was an active humanitarian and we have lost an able worker.

In August 1911, Mr. George Ellman resigned as the special officer of The Rock Island County Humane Society to go to Memphis, Tennessee, and his position was filled by the appointment of Mr. Wirt Taylor. Mr. Ellman was also an active worker and accomplished much good in his field of activity. We are sorry to lose his services in the State.

Reports from seventeen societies working in seventeen counties of Illinois have been received, and reports from six Special Agents working in six counties have been received. As many societies and agents throughout the State keep no record of their work the returns are necessarily incomplete and do not accurately reflect humane activity in Illinois. From the reports received we gather that 982 children were benefited, 117 were placed in homes temporarily or otherwise, and 97 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. There were 1,552 animals relieved, 455 humanely destroyed and 64 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The table hereto attached summarizes the reports received.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,

Secretary.

In response to a call for the report of work done in the public schools, Secretary Scott said that the Society had succeeded in organizing a Junior Humane Society of over five hundred children in the Burr School; also a Junior Humane Society in the McClellan School with a membership of four hundred children. Another item of interest was the raising of money and the installation of one of the Society's drinking fountains by the eighth grade pupils of the Forrestville School, Miss Florence Holbrook, principal.

NOTE:—Explicit directions relating to organizing Branch Societies and the appointing of special agents may be had upon application to the Society's office.

**TABLE SHOWING WORK OF THOSE BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN
ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS**

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK				ANIMAL WORK			
		Com- plaints	Bene- fited	Placed in Homes	Prose- cutions	Com- plaints	Relieved	Humanely Destroyed	Prose- cutions
Alton Branch Society*	Madison	17	47	39	41	42	65	34	3
Bloomington Humane Society	McLean	35	57			48			
Blue Island, Ulrich Rohrbach, Sp. Agt.	Cook	4				25	15	40	
Boone County Humane Society	Boone	4	3		1	82	8		3
Carroll County Branch Society	Carroll	1	3			6	4	2	
Champaign County Humane Society*	Champaign					110		28	5
Cairo Branch, J. W. Grief, Sp. Agt.	Alexander	40	26	12	4	231	400	17	20
Chicago Heights Branch, O. W. Odell, Sp. Agt.	Cook	35	100		16		15	1	10
Elgin Humane Society	Kane	1	1			4	2	3	
East St. Louis Humane Society	St. Clair	36	340	13	19				
Edwardsville Branch	Madison	2				12	11	1	
Harvard Branch	McHenry					10	15	1	
Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Sp. Agt.	Kankakee	6				61		5	1
McDonough Co. Branch, Macomb	McDonough	6	12	16	1	19	10		2
Mt. Carmel, D. L. McClintock, Sp. Agt.	Wabash	1				75	75	3	2
Pana, W. F. Fisher, Sp. Agt.	Christian					5	7	3	1
Peoria Humane Society	Peoria	25	10		1	236	133	62	2
Quincy Humane Society	Adams		92		3	25	265	45	6
Rock Island Co. Humane Society	Rock Island	15	15	1	2	93	39	20	4
Rochelle, Mrs. J. C. Fesler	Ogle	2	2			7	4	3	
Sibley Humane Society, Nelson Soucie, Sp. Agt.	Ford					7	204	6	3
St. Charles, M. E. Sinton, Sp. Agt.	Kane	7	7	3	3	10		5	1
Winnebago Co. Branch, Rockford	Winnebago	438	129	29		299	243	19	
Springfield Humane Society*	Sangamon		138	4	6		37	157	
Total		675	982	117	97	1,407	1,552	455	64

*Incomplete.

The next order of business was the reading of the Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer prefaced this by saying: "Before reading the report of the working fund or the expense account I would like to report that the Permanent Investment Fund Account was augmented during the last year by the receipt of the Mrs. Parmelia Brown legacy of \$3,000.00 and by the receipt of \$500.00 being further distribution from the executor of the Eugene Cary estate, bringing that particular fund up to \$15,700.00. The fund has also been augmented by the life membership fee of Mrs. Edward Plows of \$100.00, and by the governing life membership fee of Mrs. C. W. Hess of \$200.00, so that the endowment fund was increased during the past year by \$3,800.00."

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Income and Expense Account (formerly known as Working Fund) for the year ending December 31, 1911.

Overdraft December 31, 1910.....	\$	159.45	
Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of said account from January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1911, inclusive			\$20,158.82
Paid out on O. K'd vouchers to the debit of said account for same period.....		19,998.98	
Credit balance in said account December 31, 1911 .....		.39	
		<hr/>	
		\$20,158.82	\$20,158.82

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. MURISON, *Treasurer.*

The Chairman, Mr. Butler, then called for the

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1912.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1911, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

WM. A. FULLER,

WALTER BUTLER.

Mr. M. E. Sinton of St. Charles, Ills., Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Kane County, being present at the meeting, was asked to tell something of the conditions and work in his section of the State. This he did in an interesting impromptu speech of fifteen minutes.

The Chairman then called for the reading of the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS

For the year ending Wednesday, January 31, 1912, inclusive.
Estates wherein The Illinois Humane Society is interested:

1. Estate of Parmelia Brown, deceased; \$3,000.00 legacy received by the Society, after conclusion of will contest, referred to in this Committee's last report.

2. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased; Merchants Loan & Trust Company, trustee under the will. The Illinois Humane Society a residuary legatee thereunder.

On March 26th, 1910, this estate was declared settled in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, as heretofore reported, and executor discharged, leaving trusteeship open; and when State Street property belonging to said estate is sold, the Society may get a share of the proceeds. Pending such sale, a share of the income is to be received by the Society from the trustee, which share so received in 1911 amounted to \$317.30.

3. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. As heretofore reported, the Society has received a \$10,000.00 specific fund, and has received from time to time its share of the residuary bequests as distributed, and during the last year a \$500.00 distribution has been received by the Society.

4. The estate of Martha Ann Gregory, deceased, referred to in last report, has been settled in said Probate Court, insolvent, the Society receiving nothing therefrom.

5. Estate of Josephine DeZeng, deceased, heretofore reported. Subject to payment of certain legacies, surplus, if any, to be equally divided between the Society and the Salvation Army. No payment has as yet been received, however, and it would seem that there will be no surplus after payment of specific legacies.

6. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased, also heretofore reported. Mrs. Parmelia M. Rea, trustee under will; estate closed. The Society is one of the residuary devisees under the will, but has as yet received nothing, as provisions are that Mrs. Rea is to receive, during her natural life, \$5,000.00 per annum, after paying expenses of administering trust from year to year, before the Society and other beneficiaries are entitled to receive any part. The trust estate consists of real estate.

Negotiations with reference to the making of long term lease of the Monroe Street property, referred to in last report, were not carried out, so far as this Committee is informed.

7. Estate of Sarah A. Hawley, deceased, heretofore reported. Estate proper has been closed, and residuary estate, which is understood amounts to about \$162,000.00, is being held by Daniel A. Peirce, as trustee under the will, the specific money bequests having been paid.

The Society (with other institutions) is named as a residuary legatee, of which residuary estate the Society will probably re-

ceive one-sixth. Nothing has as yet been paid out of the said residuary estate to the beneficiaries thereunder, but there is a proceeding pending (*Volunteers of America vs. Peirce*, as Executor, etc., Case Gen. No. 289097—reference had to Master in Chancery Holland, Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois) to which the Society is a party, and through its solicitors and Thomas Taylor, Jr., of counsel, is keeping in touch therewith. This proceeding has for its aim an early distribution of the residuary estate aforesaid.

8. Estate of Susan E. Jones, deceased, heretofore reported. Bequest of \$1,000.00 to the Society not yet paid.

Will contest, Case Gen. No. 308668, Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, pending, the Society being represented therein by its solicitors; entitlement of cause, *Sarah C. Jones vs. Edward C. Wentworth, Executor, etc., et al.*

No new estates in which the Society is or might be interested have come to the knowledge of this committee during the past year.

There have been several matters of more or less importance submitted to this committee during the year, as to all of which reports have been made. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
JOSEPH WRIGHT,
THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
JOHN L. SHORTALL.

Dated, February 1st, 1912.

The Chairman then asked for a report of the Humane Advocate from Miss Ruth Ewing, the editor.

Miss Ewing responded with an informal verbal report stating, among other things, that she had attended the State Convention at Alton in June, 1911, and also the National Convention in San Francisco in October, 1911, and published full reports of each in the Advocate.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the press of this city and the State for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police for the valuable assistance given to humane work, and the cordial coöperation of the Police Department with officers of the Society.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for the prompt and efficient service rendered and for unfailing courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid given it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude,

and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visit the Society's office when they are in Chicago and help to increase humane interest.

That this Society expresses to its humane officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Captain Charles C. Healey and Mr. Patrick J. Finnegan for the interest taken by them as members of the Committee on Lectures,

Mr. Fuller personally then offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Mr. John L. Shortall, our President, has most generously contributed to the welfare of the Society during the year 1911 the following sums of money for the purposes designated, viz.:

For an addressograph.....	\$ 125.76
To send a delegate to the annual meeting of the American Humane Association, held at San Francisco in October, 1911, to represent The Illinois Humane Society.....	140.00
Contribution to the working fund for the year 1911.....	3,752.00
For the contribution of a lecture hall now nearly completed in the basement of the Society's Home Building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.....	1,175.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,192.76

making \$5,192.76 that he has contributed to the Society during the past year.

Be It Resolved, That our Society owes our President its deepest appreciation and thanks for his untiring efforts in the promotion of the work of this Society and for his financial assistance during the past year.

The next order of business was the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

The following persons were nominated for election as directors of the Society for a term of three years expiring 1915:

George A. H. Scott
John L. Shortall
John A. Spoor
A. A. Sprague II
Frank M. Staples
Mrs. M. B. Starring
John T. Stockton
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sutherland
Thomas Taylor, Jr.
Mrs. James M. Walker

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Eugene R. Cox: Richard E. Schmidt, term to expire 1913.

There being no other nominations, the persons named were duly elected.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building February 1st, 1912, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the executive committee for the ensuing year.

President Shortall called the meeting to order, and asked that Mr. William A. Fuller preside as chairman.

A quorum being present, Chairman Fuller proceeded with the order of business.

Mr. Scott nominated Mr. John L. Shortall for President for the ensuing year, which nomination was duly seconded, and Mr. Shortall was elected.

The following named persons were elected officers of the Society for 1912-13:

JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	President
WALTER BUTLER.....	First Vice-President
FRANK M. STAPLES.....	Second Vice-President
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH	MISS RUTH EWING	CHARLES E. MURISON
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT	THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.	RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

JOHN L. SHORTALL	WALTER BUTLER	FRANK M. STAPLES
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On motion, the meeting adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ARTICLE ONE.

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

ARTICLE TWO.

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such

posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE THREE.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

ARTICLE FOUR.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting in the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected; and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

ARTICLE SIX.

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



ARTICLE NINE.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall

be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

ARTICLE TEN.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS (HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE)

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, employ, or in any

NOTE:—Many cities, towns and villages have ordinances relating to cruelty to children and animals.

manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 492 hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering of Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections, shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases:

First—By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second—By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third—By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon

after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

ANIMALS AND BIRDS FERAE NATURAE.

An Act declaring certain animals and birds *ferae naturae* to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals *feræ naturæ* or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.*—Penalty. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

BIRD DAY.

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

HUMANE EDUCATION LAW.

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2.—In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3.—No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5.—The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of

this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

TO PREVENT SHOOTING OF LIVE PIGEONS, FOWL OR OTHER BIRDS.

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905).

SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.*—Penalty.

1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

GAME.

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903).

CHAP. 61, SEC. 3.—*What Birds Not to Be Killed.*—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds. 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-black-bird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidae, commonly known as rails, and Gallinules, the Limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tattlers and curlews; the Callinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11.—*Ownership of Game in State.* The ownership of and the title of all wild game birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title of said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—*Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.*—Penalty. 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession shall be subject for each offense to a fine or five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days or both, at the discretion of the court.



SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN AT 1145 S. WABASH AVENUE,
IN OPERATION DURING THE ENTIRE WINTER

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 5

THE ECONOMICS OF LIGHTING, SANITATION AND VENTILATION

BY MEYER J. STURM.

Note.—The first lecture of the course to be given under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society for the winter of 1912, was delivered Saturday evening, March 2d, in the New Lecture Hall of the Society's Building.

The lecture was on the subject of The Economics of Lighting, Sanitation and Ventilation, and was given by Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, architect, before an audience that filled the hall.

It is not the purpose of this lecture to set before you the proper plan for a stable. All architectural considerations will be eliminated, except so far as they refer to the subject under discussion, namely, the proper lighting, sanitation and ventilation of the barn.

The horse is of a highly sensitive character and has an unusual mental capacity, being subject to much the same mental and physical conditions as the human being. To conserve his energy the stable must be well lighted and ventilated and must be made sanitary in other manners than in its first construction. Therefore, studying from the economical standpoint, we will start with the corollary that lighting, sanitation and ventilation of the stable all go toward the efficiency of the animal. We will take up the lighting problem first, and in doing so we include, to some extent, that of sanitation.

Probably the best and most economical way of obtaining the proper amount of light, and at the same time

the proper amount of sanitation, is to whitewash all of the walls and ceilings and the stable fittings throughout. It is advisable that this be done in a waterproof and weatherproof manner, and there is herewith given the genuine recipe for Government Whitewash which is guaranteed to resist wind and weather for years. The results to be obtained will more than pay the maker for compounding it. The whitewash is made as follows:

"Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water; cover for an hour; strain through a fine sieve and stir in a peck of salt dissolved in enough warm water to do the work thoroughly; boil three pounds of rice to a thin porridge and stir in while hot. Soak half a pound of glue in cold water for an hour, then bring to boiling point by setting the vessel in a pot of boiling water over the fire; stir into the lime mixture together with half a pound of Spanish whiting. Now pour into this five gallons of hot water, stir for three minutes from the bottom, cover to exclude dust, and let it alone for two days. Apply hot when you are ready to use it. A pint of the mixture will cover a square yard of the surface.

1½ bu. lime.....	at 80c per bbl.....	.16
1 pk. salt.....	at 1c per lb.....	.16
1½ lb. glue.....	at 15c per lb.....	.08
1½ lb. Spanish whtg.....	at 10c per lb.....	.05
3 lbs. rice.....	at 4c per lb.....	.12
		<hr/>
		.57

Water to slake lime.....	.52 pints
Water to dissolve salt.....	.16 pints
Water to make rice porridge.....	.12 pints
Water to thin supra.....	.40 pints

Whole mixture makes 120 pints at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pint. A pint will cover one square yard or 1,080 square feet for 57 cents, or the four walls of a barn over 25x40 and 10 feet high. Will resist wind and weather for years. One application for whiteness and cleanliness each two or three years, compounding each time.

If the stable is lighted by windows on only one side or on two sides, the result will be the best mode of lighting for man and animal; namely, reflected light, and in this instance the whitewash being without gloss, is without glare, which is most important.

The upper part of the windows should be glazed and the lower sash made in such manner that a frame can be slipped into it much after the fashion of the frame used for fancy work. In this way a piece of cheesecloth can be put over each one of the windows and the inside frame slipped in, making a tight screen which excludes all of the dust and prevents any wind or direct drafts, but giving plenty of fresh air at all times.

These cloths can be removed, washed and put back, it being expedient to use two sets of cloths so that one may always be kept in readiness. For this, a few yards of cheesecloth at a few cents per yard can be used for years.

It would be just as economical to put in a system of indirect lighting, such as is used in banks and assembly halls and residences, in your barn. This is especially true since your barn would be all white and there would be no direct light to shine in the horses' eyes, but the entire barn would have an effulgent glow. Direct lights could be placed in the washing room and all places where needed.

I have experimented as follows: I have raised chickens, being exceedingly careful in the selection of the breed so as to be sure I was getting the highest efficiency in the fowl. I

built a house of clap-boarding and lined it with Beaver Board, first waterproofing both sides of this material and then putting a coat of cement paint on the waterproofing on the inside, covering this with waterproofed whitewash, the entire front of the house being made of glass with movable sash hinged at the top. During the first winter of my experiment, I used these windows for ventilation, opening and closing them according to the weather conditions, and feeding for egg production.

The second year I closed these sash entirely, taking out the glass and tacking linen sheets over all of the openings in the house. The first year with 30 hens, all tested layers, my results were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dozen eggs per week. In my second year, with the same feeding, with the exception of the water factor, with about 15 old hens and 15 pullets, I produced from 5 to 7 dozen eggs per week, and this despite the fact that this winter was considerably colder than the first one; in fact, during the month of January, with my egg production at no time under 5 dozen per week, the average temperature for the month varied from zero to 18 degrees below zero, with an average of $11\frac{9}{10}$ degrees for the month. The egg production has consistently increased from month to month up to 7 dozen per week at present.

Last year, each morning, I gave the chickens warm water to drink, but during this year I used a lamp under the drinking fountain, giving them warm water the entire day. There has been no sickness during the two years, nor have I lost a chicken during that time through any exposure. My first consideration was proper ventilation without draft of any character; my second brought about practically by the first—was a coop which was sanitary and had no dampness.

The matter of feeding in relation to efficiency is of vital importance. My entire feeding in the morning was for egg production, giving the chickens a mixed feed with proper charcoal, grit and egg-shell and green food, making them work for this—scratch for their food—so that none of this went to fat; in the afternoon, the feeding was entirely for warmth, being almost entirely of corn. In this manner the chickens would store up the sufficient heat during the night to keep them perfectly comfortable in the cold coop.

Applying this to the horse, my contention is that when the animal is fed in the morning it should be for the building up of tissue which it expends in working, and that the waste of these tissues in the muscular action produces sufficient heat or combustion to keep the animal warm during the day. The noon feeding of the horse should go to make up the tissue that he has lost during the morning, and to give him sufficient energy for his afternoon's work. At night he should be fed for warmth entirely. Necessarily, the season of the year must be taken into consideration, as the problems of sanitation and ventilation and lighting are comparatively simple during the summer, and these suggestions are meant for such times as the weather is cold and precautions are necessary.

In the ventilation of the stable: If the windows are along one side there should be ventilators put in at the ceiling line on the other side leading into flues built above the line of the roof to give circulation, in this way eliminating all of the deleterious substances which are given off from the horse, both from his breath and his body, and also giving circulation to keep the barn from becoming damp. This can only be accomplished by a slight circulation.

From an economic standpoint, if

you can increase the efficiency of the horse by 10 or 15 or even 50 per cent, you are saving money. With a good, healthful, sanitary, well-lighted barn, you eliminate the cost of veterinary services, and what is more important, the loss of horses through diseases caused by bad air. The average life of draft horses hauling heavy loads in Chicago is about five years. The fair value of a draft horse is at the very least about \$200. Good conditions in a stable should at least double the life of the horse, aside from the important factor of the humane feature, in giving the horse everything that you consider you yourself would like in living conditions.

The diseases caused by bad air are 90 per cent of all the diseases to which horses are subject. Six thousand eight hundred horses died in 1911, according to the statistics of the Bureau of Dead Animals in the City of Chicago, and one of our veterinaries states that 30 per cent of these were due to bad air, or in other words, 2,000 horses a year could be saved, and at the minimum value of \$200 each, by the expenditure of a few cents each year for proper ventilation and sanitation, there would be a saving of \$400,000.

Consider for a moment the great waste on this one point alone. All ventilation should be for comfort, the good health factor coming with this, whereas if you take the latter, i. e., good health as your basic principle, you are not attaining the comfort that should be given with perfect ventilation. In other words, cold air that is pure is healthful. Hot air that is pure is also healthful, but neither cold air nor hot air are comfortable under all conditions.

The horse is inured to conditions of cold, and if the cold air be pure, you are getting the perfect ventilation conditions so long as all the other conditions set forth here are kept in mind.

To sum up the matter of ventila-

tion, sanitation and lighting in dollars and cents: Under these conditions, by the practical elimination of the veterinary so far as the diseases of the horse are concerned, the elimination to a great extent of loss of the animal by disease, the lengthening of the term of service of the horse to practically double, the fact that the barn can be kept sanitary and well ventilated, increasing the efficiency, and that it can be done at a minimum of cost,—for each one hundred horses, if you save one cent per day, which eliminates loss, you have a saving in interest of 5% on \$7,200.00, and if you save ten cents per day per horse, you are saving the interest at 5% on \$72,000.00.

Not only is this economical, but it is the proper and humane standpoint.

The subject of proper ventilation, especially in the home, is so inexhaustible that I can only give you a few of the requirements. The Chicago Ventilation Commission has made exhaustive tests both for comfort and good health and the efficiency of people working under different conditions, and it has been found that the comfort factor, is the most essential under all circumstances. Both cold and sub-heated air may be pure, but not comfortable under all conditions. It has been found by experimentation that a temperature of about 68 degrees, with a humidity of 52 degrees, is the most comfortable and the most healthful temperature that can be approximated.

The matter of obtaining the proper temperature at 68 degrees is relatively simple, but the matter of the humidity is not so simple inasmuch as with a temperature of 68 degrees and a relative humidity of 70; the room feels uncomfortably warm. At 53 degrees of relative humidity you get what is known as the precipitation or dew-point, and some of the humidity in

the air is precipitated until it comes to the normal or 52, in which case you get a slight frost on the window. Therefore, frost on the window is not an indication that a room is cold, but that it is in a healthful condition so far as the humidity is concerned.

In the ordinary room the size of this lecture hall, on the system of getting humidity by evaporating water in pans on your radiators or on your registers, it would take from 45 to 64 gallons of water per day to get the proper humidity. The best humidifier that has yet been found for simple purposes is the open air valve on the radiator to permit a certain amount of steam to evaporate into the room.

In large assembly halls where the enormous amount of heat thrown off from human bodies must be taken into consideration and also the humidity of expired air and the humidity thrown off the body, the subject is one which needs more careful calculation than in the ordinary home problem.

Even the opening of windows in the morning and the airing out of rooms is better than no air at all, but if we all realize that sleeping in a room with an open window and having an air circulation is the most healthful condition we could possibly get to store up energy, none of us would sleep with our windows closed.

The process of respiration or breathing is one in which an interchange of gases takes place in the lungs, the oxygen passing from the air into the body and distributed through the body by the blood, and carbon dioxide from the lung cells to the air thrown off. The air from the lungs in breathing is also saturated with water-vapor. In proportion to their weight, children give off twice as much carbon dioxide as adults; hence the importance of adequate ventilation in rooms occupied by little ones.

The amount of this limitation need not be gone into here, but in every instance calculations and observations are made and the high humidities are as much to be guarded against as low humidities in the air we breathe.

The effects of foul air on health and comfort is one which would take up considerably more time than I could devote to the subject this evening, but while the harmful effects of foul air may not be immediate other than the effects on one's comfort or mental acuteness, it is generally conceded that frequent and protracted exposure to such air, as in the case of poorly ventilated school buildings or homes, that the result is a lowered vitality of the occupant, rendering them more susceptible to disease, and considered again from the economic standpoint, result in lessened efficiency on the part of the pupils in the one case, and the entire family in the other.

Relative to the fresh air in the home or the necessity for ventilation, there is so much of this subject that I can only mention one or two points. Primarily, live and sleep as much as possible in the open air. It increases the vigor; it increases the resisting power of the body to disease and it helps to burn up and clean and rid our tissues of waste products which are poisons if retained, and what is not least, it greatly reduces the risks of infection.

Let me add just one word in reference to water. It is just as necessary to have clean, fresh and wholesome water for animals as for human beings. All drinking vessels and glasses should be kept clean in the home; that all horses' troughs and receptacles for the giving of water to animals should be kept scrupulously clean and that the water given to all animals be tempered as the season of the year requires.

DEATH OF WILLIAM PENN NIXON

Mr. William Penn Nixon, well-known editor and publisher, passed away at his home in Chicago, February 20, 1912.

Mr. Nixon was descended from an excellent old Virginia family, all born and bred in the South, of whom he, himself, was the first to come North. He was educated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, and graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

After admission to the bar he practiced law for several years in Cincinnati, serving as a member of the Ohio Legislature for three years. He entered upon his newspaper career in 1868, as commercial editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle. In the early 70's he moved to Chicago to become business manager of the Inter Ocean; afterward he became general manager and editor-in-chief.

Mr. Nixon was chairman of the public press congress held during the World's Fair, and was also a member of the Union League and Chicago Press Clubs. He was selected as delegate at large for Illinois to the National Republican Convention in 1896, when William McKinley was nominated. In 1897 he was appointed United States customs collector and reappointed in 1901. He was, at one time, Lincoln Park Commissioner, and, still later, president of that board.

For twenty-six years Mr. Nixon had been a director of The Illinois Humane Society, and it is with the deepest regret that this Society chronicles his death. Those who knew him will bear testimony to his calm, strong mind, his broad equity, and his great and constant humanity. His life of more than eighty years is a part of Chicago's history; he served his town and townspeople faithfully and well.

COMPLAINTS HANDLED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From February 5 to March 2, 1912.

CHILDREN

- 13 children neglected by parents.
- 3 children cruelly beaten.
- 4 children abused.
- 2 children improperly cared for.
- 1 child (boy of 11) removed from disorderly resort.
- 1 child removed from immoral surroundings.
- 1 child taken by adult to saloon.
- 1 child sent to saloon for beer.
- 1 child (girl) runaway.
- 1 child (girl of 16) unruly.
- 1 child returned to custody of father.
- 1 case (two children, 6 and 7 years old) left in saloon over night.
- 4 complaints tobacco sold to minors.
- 3 complaints child street trading.
- 3 complaints children in destitute families.
- 1 baby neglected.
- 1 investigation of record of boy of 17 for Minneapolis Humane Society.

ADULTS.

- 11 men drank and failed to provide for wives and children.
- 2 men cruelly abused wives and children.
- 2 women failed to properly provide for children.
- 1 woman drank and neglected children.
- 1 woman drank and neglected home.
- 1 woman mistreated her boys.
- 1 woman neglected home.
- 1 sick woman sent to hospital.
- 4 parents admonished.
- 1 case aged parents cruelly neglected by grown children.
- 17 persons admonished.
- 1 family, sick and destitute, helped.
- 1 family quarrel (settled out of court.)

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

- 17 complaints made and nothing found to warrant action of any kind.

NIGHT WORK.

- 1 February 29th, 1912. Officers Brayne and McArthur patrolled streets in the loop district looking for child street traders. Found one boy under 14 years, and took him home.

PROSECUTIONS.

- 1 Assault on school-boy. Case 64-196.
- 1 Improper parental care; 4 children committed to Methodist Orphanage Home at Lake Bluff, by Judge Pierson of Lake County. Case 64-222.
- 1 Improper parental care (father) of girl of 15 years. Girl given into custody of her grandmother and case continued indefinitely by the Juvenile Court. Berner case; 64-197.
- 1 For non-support and failing to provide for family. Domestic Court; Defendant gone to work; Case 64-211.
- 1 Improper parental care and guardianship; 5 children; 1 girl paroled to Probation Officer, 2 boys sent to Fitchville, 1 boy and 1 girl sent to friends in California. Scheffer case; 64-132.
- 1 Mother and 3 children deserted by father who drinks. Father found and arrested; taken into Domestic Court; ordered to give bond to pay wife \$10 per week or go to House of Correction. Case 64-158.
- 1 Failing to provide for wife and 7 children. Father now at work supporting family. Case 64-166.
- 1 For neglecting 4 children, nine to three years old. Children committed to Guardian Angels Home, father to pay \$20 per month, by Juvenile Court. Case 63-569.
- 1 Failing to give proper medical treatment for boy with crushed leg. Sent to hospital under jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. Case 63-634.
- 1 Failing to provide for family. Now at work and doing well. Case 64-166.
- 1 Family neglected by man who drinks and beats his wife and children. Turned over to Supervisor at Blue Island.

- 1 For drinking and taking her six-year-old boy to saloon. Woman sent to sanitarium and child placed with married sister by the Juvenile Court. Case 64-67.
- 1 Failing to provide for sick wife and child. Juvenile Court. Case 61-516.

PROSECUTIONS.

- 1 For neglecting family and contributing to dependency of 5 children. Ordered by Court to pay \$8 per week and provide suitable home for family. Case 64-194.
- 1 Girl inclined to be wayward and unruly. Juvenile Court. Case 64-168.

ANIMALS

HORSES.

- 31 horses humanely destroyed.
- 21 horses improperly shod.
- 2 horses improperly harnessed.
- 45 horses left unblanketed.
- 29 horses worked while lame.
- 37 horses laid up from work.
- 28 horses overloaded.
- 9 horses overworked.
- 1 horse overdriven.
- 7 horses worked while suffering from sore backs and shoulders.
- 13 horses worked while unfit for service.
- 10 horses cruelly beaten.
- 19 horses otherwise abused.
- 19 horses injured or sick, assisted.
- 13 horses not provided with food, drink and shelter.
- 23 horses sick, removed by ambulance.
- 1 horse worked with flapping blinders.
- 1 horse beaten with club and eye knocked out.
- 1 complaint—horses examined at excavations.
- 1 driver discharged for beating horse.

DOGS.

- 17 dogs cruelly treated.
- 4 dogs humanely destroyed.
- 1 dog cruelly treated in theatrical exhibition.
- 1 case dog-fighting.
- 1 complaint of dogs at Pound.

CATS.

- 10 cats cruelly treated.
- 2 cats humanely destroyed.

COWS.

- 1 cow neglected and cruelly exposed to cold weather.

MULES.

- 1 mule overworked and overloaded.

CHICKENS.

- 1 carload chickens; improperly fed and watered and exposed to inclement weather.
- 1 complaint of chickens exposed to the cold.

WOLVES.

- 2 wolves improperly provided for in captivity.

CANARIES.

- 1 complaint canaries cruelly neglected.

PIGEONS.

- 1 complaint of live-pigeon shooting. (Proved to be clay pigeons.)
- 1 complaint pigeons cruelly treated.

NIGHT WORK.

- 1 February 26, 1912—at 7:20 P. M., a horse was down at Franklin and Madison Streets. Officer Brayne succeeded in getting the horse on its feet by the use of blankets. The streets were so slippery at that point that blankets had to be spread in front of the animal for considerable distance in order to enable it to keep its footing. The officer played Sir Raleigh to the poor horse until a less slippery pavement was reached at Fifth Avenue. The horse was smooth shod and in poor condition. The officer ordered it unhitched from the wagon and sent to the barn. It had several days' rest.
- 1 March 1, 1912—7:45 P. M. Officer Brayne was called to 41st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue to examine 4 bullocks that had been injured in a wreck on the Chicago Junction railroad. Two of these had to be humanely destroyed by the officer.

1 February 26, 1912. At State and Randolph, 9:30 to 10:30 P. M. Dean examined 22 teams. Horses were hauling snow. Streets were very slippery and horses appeared tired.

1 February 26, 1912. Brayne worked on Madison St. from State St. to River. Street was cleared of snow. Surface very slippery. Examined 52 teams between 7:30 and 10 P. M. Assisted in getting ten horses on their feet by use of blankets. Five horses were laid up.

1 February 26, 1912. Officer McCarthy called out at 11:30 P. M. to destroy a horse that had broken its leg on the bridge at 40th and Ashland Ave.

STREET WORK.

1 Dearborn Street, creosote block pavement, sanded to prevent horses from slipping on ice. Work done by city.

1 North Water Street in bad condition; fixed up by Mr. Alden, Superintendent 21st Ward, at Society's request. Gang of men began work on Sunday to rush improvement.

1 Alley between Ellis Park and Vincennes Avenue improved.

1 Incline at Columbus Hospital (2600 Lake View) constructed in a bad way for teaming. Improved.

1 Dearborn Street, creosote block pavement, icy condition improved.

1 Society gained promise from owner to have alley in rear of 307 W. Van Buren Street paved.

1 Examined and found salted approaches to State Street Bridge.

1 Examined and found salted approaches to Dearborn Street Bridge.

1 Examined and found salted approaches to Clark Street Bridge.

1 Examined and found salted approaches to Fifth Avenue Bridge.

1 February 22, 1912. Examined 570 horses hauling over Randolph Street Viaduct. Incline slippery at first; cleaned, sanded and cindered by Mr. Solon, Superintendent of Streets.

1 February 22, 1912. Rush Street Bridge cleaned, sanded and cindered by Mr. Lake, Superintendent of First Ward.

1 February 22, 1912. Van Buren Street Viaduct cleaned. Examined 375 horses; all in fair condition. Cautioned one driver.

1 February 22, 1912. At Peck Court incline, examined 375 horses. Incline slippery at first; later, in good condition.

An extra team had been provided at this place to help up the incline.

1 February 22, 1912. Officer McCarthy examined 285 teams (570 horses) at Randolph Street Viaduct, between 9:30 A. M. and 12 Noon. Incline at first in bad condition, but Mr. Solon, Superintendent of Streets, had it cleaned and sanded and cindered. There were three lead teams helping teams up the incline, and things were in good shape when Officer McCarthy left.

1 February 22, 1912. Officer Brayne at Van Buren St. incline found it cleared of snow and traveling good. He examined 375 horses (165 teams and 45 singles). Generally speaking these horses were in fair condition. Several were laid up and others given needed attention.

1 Officer Brayne also went to incline at Peck Court and examined 175 double teams and 25 singles, 375 in all. There were two extra horses—lead horses—to help incline. Teams in fair condition excepting three which were laid up. Incline in fair condition.

1 February 26, 1912. Jackson Boulevard and Fifth Avenue sanded by South Park Commissioners.

1 Madison Street Bridge cleared of snow at 10 A. M. Team crosses bridge every 30 seconds, 120 per hour. Torpedo sand spread on inclines by City.

Teams over Randolph Street Bridge averaged one a minute or 60 an hour.

1 At Clark and 14th St., Erie R. R., Brayne examined 57 teams between 10 A. M. and 12 Noon. Three were laid up. Had entrances to City Fuel Yards cleared of snow.

Snow removed from Rush Street Bridge and inclines cindered by City.

Snow was removed on Kinzie Street Bridge.

East and West inclines were in bad condition. Mr. Mitchell, Superintendent 22nd Ward fixed East incline.

1 Michigan St. East of Rush St. cleaned. At Adams St. and Wabash Ave. horses slipping and falling. City sent cinders.

1 At 13th and Lumber Streets Officer Miller examined 34 teams. The snow was cleaned off and a lead team was there to pull teams up the incline.

1 February 26, 1912. Officer Miller also went to Canal St. Bridge. Bridge was cleaned off. The approaches were slippery. Salt was put on the approaches and conditions improved.

1 At 22nd Street Bridge conditions were good.

At Halsted Street Bridge conditions were good.

Traffic was moving along smoothly at both bridges.

1 At Van Buren Street Bridge traffic was moving along all right. Examined 16 teams and found them all in good condition.

1 The incline at Peck Court and Michigan Ave. was cleaned off, and a tow horse was in use to help teams up incline. Examined 75 teams, in fair condition.

1 The incline at Randolph Street was cleaned. A tow team was there to help up incline. Examined 77 teams in fair condition.

1 At Rush Street Bridge (Feb. 22nd) horses were slipping and falling. The bridge was covered with ice and snow 8 to 12 inches deep. The First Ward Superintendent, Mr. Lake, sent 20 men over at Officer McDonough's request and cleaned the bridge and cindered it. There was then no more trouble.

1 On South Water St. near the Lake the City Fuel Co., the Daniels Coal Co. and the Pittsburgh Lump Coal Co. were hauling half loads of coal. Officer McCarthy examined 148 horses and found them in fair condition.

1 Officer McCarthy examined 125 teams (250 horses) hauling snow on Wabash Ave. South from Randolph St.

1 The Randolph St. Viaduct was salted and sanded by the City. There were two lead teams there. Examined 360 horses hauling snow to Lake all in fair condition. Mr. Lake, Superintendent of First Ward, was doing everything he could to relieve horses.

1 February 28, 1912. At Peck Court incline, Officer Brayne reports incline in good shape for hauling. Examined 60 horses and found them in fair condition. There is a Police Officer detailed there.

1 At Randolph Street Viaduct examined 42

horses and found them in fair working condition. Incline is in good condition.

1 February 28, 1912. Examined 16 double and ten singles (42 in all) at Van Buren Street Viaduct. Drivers cautioned about night work.

PROSECUTIONS.

1 For failing to provide medical treatment for horses. Prosecution 90-302. Discharged.

1 Prosecutions for sore shoulders. Fines \$3.00. Case 90-239.

1 Prosecution for sore shoulders. Dismissed.

1 25 men arrested for chicken fighting—keepers fined \$10 each.

1 For causing lame horse to be worked. Prosecution. Jury trial. Forest Park (90-137). Good case but verdict "not guilty." Cost defendant \$25.00 for lawyer, court costs, jury fees, etc. and horse laid up and not worked for 30 days. Two saloonkeepers, two bartenders and two bums on jury.

1 Beating horse over head with a club and knocking its eye out.

1 For turning horse out in alley to die and neglecting to provide for same. Prosecution (90-33).

1 For allowing horse to stand all day in front of Capper & Cappers. Prosecution (90-441). Defendant discharged by Judge Walker.

1 For neglecting horse. Prosecution (89-697). Defendant discharged. Horses destroyed.

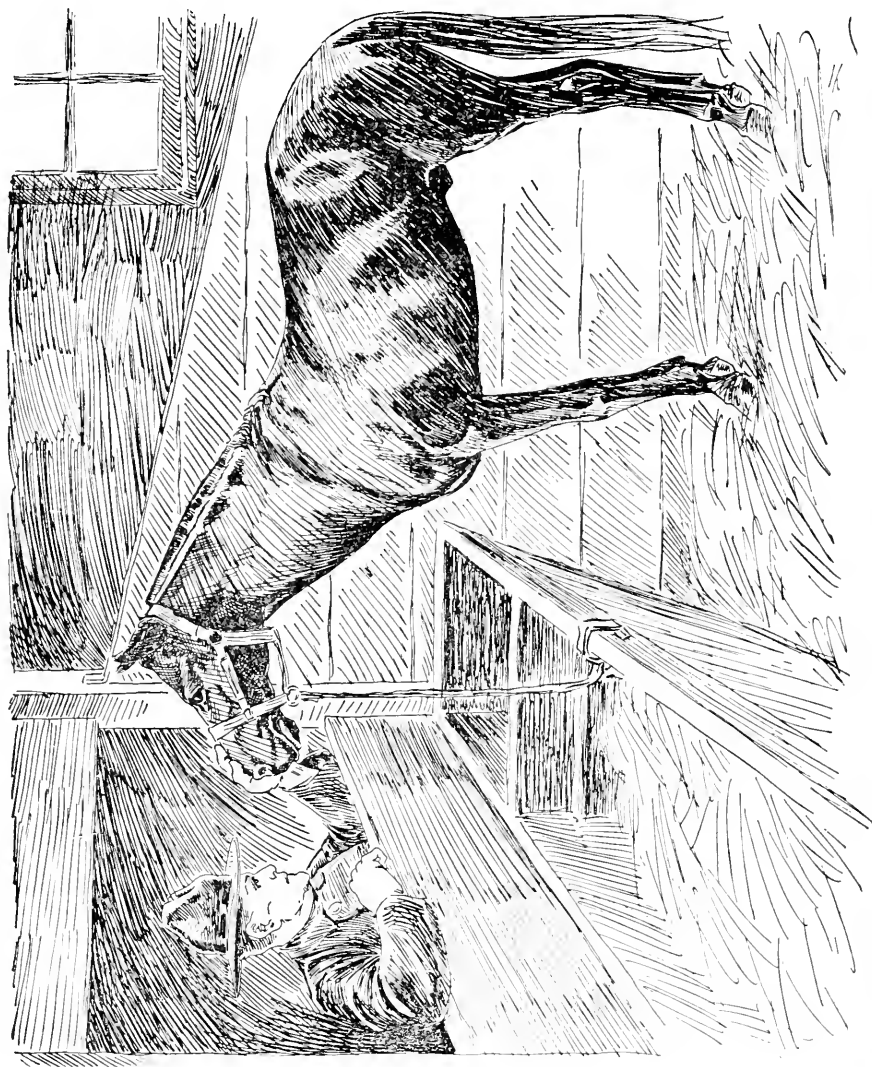
1 Prosecution for working lame horse. Prosecution (90-154). Horse laid up and healed. Case dismissed.

1 Prosecution for working horse with sore back. Prosecution (90-346). Defendant dismissed.

1 Mother, a drinking woman, taking her 6 year old boy to saloon. Mother sent to Sanitarium. Boy with married sister. Juvenile Court Case. Prosecution (64-67).

1 Horse left on street from 10 A. M. to P. M. on cold and stormy day, February 21, 1912. Driver arrested. Case (90-441) dismissed.

PRAYER OF A HORSE.



To Thee, My Master, I Offer My Prayer:

me with shelter, a clean dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins.

Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill.

Never strike, beat, or kick me when I do not understand what you want, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know, is very painful.

Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail, or limit my range of vision by blinders so that I am frightened by what I cannot see.

And finally, O my master, when my youthful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter.

You will not consider me irreverent if I asked this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

—Author Unknown.

We are indebted to the Record Herald and Mr. Ralph Wilder for the privilege of reproducing the accompanying original drawing in connection with the Horse's Prayer. We have expressed our appreciation of this cartoon in private and now take pleasure in doing so in public.

At best, horses are the slaves of men, and the least men can do to adjust the inequality of relative position is to become good masters, making the conditions under which the faithful animals toil as perfect as may be. The power of the press (horsepower, in this instance) to accomplish the considerate care of horses is cleverly demonstrated in Mr. Wilder's pictorial argument.

The authorship of the prayer is unknown; it was originally written in Swedish and has been long since translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Bulgarian and English. Our thanks go to the author whoever and wherever he may be, and to Mr. Wilder.

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MARCH, 1912

STREET FOUNTAINS

Agrippa conceived the idea of bringing water from the mountains to the cities and caused the Romans to rejoice in many street fountains. Those who succeeded Agrippa systematically added to the work until Rome became a city of fountains; many of these are standing to-day as monuments of living water to the memory of a long line of departed benefactors. Who would not choose to perpetuate his memory in such a helpful way—to remain a factor in the ministrations of the city's comfort and refreshment long after one's feet have ceased to tread its stones.

There is such a wonderful significance and symbolism in the gift of pure water, because in the words of Holy Writ it stands for Life Eternal. Sensing the full meaning of this, who would not wish to write his memory in living water? It gives us new thoughts about old customs. It suggests the idea of substituting fountains for memorial tablets or shafts of mute and meaningless stone. Thus we would have more free dis-

pensaries of pure and refreshing water scattered throughout the thirsty land. One may carve his name in stone but his love for humanity would perpetually flow from a fountain. Every tired, thirsty traveler—man, beast or bird—that tasted of its cool waters would be refreshed and rise up to call him blessed. In blessing all others—he, himself, would be most blessed.

"In all large cities wherever traffic is heavy, the demand for drinking water for animals is great, and he who makes permanent public provision for the thirsty, dumb burden-bearers erects to his humanity a lasting monument."

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities, and we have much to learn in that respect from foreign cities.

There is great need for simple and serviceable fountains on our city streets and country roads; and in no better way may the interests of our human and animal friends be served than by the erection of public watering places.

With the national movement for good roads, already successfully established, should come an equally well established movement for the erection of public watering places; they are one of the necessary furnishings of good roads and almost as essential to the welfare of travelers as the condition of the pavement itself.

The object should be to set afoot an organized fountain-building movement within states; each locality to share in a general plan that would pro-

vide a complete fountain system for each state.

The nations of Europe have gone a long way ahead of the United States in both road and fountain work, and we ought to be quicker to see the importance of having both, and take practical steps to acquire and maintain them. The advantages in favor of having them are too many and too evident to need enumeration.

The Illinois Humane Society has always regarded the erection of public drinking fountains as one of the most important and truly helpful branches of its work. For years it has worked quietly and practically to do all within its power and means to supply fountains where they seem most needed, and to encourage others to do the same.

After much experience and experimentation with different styles of fountains, a design was finally adopted that was at once simple in appearance and construction, serviceable, practical and inexpensive. Since 1877 this fountain has stood the test of years of service.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70, and the work of erecting \$60 more, making the entire cost of purchase and installation \$130. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription in a neighborhood, improvement association, lodges, and other organizations, churches, social and business clubs, or by Sunday school and public school children.

We know of no greater public good for the same expenditure of money.

To-day the Society can point to the fruit of its fountain labor—with pride but no vain glory—a list of 57 foun-

tains in operation in Chicago alone, and many more that are in commission in other cities in Illinois and other states.

Even during the extreme cold of this most unusual winter, three of these fountains have been kept running day and night, and one other most of the time; these are located at 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, 13th and Lumber Streets, 63d Street and Wentworth Avenue, and Sherman and Van Buren Streets. Now that the weather has moderated the fountains at the Haven School, County Jail, 35th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue and 47th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue have been put in commission.

Few people realize or appreciate the careful inspection, constant repair work and expenditure of money required to maintain this fountain service during below zero weather. In the matter of inspection alone, to say nothing of repair work and plumbers' bills, it necessitates the constant attention of an officer of the Society who visits each fountain daily, assisted oftentimes by a plumber, to keep the fountains in operation.

There are those who fully appreciate and value this effort; namely, the great file of men and horses that come hourly to drink at these springs in the city's winter desert, often to be seen standing in line for the distance of a half block awaiting their turn at the fountain head. What a satisfaction to see this great caravan move on, refreshed by the water, after hard toil! When the public better comprehends the drought that overtakes our city streets in wintertime, it will not only see the need for more water but will furnish the means to supply it.

TECH MEN AS PROBATION OFFICERS

We are indebted to "The Tech," the paper published by students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the information that Judge Leveroni, of the Boston Juvenile Court, in a recent address before the Christian Association on Criminology and the Juvenile Court, suggested that college men make application for appointment as special probation officers of the Court. This was in answer to the question put to him, "How may college men help?" Judge Leveroni said he thought such appointments might be possible this coming year, and that he would be pleased to discuss the possibilities with any interested men.

This suggestion certainly sounds good to us. It would seem to offer interesting experience and wholesome occupation for the Tech students and valuable help to the Juvenile Court. Such service would bring the student probation officers into close touch with child life and its problems, and afford a schooling that would fit them to think and act for all humanity. It is a channel for activity that would bring good to all concerned—the student-officers, the child offenders and the Juvenile Court—and be a useful vent for what is too often misdirected energy in college life.

Ever since the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Illinois, in 1899, in which movement this Society was instrumentally active, we have had an abiding faith that the answer to the child-delinquency question, in this and other states, was Probation. One only needs to compare the present methods of treating delinquent children with those employed in former years to appreciate the reformative value of juvenile courts.

The great merit of the new system is that it provides for separate trials for children from those of adults, to be held in places quite apart from the police courts and all criminals—a touching contrast to the old police court scenes when children were imprisoned and tried together with hardened criminals. When the child offender is brought before the court, the parents, police officers and those connected with the court are the only people present. This insures privacy and prevents publicity. The child may be sent to an institution, dismissed with a reprimand, or given some intermediate form of treatment, according to the nature of the offense; but, in any case, the child is guarded, as a child should be, from the demoralizing effect of contact with criminals and the influence of bad example.

In 1899 the system was an untried theory—in 1912 it is an efficacious fact. The records show that about 85 per cent of the children allowed to go on probation are never brought into court for a second offense; an infinitesimal percentage of these children become adult criminals. This is the supreme test.

The Juvenile Court Law is a good one—providing a good person administers it. No system is proof against poor administrators. The Juvenile Court punishes juvenile offenders without exposing them to criminal associates or associations; it strengthens the tie between children and parents; it holds the spirit of adventure with a steady rein without breaking the spirit of the child; it saves children from criminal records and makes men and women of them. The Juvenile Court stands for Child Protection and Probation.

NEW MEMBERS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on March 11, 1912, the following persons were elected Annual Members of this Society:

Henry W. Kern.
Walter R. Dray.
Edward T. Lee.
J. R. W. Sargent.
Mrs. Laura Novy.
James Tracey.
J. D. Hubbard.
F. S. Rickcords.
James P. Gardner.
Harold H. Swift.
Meyer J. Sturm.
Frank O. Lowden.
W. H. Aldrich.
George M. Clark.
John George Graue.
Norman D. Fraser.
Ralph Isham.
Thomas J. Bogler.
Mrs. Horace E. Horton.
Otto L. Schmidt.

SPECIAL AGENT

Mr. S. L. Scheidecker was appointed a Special Agent for Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois, February 21, 1912.

**STREET TRAFFIC COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO ASSOCIATION
OF COMMERCE**

We are glad to chronicle that our Secretary was elected a member of the Street Traffic Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce on February 13, 1912. The Street Traffic Committee is one of the important standing committees of the Association and has as members:

Mr. George H. Whittle, chairman,
American Express Co.
Mr. Samuel McLaren, Carson, Pirie,
Scott & Co.

Mr. W. A. Garrett, chairman of the General Managers' Association of Chicago.

Mr. H. B. Fleming, the Chicago Railways Co.

Mr. C. F. Templeton.

Mr. H. C. Barlow.

Captain Charles C. Healy, Chicago Mounted Police.

Mr. Frank H. Hebard, Hebard's Express and Van Co.

Mr. John McWeeney, Chief of Police.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, the Illinois Humane Society.

WORK AT UNION STOCK YARDS

Mr. Henry P. Dering, the State Humane Agent at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, reports that 1,581 cattle, known as "cripples," were promptly removed from platforms and cars, 28 calves and 26 sheep, badly trampled upon in transit, were killed, 48 horses with broken legs and otherwise badly crippled were shot.

CHICAGO CARTAGE CLUB

The annual banquet of the Chicago Cartage Club was held at Kuntz-Remmler's, 424 South Wabash avenue, Saturday, February 10, 1912, at seven o'clock p. m.

The speakers were Mr. George A. Gilbert, who spoke on the insurance question, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, who spoke on the street paving problem and the necessity of making the city streets safe for horses and traffic. Mr. Scott pointed out the danger to horses in the wooden block and asphalt pavement and the advantages of granite block and basalt blocks, on a base of sand, grouted with tar so as to overflow the surface. He also urged the teaming interests to co-operate in an endeavor to help the city procure sand sprinkling wagons and an appropriation to sand and cinder the slippery places in the congested traffic districts.



MY BLACK CAT

A Famous Picture by the Artist, Paul Hoecker

THE CAT'S EXPLANATION

You ask the reason, little friends,

Why cats don't wash their faces,

Before they eat, as children do,

In all good Christian places.

Well, years ago, a famous cat

The pangs of hunger feeling,

Had chanced to catch a live young mouse,

Who said, as he ceased squealing.

"All genteel folks their faces wash

Before they think of eating!"

And, wishing to be thought well-bred,

Puss heeded his entreating.

But when she raised her paw to wash,

Chance for escape affording,

The sly young mouse then said good-by

Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day,

And passed, in solemn meeting,

A law forbidding any cat

To wash till after eating.

HOW FATHER CURED HIS HORSE

"Well," said Reuben, the storyteller, "father always wanted a horse, because he had so far to go to attend funerals and weddings and visit schools, you know; but he never felt as if he could afford to buy one. But one day he was coming afoot from Hildreth, and a stranger asked him to ride.

"Father said: 'That's a handsome horse you're driving. I should like to own such a horse myself.'

"What will you give for him?" said the man.

"Do you want to sell?" said father.

"Yes, I do. And I'll sell cheap," said he.

"O, well," said father, "it's no use talking for I haven't the money to buy him.

"Make an offer," said he.

"Well, just to put an end to the talk," father said, "I'll give you seventy-five dollars for the horse."

"You may have him," said the man, as quick as a flash, "but you'll repent of your bargain in a week."

"Why, what ails the horse?" father asked.

"Ails him? He's got Old Nick in him, that's what ails him. If he has a will to go he'll go; but if he takes a notion to stop, all creation can't start him. I've beaten that horse till the sweat ran off me in streams. I've fired a gun close to his ears. I've burned shavings under him. I might have beaten him to death or roasted him alive before he'd have budged an inch."

"I'll take the horse," said father. "What's his name?"

"George," replied the man.

"I shall call him Georgie," said father.

"Well, father brought him home, and we boys were pleased, and we fixed a place for him in the barn, and curried him down and fed him; and father said, 'Talk to him, boys, and let him know you feel friendly.'

"So we coaxed and petted him, and the next morning father harnessed him and got into the wagon to go. But Georgie would not stir a step. Father got out and patted him, and we brought him apples and clover-tops; and once in a while father would say: 'Get up, Georgie,' but he didn't strike the horse a blow. By and by he said: 'This is going to take time. Well, Georgie, we'll see which has the most patience, you or I.' So he sat in the wagon, took out his skeletons—"

"Skeletons?" said Poppet, inquiringly.

"Of sermons, you know. Ministers always carry little books with them in which to jot down thoughts they may have when they are out walking or riding or hoeing in the garden.

"Well, father sat two full hours before the horse was ready to start; but when he did, there was no more trouble that day. The next morning it was the same thing over again, only Georgie gave in a little sooner. All the while it seemed as if father couldn't

do enough for the horse. He was around the stable, feeding him and fussing over him, and talking to him in his pleasant, gentle way; and the third morning, after he had fed, curried and harnessed him with his own hands, somehow there was a different look in the horse's eyes. But when father was ready to go, Georgie put his feet together and laid his ears back, and wouldn't stir. Well, Dove was playing about the yard, and she brought her stool, and climbed up by the horse's head.

"Dove, tell what you said to Georgie that morning."

"I gave him a talking to," said the little girl. "I told him it was perfectly 'diculous for him to act so; that he'd come to a real good place to live, where everybody helped everybody; that he was a minister's horse. That's what I told him, and then I kissed him on the nose."

"And what did Georgie do?"

"Why, he heard every word I said; and when I got through he felt so 'shamed of himself he couldn't hold up his head, so he just dropped it till it almost touched the ground, and he looked as sheepish as if he had been stealing a hundred sheep."

"Yes," said Reuben; "and when father told him to go, he walked off like a shot. He has never made any trouble since. That is the way father cured a balky horse. And that night, Georgie rubbed his head against father's shoulder, and told him, as plain as a horse could speak, that he was sorry. He has tried to make it up with father ever since for the trouble he made him. When he is loose in the pasture, father has only to stand at the bars and call his name, and he walks up as quietly as an old sheep."

"He likes to eat out of a plate," said Dove; "it makes him think he's folks."—Golden Censer.

GRANT'S LOVE OF HORSES

In his book of memoirs entitled "Campaigning with Grant," General Horace Porter quotes these words as having been uttered by Grant at a dinner table: "If people only knew how much more they could get out of a horse by gentleness than by harshness, they would save a great deal of trouble both to the horse and the man. A horse is a particularly intelligent animal; he can be made to do almost anything if his master has intelligence enough to let him know what is required. Some men, for instance, when they want to lead a horse forward, turn toward him and stare him in the face. He, of course, thinks they are barring his way, and he stands still. If they would turn their back to him and move on he would naturally follow. I am looking forward longingly to the time when we can end this war, and I can settle down on my St. Louis farm and raise horses."

BOY SCOUTS KIND

Reports have been printed at times that the boy scouts are trained to trap and slay animals. Naturally such reports have aroused certain organizations. As a fact, plank No. 6 of the scout law, to which every boy scout subscribes, declares that a scout is a friend of animals and that he will not slay nor hurt a living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect them.

THOUGHT FOR HIS HORSE

Capt. Holly P. Nickell, a veteran confederate of Lee's Summit, Missouri, recently passed away in Kansas City.

His will contained the following clause:

"It is my wish that my old horse, Pinto, shall be well taken care of. His shoes shall be taken off and he shall be turned out to grass and spend the rest of his days in comfort."

CASES IN COURT

The Violet Buehler case has been given wide publicity all over the country. A girl, 15 years of age, living with her foster mother in the loop district of Chicago, ran away from her home on November 25, 1911, and went to New York. No trace of the girl could be found by the foster mother for some time, notwithstanding that every effort was made to locate her, and the foster mother spent money freely in the search. Finally, the girl was discovered in New York by a representative of the Chicago American. She was taken to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Superintendent Thos. D. Walsh notified the Illinois Humane Society and Sergeant John W. Norton and the foster mother went to New York for her. A full report covering the girl's parentage and life was forwarded to the N. Y. S. P. C. C. by the Illinois Humane Society and presented to Justice Olmsted, of the Children's Court. After reading the report Superintendent Walsh asked the Court to give the girl over into the custody of Sergeant Norton to be taken by him to Chicago with a view of having her case investigated by the authorities there, and she to be placed under disciplinary care.

On January 22 a petition was filed in the Juvenile Court at Chicago by Probation Officer John Short, and the girl was placed in the Detention Home for dependent and delinquent children pending the hearing of the petition setting up her delinquency.

On February 23 Judge Pomeroy, who was sitting in the Juvenile Court, disposed of the case by giving Violet to her own mother (the foster mother consenting thereto) and placing her under the care of a probation officer.

Record 64; Case 163.

A case teeming with human interest was that of a young girl of fifteen—the victim of an unnatural father and cruel circumstances.

After the death of the girl's mother, the father had married again; from that time he had shirked his responsibility in educating and providing for his daughter, and had hired her out as a nurse girl and scullery maid, taking her hard-earned wages to apply on his own account. He denied the child all communication and intercourse with any relatives, threatening her and them should they venture to disobey him.

On February 2, last, after four years of such treatment, the girl ran away from her employer's and sought safety with her grandmother.

A director of the Humane Society at once notified the Society and secured legal aid and police protection for the young girl.

Officer Dean of the Society interviewed the girl and her grandmother on the following day and located and interviewed the father.

The case was called for a hearing in the Juvenile Court on February 5. The father was represented by Attorney Charles Erbsstein.

Judge Mangan, sitting in the Juvenile Court, disposed of the case by giving the girl into the custody of the grandmother.

The grandmother lost no time in providing the girl with a much needed wardrobe, and has already placed her in an excellent school. Recent letters received from the girl express great gratitude and satisfaction over her changed conditions.

Record 64; Case 197.

A director of the Society reported the case of a woman and four small children who had been burned out of house and home and were living in a chicken-shed, located in the woods near Half Day, a few miles west of Highland Park.

Officer McCarthy, who was detailed on the case, appealed to the district supervisor, but received no offer of help. Officer McCarthy, together with Officer Reckelwald, of Highland Park, made the trip to Half Day to make a thorough investigation. They found the family in question living in a ramshackle shed 14 feet by 6 feet and 6 feet high, situated some distance from the road in the woods. Two men, a woman and four children, eight, six, five and one year of age, were huddled together in this place; the shed had no flooring and beds were spread on the bare ground. Both the people and the place were in filthy condition. It was below zero weather, and the inmates had little fire and scant clothing. The woman told the officers that her husband had deserted her and that the men found with her were boarders. It was an unfit and demoralizing place for the children.

State Attorney Dady was told of the situation and told Officer McCarthy to come to Waukegan to have papers for dependency drawn up for the children. This was done. Two days later, Officers McCarthy and Reckelwald met the woman and her four children in the County Court at Waukegan, before Judge Pierson.

After hearing the evidence, the Judge committed the children to the Methodist Orphanage Home at Lake Bluff, owing to the mother's unfitness to have their custody. He also ordered the woman to move out of the shed and to dismiss her boarders; and told her that she could reclaim her children at any time when she could

satisfy the Court that she was living a clean, decent life and could make a proper home for her children.

As Sheriff Green could not furnish an escort for the children just at the time, Officer McCarthy took them at once to the Lake Bluff Orphanage, where they are now being well cared for.

Record 64; Case 222.

Officers Brayne and McCarthy found a twelve year old boy at the entrance of the Boston Nickel Show, selling papers. When questioned, he said his father had sent him there. The officers knew the boy to be a ward of the Juvenile Court, and that the father had recently been prosecuted by Judge Pinckney for contributing to the boy's dependency. (Case 777; Record 63.) The case had been continued; father to be brought before the court if boy was again found selling papers on the streets at night.

The humane officers took the boy to the Detention Home, and notified the parents. Two days later, the officers had the boy released and given back to his mother. Later, they made report to Judge Goodnow.

Upon consultation with the Compulsory Education Department, it was learned that the boy had a poor record for scholarship and attendance at the Jefferson School, obviously the result of keeping late hours at night.

A petition of dependency was then filed in the case by the officers.

The case was called before Judge Mangan sitting in the Juvenile Court. After hearing the evidence, the Judge continued the case indefinitely, reprimanding the father and warning him to see that his boy was off the streets and at home by 6 o'clock P. M.

Record 64; Case 174.

These officers found another boy of thirteen selling papers at the corner of Congress and State streets at 7:30 P. M. The boy had been sent home with a warning only two weeks before. He was put on a street car and again sent home.

Two days later, the boy was found peddling papers near a saloon on State near Harrison street. The boy was an attendant at the John M. Smyth School. He told one of the officers that he and his two brothers had cleared \$25.85 in selling papers in two weeks' time.

A petition of dependency was filed. The case was called in the Juvenile Court. Judge Mangan continued the case indefinitely and warned the parents.

Record 64; Case 176.

On Sunday, February 11, 1912, an ex-chicken fighter tipped off the information to the Society that a chicken fight was to take place upstairs over a saloon at 2 o'clock P. M. The Society notified the 38th Precinct and it was arranged that the place should be watched.

Later in the evening the police of the 38th Precinct raided the place and arrested twenty-five inmates and seized six game cocks, taking them all to the East Chicago Avenue Station.

There was no evidence that a fight had occurred, and the men arrested claimed that they had gone to the place in question to purchase game cocks. Judge Maxwell, however, imposed a fine of \$10.00 on each of two game cock owners, believing that they were there for unlawful purposes and that the chicken fight would have come off but for police interference. The other twenty-three men were discharged, there being no evidence of a fight, and none of them having paid any admission.

Record 90; Case 356.

Officer Ausenbaur of the Mounted Squad reported that he was detaining a man for driving a horse with a sore shoulder, and asked that a humane officer be sent to examine the condition of the animal.

Officer Brayne went to see the horse. It was in a suffering condition from a running sore, fully four inches in diameter, upon which the heavy collar was directly bearing. The horse was sent to the barn and the driver placed under arrest.

Case was called before Judge Scully, but continued.

In the meantime, Officer Miller of the Society is watching the case, and reports that the horse has improved.

Record 90; Case 173.

On February 22 an officer of the Society was stationed for two hours or more at the incline at Van Buren street, east of Michigan avenue, to investigate conditions for horses hauling snow to the lake.

The snow had been pretty well cleared away and the traveling was fairly good.

The officer examined 705 horses; most of these were in good general condition, while a few needed specific attention, which was given them.

Record 90; Case 464.

At the incline at Peck court, the officer examined 376 horses that were hauling snow.

An extra lead team had been provided to assist teams at this slippery place.

The officer asked the First Ward Superintendent to send cinders for the incline, but as the temperature moderated, the ice began to melt and the cinders were no longer needed. Generally speaking, the teams were in good condition. Three that were unfit for work were given attention.

Record 90; Case 463.

A citizen asked the police to detain a man driving a team of horses having sore shoulders, until a humane officer could make an examination.

Officer Brayne of the Society was sent to investigate and found that both animals were suffering from raw shoulder sores upon which the harness was pressing.

The man was placed under arrest. When the evidence in the case was heard at the Harrison Police Court, Judge Walker imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, and ordered the horses laid off from work until in fit condition for service.

Record, 90; Case, 239.

The 14th Precinct Police Station reported that a young lad of 15 years was at the station, who said that he and a sister and brother, five and four years of age, had been taken by their father from a home where they were receiving good care from a kind woman and placed in a strange place where they had soon been deserted.

Officer Miller of the Society was detailed on the case. The boy told him that the woman with whom the children had first made their home would be willing and glad to take them again. The officer located this woman and interviewed her. She stated that the father had recently called upon her and told her that he would return the children to her. She further stated that she loved the children and was going, together with the father, to the court to take out adoption papers.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the father for contributing to the dependency of his five children.

Witnesses were subpoenaed and the case called. It was continued several different times. Defendant said he was employed and promised to pay for the care of his children.

Before the case was finally called, defendant had disappeared. A Probation Officer was called, and the children taken to the Juvenile Home; from there they were sent to the Polish Home on the West Side.

Judge Sabath, before whom defendant was to appear, then nolle prossed the case.

Record 63; Case 440.

The 37th Precinct Police asked that a humane officer assist in the prosecution of a case of a man arrested by Police Officer Anderson, for cruelty to animals.

Officer Dean was detailed on the case.

Defendant was seen by several persons to strike one of the horses he was driving so violently over the head that it fell to the ground.

The humane officer saw the owner of the team, who said that defendant was not his regular driver. He said the horse had had the colic the night before and that he could not understand how the driver could have been cruel to the horse.

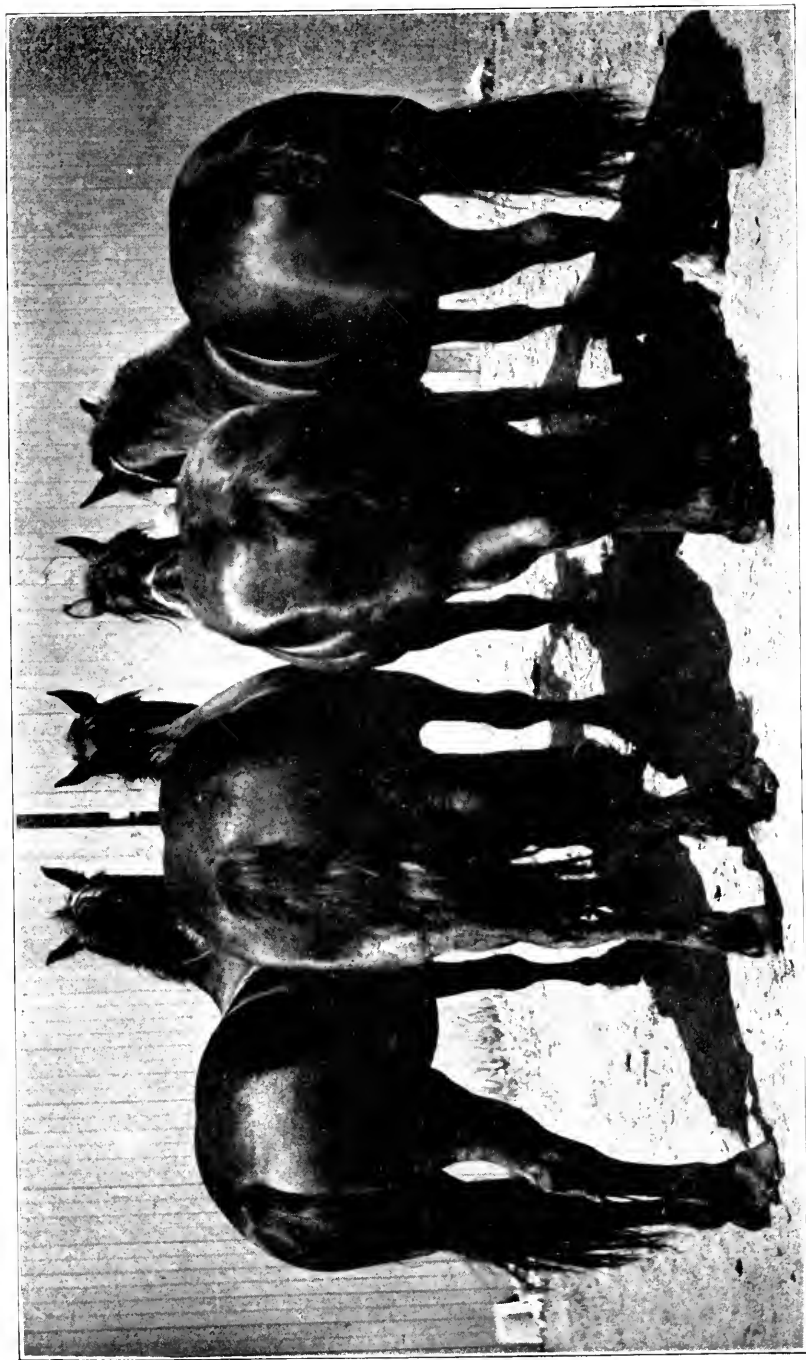
Judge Williams heard the evidence of the witnesses and fined the driver \$15 and costs, which was paid.

Record 89; Case 580.

A citizen reported a horse down in an alley off Park avenue. Officer Dean located the animal and found it in an extremely feebly and exhausted condition. He covered it with blankets and made it as comfortable as possible. The owner was placed under arrest; under his permission the officer shot the horse and put it out of its misery.

The prisoner pleaded poverty when taken into court. Judge Heap reprimanded and dismissed him.

Record 89; Case 697.



READY FOR THE HORSESHOER
MCNAB AND SMITH STABLE, SAN FRANCISCO

(See page 145)

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1912

No. 6

PROTECTION FOR POULTRY

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Humane Association, held in Boston, Mass., November 12-14, 1908, following the reading of a paper on the subject of "Cruelty in Transportation to Poultry, and Its Relief," a resolution was passed to the effect that the American Humane Association endeavor to have a federal law enacted to regulate the transportation of poultry interstate.

A committee was appointed for that purpose, and on March 26 last the following bill, drafted by Mr. George A. H. Scott, chairman of the committee, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Mann, of Illinois.

62d CONGRESS, 2d SESSION.

H. R. 22330.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 26, 1912.

Mr. Mann introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

A BILL To prevent cruelty to poultry while being transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia by any railroad company, car company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners of same, or express companies, or any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad company within the United States whose road

forms any part of a line of road over which any live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other live animals or fowls known as poultry are conveyed from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and no express company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners thereof, car company, or other common carrier carrying, handling, or transporting live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other live animals or fowls known as poultry from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall confine or keep the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours without providing a sufficient amount of food and water to allay thirst and prevent suffering. The time during which such fowls or poultry have been kept or confined on connecting roads, at stations, or transfer points while in transit shall be included in estimating the time within which they must be given food and water.

Sec. 2. That all crates, coops, or cages in which any live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other fowl known as poultry are confined or kept during or while being carried or transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into

or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or in any steam, sailing, or other vessel, or by any express company, car company, or other common carrier, shall be constructed or made so as to allow or permit of the access of a sufficient quantity of air on at least three sides to prevent the fowls therein contained from suffering. All such coops, crates, or cages shall be at all times in a clean and wholesome condition. The fowls confined therein shall not be overcrowded, but shall have sufficient room to move and procure necessary air and get proper ventilation through the crates, coops, or cages in which they are kept, intending hereby to prohibit the carrying or transporting of all live fowls in low, overcrowded, or poorly ventilated crates, coops, or cages.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of every railroad company, express company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners thereof, car company, or other common carrier carrying or transporting live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other live animals or fowls known as poultry in crates, coops, or cages from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, to keep or pile or place such crates, coops or cages containing such live fowl in the cars or vessels carrying or transporting the same so that the crates, coops, or cages can be sufficiently and suitably ventilated and air can circulate freely around them, and the live fowls confined or kept therein be given a sufficient quantity of fresh air to prevent them from suffering and suffocating; and that the cars or all parts of cars, vessels, or all parts of vessels, in which said crates, coops, or cages containing such live fowl are piled or placed or kept as afore-

said, shall be sufficiently ventilated and shall be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all live fowls or animals carried; and that the carcass or hides of dead animals, and all merchandise affecting the condition of the air by causing it to become foul, shall not under any circumstances be carried or transported in the same car or part of car or part of vessel with the live fowls or animals aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every railroad company, express company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners thereof, car company or other common carrier carrying or transporting live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other live animals or fowls known as poultry, from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, to cause their agents or employees having in charge any such live animals or fowls to examine all crates, coops, or cages containing any live ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, or other live animals or fowls known as poultry, and the animals or fowls contained therein, at the time of accepting the same from the consignor or shipper for transportation, and to cause all sick or injured animals or fowls to be removed from all said crates, coops, or cages before accepting the same for transportation; and also to examine once in at least every four hours during the time such animals or fowls are being carried or transported as aforesaid all such crates, coops, or cages and the animals or fowls contained therein, and to remove from said crates, coops, or cages the carcass of any animal or fowl that may have died in transit, and to separate all sick and injured or dis-

ceased animals or fowls from the rest. And in handling, placing, carrying, piling, loading, or unloading all crates, coops, or cages containing any live fowls or animals known as poultry on any cars, boats, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, or on any platform, in or about any railroad station, warehouse, freight house, or at stations, junctions, or transfer points, or at wharves or places used for the loading, unloading, or handling of merchandise or cargo on any steam, sailing, or other vessels, or at any other place, or in the transfer or removal of any live fowls or animals from one crate, coop, or cage to another or otherwise, during or while being transported, carried, or conveyed as aforesaid, all such agents and employees shall use due care and diligence to be humane, and shall not cruelly torture, torment, mutilate, injure, or kill any live fowl or animal as aforesaid, or cause or knowingly allow the same to be done; and shall provide for said live fowls or animals proper and sufficient shelter at all times to prevent unnecessary suffering due to extreme heat or cold.

Sec. 5. That any railroad company, express company, company operating steam, sailing, or other vessels, or the masters or owners thereof, car company or other common carrier, or the owner or custodian of such live animals or fowls, who knowingly or wilfully fails to comply with the provisions of the four preceding sections shall, for every failure on each shipment, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars or more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. That the penalty created by the preceding sections shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States in the circuit or district court holden within the district where the violation may have

been committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on business; and it shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to prosecute all violations of this Act reported by the Secretary of Agriculture or which come to their notice or knowledge by other means.

A LETTER AND BILL THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1912.

To Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dear Colleagues: One of the most serious abuses which has been called to the attention of the American Humane Association has been the conditions connected with the transportation, throughout the United States, of immature or unweaned calves. This association has received many earnest protests from anti-cruelty societies and also from humane individuals who have felt that the conditions which exist are very discreditable to this country and an outrage on humanity.

The largest number of these unweaned calves are transported during the winter time. This results in large numbers of these delicate little newborn animals freezing to death while being shipped to market in slatted, open cars in the northern states. The flesh of unweaned calves is notoriously indigestible and frequently causes sickness when eaten by human beings. When subject to exposure and privation, such as I have referred to, their flesh is rendered positively unfit for human consumption.

I find that these calves are picked up in remote districts and that it is often from three to six days before they reach market, usually without food all this time. Owing to their inability to feed themselves they are starved into a condition which is truly pitiable and which would soon result in death independent of the freezing conditions. The Department of Agriculture in New York state has told me of instances where 50 per cent of carloads of young calves have reached the market in New York City dead or dying. Officers of the department have told of seeing these young calves tumbled out from the upper deck of two-decker cars, stiff with cold, weak from

starvation, and that on falling many feet to the ground they were found with broken legs, ribs and necks.

The conditions of the traffic are often too atrocious to be believed. The starving little creatures nearly chew one another's ears off in their frantic efforts to obtain nourishment by sucking something. But why enlarge on these conditions of abuse? They exist practically all over the United States. It is time that the shipment of very young calves, with the attendant starvation and brutality to the little beasts, should be stopped by federal law. The Department of Agriculture in Washington has prepared a bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, who requested that the bill should be drawn because of the frightful abuses which has come to his personal attention.

This bill forbids the shipment of calves under six weeks of age unless accompanied by their mothers. The bill can be enforced if it becomes a law. It is urgently needed. It is up to our anti-cruelty societies to see that it is reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and that it is enacted into law by both Houses of Congress.

Can we count on your immediate assistance, as an early hearing is to be held?

I suggest that you write, on behalf of your society (and also get as many members of your society to write as you can) to your representative or representatives in Congress. Ask for personal assistance in this matter. Request your representatives to see the members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ask to have H. R. 17,222 reported unamended. Ask their personal assistance in getting the bill passed by the House.

I will have enclosed herewith a copy of the bill and I will have added to this letter a list of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. If you can bring any influence to bear on them to favor the bill it would be well worth while. This condition has existed until it has become a national disgrace and reproach. It is time for us to act. WILL YOU HELP US? If we all pull together this bill can be made a law. Thanking you for the co-operation which I am sure that you will give, I am,

Very cordially yours,

W. O. Stillman.

President.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE INTER-STATE TRANSPORTATION OF IMMATURE CALVES

62d CONGRESS, 2d SESSION.

H. R. 17222.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 8, 1912.

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to regulate the interstate transportation of immature calves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person, firm or corporation shall ship or deliver for shipment, nor shall any common carrier, nor the receiver, trustee, or lessee thereof, receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any calf, unless the same is six weeks old or over: Provided, That live calves not six weeks old may be shipped and transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, if accompanied at all times by their mothers.

Sec. 2. That any person, firm, or corporation, or any common carrier, or the receiver, trustee or lessee thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each calf offered for shipment, shipped, or received for transportation or transported in violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY**From March 2 to April 1, 1912****CHILDREN**

Children:

- 8 Cases failure to properly provide for children.
- 6 " children abandoned.
- 1 Case of abandoning wife and two children. Information received from National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, England. Man not located. Family in Ireland.
- 15 Cases of abuse and failure to provide for family on account of drink.
- 1 Case of drinking and abusing family—wife and three children. Husband went to work and is supporting family.
- 5 Cases children cruelly beaten.
- 3 " wives and children.
- 5 " children cruelly abused.
- 6 " complaints of abuse to children found to be without foundation.
- 8 " people cautioned for abuse to children.
- 5 " family quarrels.
- 1 Case children removed from vicious surroundings.
- 1 " failure to provide for old people.
- 1 " children neglected on account of sickness, etc., of parents. County and United Charities taking care of case.
- 1 " for chasing sick wife and child out of doors.
- 1 " of girl with improper parental care, etc. Traced to Peoria and petition of dependency filed in County Court at Peoria by Anna A. Mayall, Police Matron and member of Peoria Humane Society.
- 1 " mother sent to hospital.
- 1 " women employees ill-treated.
- 1 " ill-treatment of girls working as factory employees.

NIGHT WORK:

- 2 February 22, 1912. Street Trading: Officers McCarthy and Brayne sent home two boys, one 12 years old, selling gum in restaurants, and the other 14 years old, selling papers. Parents warned.
- 4 February 29, 1912. Officers McCarthy and Brayne patrolled loop district from 7:30 p. m. to 10:15 p. m. Sent boy 9 years old home. A boy 14 years old peddling gum sent home. Parents cautioned.
- 1 February 29, 1912. Street Trading Cases: Boy 12 years old peddling papers after dark, 9:30 p. m., at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street. Father not working. Have five children, 13 to 1 year old; all healthy. Two oldest go to Dante School. Parents cautioned.
- 1 March 16, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy patrolled Van Buren, State, Madison and Randolph Streets 8 to 10:30 p. m., but found no children peddling.
- 1 March 9, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy patrolled Wabash Avenue, State, Dearborn and Clark Streets from Harrison to Randolph Streets, but found no children under 14 years old, and only two 14 years old; 7:30 to 10:15 p. m.

- 1 Officer Brayne on evening of March 23, 1912, found a boy 10 years old; a boy 12 years old (father arrested for sending children out to beg); a boy 13 years old, and another boy 13 years old, all peddling on streets, loop district, between 7 and 10:30 p. m., and all sent home.
- 1 17-year-old girl out of work and unable to support herself and homesick wrote her father at Minneapolis that she wanted to come home. Father is in destitute circumstances. Child was taken to Home for Friendless by Officer Miller. The United Charities procured transportation for child to Minneapolis, where she was met and is being cared for by Minneapolis Humane Society.
- 1 Two girls, 13 years old, stopped from peddling gum on streets in daytime. Girls in question were peddling gum on Wabash Avenue in afternoon. Mayor Harrison reported case to Chief of Police and suggested that parents be prosecuted on account of it being a direct violation of law. Judge Pinckney at one time was disposed to let girls peddle a little after school, but from now on girls under age should not do so under any consideration at any time.

PROSECUTIONS:

- 1 Prosecution for beating boy 5 years old. Mother arrested, charge of disorderly conduct and bound over in sum of \$200. Prosecution 64-117.
- 1 For beating and abusing step-children with cat-o'-nine-tails. Defendant fined \$10.00 and \$8.50 costs. Prosecution 64-286.
- 1 For contributing to dependency of boy 12 years old. Father given ten days in House of Correction by Judge Goodnow, Court of Domestic Relations, for allowing child to peddle on streets after dark and go into saloons, etc. Prosecution 64-273.
- 1 For contributing to delinquency of three girls, 14, 15 and 16 years old. Mother sent to House of Correction for 12 months. Mother fined \$10.00 and costs for keeping disorderly house. Visitor fined \$25.00 and costs for frequenting place. Nine persons frequenting place, ranging in age from 35 years to 17 years, held for adult probation. Two girls sent to House of Good Shepherd; one girl sent to Illinois Industrial School. Prosecution 64-293.
- 1 Prosecution: Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Goodnow. For contributing to delinquency of children under 14 years of age by sending them out peddling, etc., on the streets at night and into saloons. Father put on probation under bond and to go to House of Correction if offense is repeated. Prosecution 64-367.
- 1 Prosecution: Criminal offense. Mother fined \$50.00 and sent to House of Correction. Child sent to Illinois Industrial Home for Girls by Judge Pinckney, Juvenile Court. All the children in this family have been taken away. Father in insane asylum and mother in House of Correction. Prosecution 63-613.
- 1 Street Trading: Parent fined \$5.00 and costs in each of two cases for son 13 years old and son 11 years old. Boys were absent from school on account of being out on streets peddling papers. Co-operation with the Compulsory Education Department. Prosecution 64-374.
- 1 Dependency: Four children improperly cared for by an unfit mother. Juvenile Court case. Mother adjudged insane and sent to Elgin Insane Asylum. One child—a boy—sent to Cook County Hospital, died. The remaining three children were sent by Judge Pinckney to a Lutheran Home. Case 64-167.

ANIMALS

HORSES:

- 7 Horses suffering from sores, sore back or shoulders.
- 21 " down on street and abused.
- 13 " sick or injured removed in ambulance.
- 23 " cruelly beaten.
- 21 " otherwise abused.
- 10 " worked while lame.
- 4 " re-examined after being ordered laid up.

- 22 horses left unblanketed to stand in cold.
 10 " worked while unfit for service.
 2 " at Lake Forest worked in poor condition by express company and laid up, being stiff in front legs and poor in flesh.
 25 " laid up from work.
 30 " overloaded.
 3 " reported down—not found.
 14 " humanely destroyed.
 12 " unprovided with food, drink and shelter.
 15 " sick or injured assisted.
 16 " improperly shod, ordered reshod.
 3 " down on slippery pavement, helped up.
 6 " overdriven.
 2 " overworked.
 2 " (runaway team) found on street by humane officer; placed in barn and owner notified; returned in good condition.
 136 " examined. Peck court. March 12, 1912.
 1 Horse (balky) cruelly beaten and kicked.
 1 Horse abandoned.
 119 Teams examined. March 2, 1912.
 80 Owners and drivers cautioned for abuse to horses.
 3 Drivers discharged for abusing horses.
 1 False complaint, no cruelty found.
 1 March 12, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy examined 26 teams hauling snow over Randolph street viaduct and found them all in fair working condition. At Peck Court examined 64 teams and 8 singles and found them all in fair condition. At Van Buren street viaduct examined 93 teams and 6 singles and found them all in fair condition.

DOGS:

- 1 Trained dog on exhibition examined by humane officer and veterinary surgeon.
 1 Trained dog examined by humane officer.
 1 Trained dog abused.
 1 Trained dog abused.
 5 Persons cautioned for cruelty to dogs.
 5 Cases cruelty to dogs.
 2 Dogs humanely destroyed.
 3 Dogs placed in homes.
 1 Dog scalded.
 1 Person failed to provide shelter.
 2 Dogs sent to pound.
 1 Dog (stray) picked up and cared for.

CATS:

- 2 Cats humanely destroyed.
- 2 Cats found locked in building, released.
- 1 Cat (stray) picked up.

STOCK:

- 1 Case failing to provide for 1 horse, 2 cows, 6 steers, 2 bulls, 5 heifers, 5 hogs and a lot of chickens, Barry county, Michigan, in co-operation with E. H. Randolph, Humane Agent, Kent County Humane Society, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- 1 Case failing to provide for 9 broncos kept on a farm at Alpine, Ill. Have no shelter; fed a little corn daily, and holes cut in ice for water daily. All of these animals excepting one notwithstanding were found in good condition. Prosecution threatened if feed and water are not provided. Owner and caretaker cautioned.
- 1 Case at Orland, Ill. Officer Miller found 2 cows and 8 horses suffering from insufficient feed; in good condition otherwise. Owner provided feed, etc., at officer's request.

MULES:

- 1 Driver admonished for kicking mule.
- 1 Mule worked unfit for service.

BRONCO:

- 1 Officer Miller went to Palos Springs, Ill., and investigated case of failing to water and feed a bronco. Found plenty of feed; good stable, and bronco in fair condition and not suffering.

GOATS:

- 1 Goat cruelly treated, attached to sled; goat relieved, owner cautioned.

SHEEP:

- 1 Person for failing to provide for sheep.

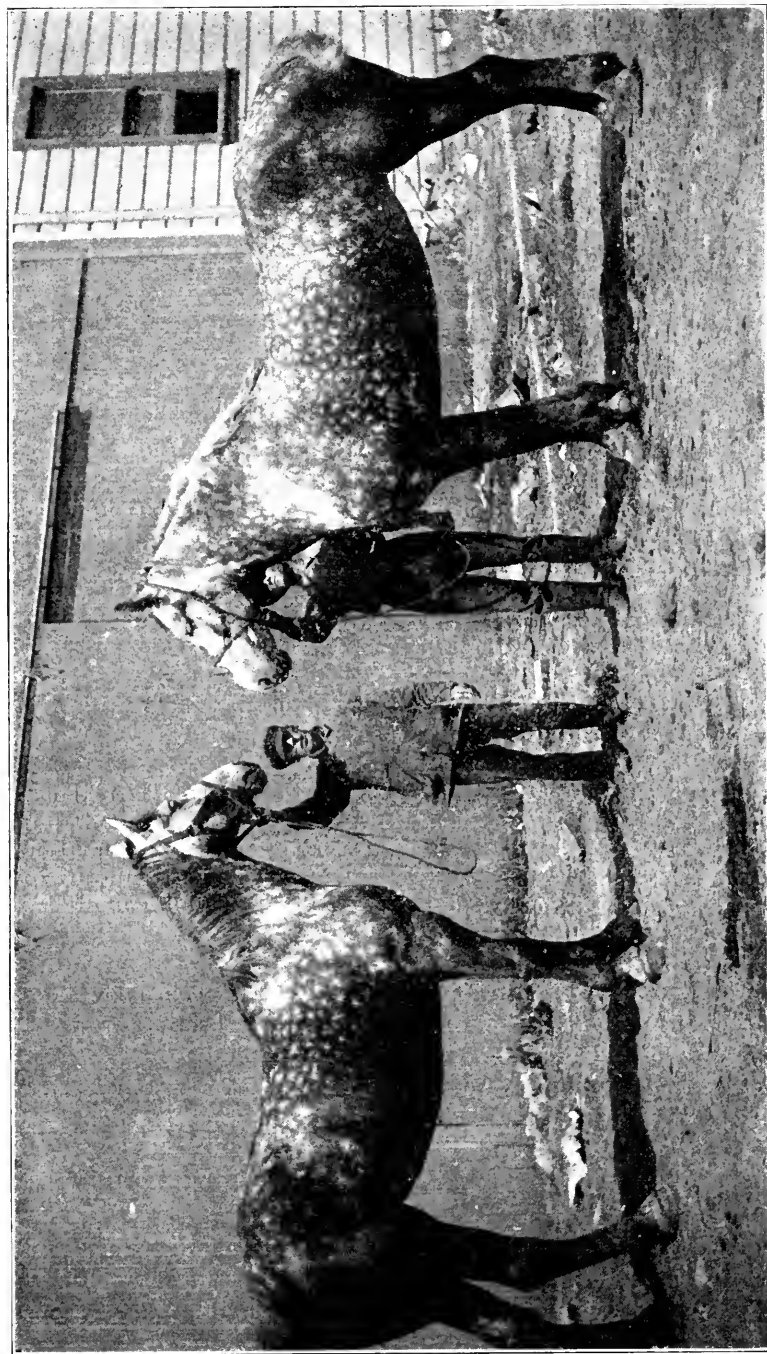
NIGHT WORK:

- 1 Horse (balky) abused, attached to load of furniture, 7 to 8 p. m., February 29, 1912.
- 1 Case. Cows injured in railroad wreck and two humanely destroyed.
- 1 March 13, 1912, 10 p. m. Officer Brayne went to 1824 Halsted Street to examine an abandoned horse. Found it had been destroyed by a veterinary surgeon shortly before arriving.
- 1 March 15, 1912, 6:30 to 11:30 p. m. Miller and McDonough examined horses hauling snow to dumps over Peck Court and Van Buren Street inclines. Examined 532 horses. Sent a team of mules and two teams of horses, being poorly shod, to barn, cautioning drivers. Helped five fallen horses to their feet. Inclines became slippery at night and at officers' request South Park Commissioners, through Mr. Richard, Assistant Superintendent, cindered and sanded them. There was a lead team to help the horses at Peck Court incline. Ten drivers were reprimanded for not having their horses properly shod.
- 1 March 15, 1912, 6:30 to 11:30 p. m. Officers McCarthy and Brayne visited the dumps at Madison Street and the river. Examined 250 horses (125 teams) there; found three horses in bad condition. One horse knuckled left front leg; one horse having sore shoulders and lame, and one horse having sore shoulders. One driver was arrested for working lame horse.
- 1 These officers then visited Randolph Street viaduct and on the way assisted in putting three fallen horses on their feet, and made the drivers of seven teams blanket their horses while standing waiting for loads.

- 1 At Randolph Street viaduct conditions were good. There were two lead teams there to help up the incline. They examined 170 horses (85 teams), and found one horse not properly shod and sent it to the barn. Horse had cast a shoe.
- 1 Driver abusive to citizen for interfering in case of cruelty; cautioned and employer notified.
- 1 March 16, 1912. Officers McDonough and Miller examined 74 teams hauling snow over Van Buren Street viaduct to Lake Michigan.
- 1 March 16, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy visited dump at river and West Madison Street; incline at Randolph Street; on the way examined 30 horses at Michigan Avenue near Randolph Street; no hauling over Randolph Street incline. They then went to Van Buren Street incline and found Officers McDonough and Miller there; thence to street peddling cases.
- 1 March 16, 1912. Officer Dean examined 32 teams and four singles. One horse found unfit for service and weak was sent to the barn. At Van Buren Street viaduct, 9:30 to 12 p. m.
- 1 March 15, 1912. Officers Miller and Nolan examined Peck Court incline; found snow cleaned off by a gang of men, and a lead team there to help loads up incline. Examined 20 teams and found all in good condition. At Van Buren Street incline no teams hauling, snow at this point being dumped in park. Examined 20 teams. Randolph Street viaduct found to be in good condition, and a lead team and single horse there to help up incline. Sent one horse home that could not keep on its feet. At Thirteenth and Lumber Streets the incline was cleaned and in good condition.
- 1 Case Street conditions relieved.

PROSECUTIONS:

- 1 Prosecution for working lame horse. Fine, \$5.00; costs, \$6.50. Fine and costs, \$11.50. Prosecution 90-547.
- 1 Prosecution for failing to provide proper shelter for horse. Case dismissed. Prosecution 90-83.
- 1 Prosecution for working a horse unfit for service; old, thin and lame; owner fined \$3.00 and costs. Prosecution 90-646.
- 1 For failing to give proper shelter to a cow, exposing it to severe cold weather. Fined \$10.00 and costs. Prosecution 89-769.
- 1 Horse abandoned or down on street and neglected; allowed to lie on street several hours in cold weather. Owner fined \$3.00 and costs, \$11.00. Driver fined \$15.00 and costs, \$23.00. Prosecution 90-575.
- 1 Barn boss for causing team to be overloaded, cautioned and discharged by Judge Himes at Maxwell Street Court. Prosecution 90-516.
- 1 Barn boss for causing team to be overloaded; driver for working horses unfit for service. Judge Himes at Maxwell Street Court fined the former \$3.00 and discharged the latter. Both cautioned by court. Two veterinarians testified as experts in this case, which was strongly contested. Society accused of trying to "frame up" a case justified by court. As a result of this case a department store is hiring more horses to do its work. Prosecution 90-553.
- 1 Barn boss for causing team to be overloaded and driver for overloading and working horses unfit for service. Former fined \$10.00 and costs—\$18.50 in all. Latter discharged. Owner was ordered by Court to pay the fine and costs, which he did. Prosecution 90-755.
- 1 For overdriving and beating a horse. Two men fined \$3.00 and costs each at Maxwell Street Station.
- 1 Driver being drunk and driving horse into a hole. Horse rescued by Fire Department uninjured. Driver arrested and reprimanded by Judge Sabath.
- 1 Prosecution for working horse unfit for service. Defendant fined \$3.00 and costs. Prosecution 90-458.
- 1 Prosecution for sore shoulders and sore back. Owner and driver arrested. Owner fined \$10.00 and costs. Prosecution 90-816.
- 1 Prosecution of three drivers for driving coal teams on Sheridan Road near Hayes Avenue. Defendant discharged. Adjacent streets shown to be in bad shape. Prosecution 90-844.



TWO INMATES OF THE MCNAB AND SMITH STABLE

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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APRIL, 1912

McNAB AND SMITH

One of the most interesting object lessons in practical humanity is afforded by the stables of the McNab and Smith Company, of San Francisco, one of the largest and most successful draying firms in the United States.

At the time of the annual convention of the American Humane Association, held in San Francisco, last October, Mr. Matthew McCurrie, Secretary of the San Francisco Humane Society, took a party of the visiting delegates to see these stables, and an impressive and memorable experience it was. The first impressive thing was that although the visit was an impromptu one, unexpected, and unannounced to the stable managers,—planned on the spur of the moment in lieu of an auto ride through the parks that had to be abandoned when a sudden rain made skidding down asphalt hills a dangerous sport,—everything about the place was found to be as scrupulously clean, well groomed and admirably ordered as if on dress parade. The horses were sleek and shining, with well brushed manes and tails and cleanly washed limbs and feet; the stalls were free from dirt and provided with fresh bedding; the broad passageways

between the rows of stalls were well paved and swept; the harnesses cleaned and polished; the trucks washed and ready for the next trip; there were no foul odors and an abundance of fresh, circulating air. Intelligent consideration, proper care and real comfort were to be felt in the very atmosphere of the place,—a feeling well expressed by one of the visitors when she exclaimed, "Why this is a *home* for horses—not a barn!"

The plant is the product of a splendid system, directed and carried out by an intelligent, kindly management and an army of obedient, loyal servants. Mr. James McNab, Mr. George A. Smith, Mr. Al Smith and Mr. Al Batchelor constitute the four-post success of this great business.

The McNab and Smith stables present a plain and unpretentious appearance, having none of the extravagances of fancy private stables, but are completely equipped with the most practical modern conveniences. Everything from the front to the back door of the plant is for use rather than show. There are double floors,—one of concrete covered with another of wood,—an excellent system of drainage and everything to make sanitation complete. In this connection it may be of interest to state that a number of years ago during a rat plague in San Francisco, Dr. Blue, of the Health Office, after making an examination of these stables in his official investigation, issued certificate No. 1 to McNab and Smith, pronouncing theirs a model stable.

The plant employs 207 men, and has 400 horses, 200 trucks (capacity of largest being 50 tons) usual load not to exceed 5 tons; 2,000 tons of hay, 12,000 sacks of barley and 3,000 sacks of bran are consumed per year; sixteen buggies are used by foremen in making trips to various landings,

warehouses, freight-sheds, etc., to inspect the work. The horses are uniformly fine, having been selected from the best draft horse stock in the country. Big Jim, "the flower of the flock," weighs 2,390 pounds, and is a formidable looking beast although as gentle as a lamb.

Some of the unique and interesting features of this unusual establishment are: a wagon shop equipped with electric power machines where the company make and repair all their own trucks; a harness shop where harness is made for each horse according to its measure; a shoe shop in charge of an expert blacksmith; a water system of its own with special automatic fire protection; a hospital for sick and injured horses, a drug store; and last and best of all, a ranch of 1,350 acres of good pasture lands in San Joaquin County, where the horses are sent (by boat, to save hard travel by train) for vacations whenever they show signs of needing rest.

This perhaps outlines, if it does not fill in, all that this remarkable plant embraces in its system.

James McNab, president of the firm, gives his personal attention to the general direction of the business and makes several trips East each year for the purchase of Eastern draft horses. He is interested in all civic reform and an active worker in many important associations. He is a director of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. George A. Smith, vice-president, is the man on the spot and master of all the details of this immense establishment. Aside from being an able business man, he possesses a great love for horses which accounts for the more than business interest he has taken in improving the conditions under which the horses live and work. Commercial interest alone might not have

prompted such close study of the comfort and welfare of the horses, themselves, although the sentimental investment has brought large financial returns. It was Mr. Smith's love for horses and his practical demonstration that it actually *pays* to be kind to them, that resulted in his becoming so valued an officer of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Al Smith attends to the buying of California horses, and makes frequent trips through the state for that purpose. He, also, like the president, vice-president and superintendent of the Company, has the interest of the horse as well as the firm at heart. Mr. Al Batchelor, as superintendent of the stables, is the man who "has the floor" and the actual handling of the men and horses. His knowledge of horses and unlimited experience with them, enables him to see at a glance anything that is wrong with them and offer quick relief; this keen "horsemanship" has been a great asset to the company in the way of saving veterinary's bills and loss by death. Mr. Batchelor carries out the policy of the firm in taking every precaution to have conditions of the service conducive to comfort and good health;—the theory being, that it is better to keep a horse well than to try to cure him after he is sick,—that the ill conditions that contribute to the physical disturbances of the animals should first be healed, and that if this be done few others will present themselves. In short, the *modus operandi* employed by the Company is to give such intelligent thought to each detail of the service that everything will work together for the good and profit of the whole. Is it any wonder that the San Francisco Humane Society takes pride in these stables when the

owners have proven to the business world as well as to humanitarians that good care of stock pays handsome dividends on the investment. The fact is, the McNab and Smith plant is a humane society within itself, founded on common justice and directed by intelligent consideration which is exercised for the interest of all concerned.

Think what the general adoption of this system of careful usage and daily inspection of horses would mean!—It would mean immediate attention in all cases of illness and injury, and absolute immunity from over-loading, over-driving, improper shoeing and sheltering, and the lack of cleanliness, food, water and rest. McNab and Smith have established a plant that produces physical, moral and financial profit. Its success may be described in three words,—economy, efficiency and humanity.

THE DOG STAR

So our friend the bloodhound—he of the wrinkled face and the intuitive nose—may soon be added to the Chicago police department. The sooner the better, say we. The dog can be trusted to do anything he undertakes. He has even taught man trust when human logic failed. All roads should be open to him.

Police and detective dogs of various breeds have been travelling their beats in many European cities for years past, giving daily proof of their fitness and value for this work; and there can be no doubt but that a squad of canine officers would be a great acquisition to the Chicago force. If any city in the world needs officers with "four feet" it is right here where distances are too great for any but a double force to cover.

Chief McWeeny and Assistant Chief Schuettler have been gathering various testimonials from experienced officials in favor of dogs as criminal catchers. Dogs used for this work are subjected to a severe course of training,—a regular civil service; they must present their tongues at a signal; lie still in a given place until summoned by a call; stop short while running at high speed, upon order; guard things with their lives when told to do so; be able to clear a high fence with certainty, while carrying something heavy in the mouth; resist the temptation of proffered food while on duty; be tireless in hunting concealed criminals; and be obedient, vigilant and active in the service. It must not be thought that because the training is severe, it is cruel. Such soldierly conduct is gained by winning the confidence and affection of the dog, which can only be done through kind treatment.

Assistant Chief Schuettler gives it as his belief that trained dogs might be made of special value in cases of safe-cracking, and in patrol work in the suburbs where the houses are scattered and there are few police to patrol a large district. Certainly there can be no question but that the intelligence, keen scent, watchfulness, strength and agility of the dog can be made a potent factor in the policing of a city.

These are "dog days," it would seem. Time was when no one would have dreamed that "man's best friend" would ever become his professional foe. Then, we had man dog catchers; now, we have dog man catchers!

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,

The cat will mew and dog will have his day!"

—"Hamlet."

ANNUAL MEMBERS

ELECTED APRIL 2, 1912

Mrs. S. W. Allerton.
 Frank B. Stone.
 H. R. Chislett.
 Mrs. R. I. Stearns.
 N. J. Nelson.
 Jas. C. Hallsted.
 William N. Eisendrath.
 S. E. Barrett.
 George M. Forman & Co.
 Miss Zella Merrick.
 John W. Conley.
 Mrs. M. S. Rosenwald.
 A. E. Barnhart.
 L. E. Asher.
 Julius Rosenwald.
 Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter.
 Miss Frederika Skinner.
 Miss Elizabeth Skinner.
 J. A. Edwards.
 Mrs. L. W. Bodman.
 Mrs. L. B. Doud.
 B. S. Garvey.
 Max Levy & Co.
 Mrs. Frederick Bate.
 Lyman Blair.
 F. S. Kretsinger.
 Mrs. Allan A. Murray.
 James M. Sherman.
 Miss Annie J. Walker.
 Frank M. Bunch.
 Mrs. Henry Sands.
 Mrs. H. S. Whitmarsh.
 Ralph Van Vechten.
 Mrs. Harry Hart.
 Nathan S. Gutman.
 Mrs. Louis Wolff.
 W. A. Pickard.
 Julia H. Downs.
 Mrs. Hermon B. Butler.
 Miss Julia H. Downs.
 Mrs. Edward E. Maxwell.
 Miss Anna Marion Bradley.
 Mrs. Lillian B. Buck.
 Mrs. Bronson Peck.
 Miss Estella K. Louis.
 Julius E. Weil.
 Samuel J. Marks.

MERCY SUNDAY

The Mercy Sunday Movement is for the annual observance of the fourth Sunday after Trinity—June 30th, this year—for sermons on the individual duty of being kind to all creatures.

We ask the clergy to make this custom universal, and thus develop more kindness of thought and action, more happiness and righteousness.

THE FAITHFUL DOG

Now we are told of a plebeian dog, up in Connecticut, who refuses to leave his master's grave. Like King Edward's dog, he marched in the funeral train, but he resists all attempts to induce him to go home with the survivors. King Edward's dog returned with the mourners. That great mystery which puzzles men puzzles the dog, poor brute!

And yet the master and his dog were not kindred. There are many kin who hurry back home to hear the will.

Edward Everett never made a better address than the one before the county fair when he told the story of the rich man, the dead son, and the favorite saddle horse that mourned for her young master. The orator pictured the old man at the library window, now without a child and heir. He pictured the pretty mare standing distraught at the paddock gate. Man and beast gaze long into each other's sorrowful faces, till at last the white-haired father goes out and flings his arms about the filly's neck. The horse drops her head on the man's shoulder. The two mingle their lament in one long embrace.

Everett often told the story. Always it brought the farmers' cheers. Always there were some tears. Always it was true to human nature and horse nature, as the dog's vigil is true also to dog nature.

Take a good word for the dog. The people who have left money to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have done well. The society deserves well of us all. Dogs are as much a mystery as men, as to what their life is, and whither it goes when they die. There is not a line in the Bible that prevents us from believing that the brute has a hereafter.

Many men and women have made fools of themselves with a dog. So have nations with some kings. It was always the king's fault. It is never the dog's fault.—Editorial, New York Mail.



RECENT ORDER TO MOUNTED SQUADRON CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE CITY OF CHICAGO.

To All Members of the Mounted Squadron:

Hereafter you will report in detail to the desk sergeant all acts of cruelty to animals that come under your observation, such as beating of horses or overloading of wagons. You will examine all lame horses, also those with sore shoulders or any horse that appears old or decrepit or unable to perform duty asked by drivers.

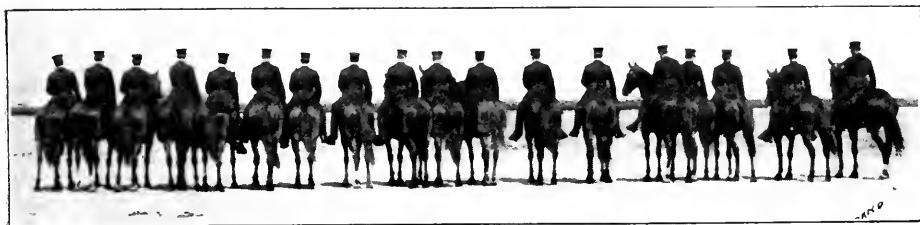
You will also report all cases that you may see, where horses are left unblanketed in cold weather, and horses in need of shoeing.

Strictly comply with this order and continue to do so.

In making report give name of driver and owner, with addresses, and state whether you had cautioned same person before.

Each officer should keep a personal record of such reports.

C. C. HEALEY, CAPT. COMDG.





BOY AND RABBIT
FROM PAINTING BY SIR HENRY RAE BURN, R. A.

CHILDREN'S CORNER**THE WILD RABBITS**

Among the sandhills,
Nearby the sea,
Wild young rabbits
Were seen by me.

They live in burrows
With winding ways,
And there they shelter
On rainy days.

The mother rabbits
Make cosy nests,
With furry linings
From their breasts.

The tender young ones
Are nursed and fed,
And safely hidden
In this warm bed.

And when they are older
They all come out
Upon the sandhills,
And frisk about.

They play and nibble
The long, sweet grass,
But scamper away
Whenever you pass.

CANO—A TRUE DOG STORY

Cano was a large shepherd dog and a much loved member of my grandfather's family. He showed great affection for each one of the household, and after my mother married and went to live in another town about twenty-five miles away, Cano was inconsolable, showing his grief in many doggyish ways. After a few months my mother came home for a week's visit and Cano was overjoyed to see her. He scarcely left her side. After her second departure he did not seem so unhappy as he had before, but a few weeks later he disappeared. The family was much disturbed until a letter came from my mother stating that as she and my father were sitting

in front of the fire one evening they heard a scratching at the door. They opened it, and Cano limped in and dropped down as if exhausted. They warmed and fed him, and the next day he seemed quite happy and like himself. He did not once go away from the place nor try to get acquainted with the new town, but was content to remain close to my mother. He visited her for one week, and then hurried back to my grandfather's, and thereafter made similar visitations to my mother every few months as long as he lived.

The youngest boy in the family made a harness for Cano, and the dog drew him to school on his sled all one winter. When they reached the school the boy unharnessed the dog and said, "Now, Cano, go home, but come back for me at noon. Be sure." At noon Cano came, never early and never late; he did the same at the close of the afternoon session. He must have been able to tell the time of day, for no one ever told him when to start.

A friend of my grandfather's, living half a mile beyond him, had two valuable, intelligent dogs that went every morning to the butcher, who had orders to give each of them a package of meat, which they carried home for their breakfast. They had to pass my grandfather's house, and strange to say they never went together. Cano evidently learned the reason of these morning trips, for he lay in wait for the dogs, attacked them one at a time as they appeared, and stole their meat. After the highway robbery he buried the spoils, unearthing them at such future times as suited his taste and convenience. He did this every day unless watched and shut up.

J. K. L.

A DEER PET

Most American children have heard of "Old Abe, the Wisconsin War Eagle," that played so picturesque a part in our Civil War, but perhaps few of them know of the pet of the Forty-second Highlanders—a company of British soldiers.

If you do not know you could never guess what he was, because a more timid, gentle, peaceful, unwarlike creature never followed a regiment. He was a young deer! He joined the ranks, one day, in the most mysterious and surprising way, and continued to stay on duty until the soldiers proclaimed the young volunteer their mascot.

He must have had an ear for music (two of them, in fact), because he always chose to march directly in front of the band. It was evident that the fife and drum had a peculiar charm for him, because he stepped to the music and seemed never to tire of the martial strains. His indignation was roused if any broke through the ranks to separate him, even for a moment, from his beloved band. He seemed to think he was leading the band—and in one sense he was. He was the beauty of the regiment.

VERSE

Always give a helping hand,
If you chance to meet
An old or sick or homeless friend
Whom you see in the street.
Help him in a cheerful way,
Tell him what is right;
God will pay you every day,
And bless you day and night.
DOROTHY GEORGE.
(A young office girl.)

DOG GETS HELP WITH NOTE

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Vincent De Paul Crennan, commissioner of charities of New Rochelle, was interrupted at dinner by the whining and scratching of a New-

foundland dog at his kitchen door. The dog carried in its mouth the following note, scrawled in a child's handwriting:

Dear Dr. Crennan: Please, Mr. Crennan, if Rover brings this to you, won't you please come and help us. Mamma and papa and Willie are all sick, and now I am sick, too, and we have no coal or nothing to eat.

The note bore the name and address of a family the commissioner had helped a few days ago.

When Commissioner Crennan reached the house this afternoon with coal, meat, and groceries the little girl told him she did not know how to get a message to him, as they had not a nickel in the house to pay for a telephone call.

"Rover was lying in front of the cold stove," she said, "and I thought he might find you, because he went with me to your house on Friday. So I gave the note to him and told him to take it to you."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SILK WORM

The beams of April, ere it goes,
A worm scarce visible, disclose;
All winter long content to dwell
The tenant of his native shell.
The same prolific season gives
The sustenance by which he lives,
The mulberry leaf, a simple store,
That serves him till he needs no more;
For, his dimensions once complete,
Thenceforth none ever sees him eat;
Though, till his growing time be past,
Scarce ever is he seen to fast.
That hour arrived, his work begins.
He spins and weaves, and weaves and spins.
Till circle upon circle wound
Careless around him and around,
Conceals him with a veil, though slight,
Impervious to the keenest sight.
Thus self-enclosed, as in a cask,
At length he finishes his task;
And, though a worm, when he was lost,
Or caterpillar at the most,
When next we see him wings he wears,
And in papilio-pomp appears;
Becomes oviparous, supplies
With future worms and future flies
The next ensuing year—and dies!
Well were it for the world if all
Who creep about this earthly ball,
Though shorter lived than most he be,
Were useful in their kind as he.

WILLIAM COWPER.

CASES IN COURT

An interesting case showing the efficacy of combined forces, was handled by the Minneapolis Humane Society, the United Charities and The Illinois Humane Society.

Mr. A. L. Bean, agent for the Minneapolis Society, wrote to The Illinois Humane Society asking that it investigate the case of a young girl living at a certain address in Chicago.

Complainant stated that the girl involved had been sent to Chicago by her mother to get her out of the way; that the mother had then deserted her husband and two children, to run away with another man, taking \$800 of her husband's money; and that the father had then placed the boys in a Catholic Orphan Asylum, sold his furniture and broken up the home; later, he had received a letter from the daughter in Chicago, expressing a desire to return to Minneapolis and threatening to commit suicide if she could not do so.

Complainant said the father hoped this Society would be able to find the girl and find out whether or not she was in a decent home and being cared for.

Officer Miller, of The Illinois Humane Society, went to the address given and interviewed the girl. She told him that she was 17 years old and had succeeded in getting work at Armour's Packing House, but owing to the fact that she was under size and had no school certificate, they decided they could not employ her. She was boarding with poor people who had not treated her very well and had told her that if she could not earn the money with which to pay her board that they could no longer keep her. She urged her father to allow her to go home and keep house for him and her brothers. The girl was

well and strong, but very small for her age.

The following day, the girl called up Officer Miller and told him that the people with whom she was staying had refused to board her any longer.

Officer Miller went at once to see her, and had her removed to the Home for the Friendless, until news should come from Minneapolis; he then went to the United Charities to see if they could furnish money for the girl's transportation home. The manager, Mrs. Anostrom, said that they would be glad to advance the money, to be paid back in part (one-half, or \$6.00) by the father after he had found employment.

Two days later, the transportation was received from the United Charities as promised, and Officer Miller took the girl to the depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and put her aboard the 6:30 train for Minneapolis, in charge of the conductor, and wired the Minneapolis Society.

A few days after a letter was received from Mr. Bean, the complainant, stating that an agent of the Minneapolis Society had met the girl upon arrival, and that within a few hours she had been satisfactorily placed in a good home.

Record 64; Case 331.

Three complaints, made on three successive days, were sent to the Society about a man living at Ravinia for cruel neglect of a cow during the extremely cold weather.

Chief of Police Genest, of Highland Park, called upon the owner of the cow and asked him to give the animal proper food and shelter, which the man promised to do.

As this promise was disregarded, Officer McCarthy of the Society and

Chief Genest made a trip to respondent's home. They found the cow tied on a **short chain**, unable to get proper exercise and exposed to the severe cold; it was hunched up in as small space as possible in a vain attempt to keep warm, and its coat was fairly bristling, showing that it was suffering from the cold. A shed 8x6 feet, without a roof and having two sides open, embedded with snow and ice, was the only shelter provided for the animal.

On the strength of this, a warrant was secured against the owner of the cow, charging him with failing to provide proper shelter.

The case was called February 2nd in Highland Park, but respondent (who was represented by two lawyers) took a change of venue. The case was again called for a hearing on February 9th.

In the meantime, Officer McCarthy again visited respondent's place and found the cow out on the snow-covered prairie, and that the shed had been repaired to the extent of a new roof and new side, although one side still remained open to the cold. Respondent was again warned.

During the days when the animal in question was known to be exposed to the cold, the official report of the Weather Bureau for Chicago and vicinity was as follows:

December 31, 1911—9 below zero, wind blowing at 40 miles an hour.

January 4, 1912—6 below zero, wind blowing at 38 miles an hour.

January 20, 1912—Snow.

January 21, 1912—2 above zero, wind blowing at 26 miles an hour.

January 22, 1912—14 above zero, wind blowing at 18 miles an hour.

The case was continued from February 9th to February 14th, again to February 21st, still again to February 28th, and finally to March 6th. On

this last named date Judge Moses, of Highland Park, heard the evidence, Dr. Agnew of Evanston being chief witness for the Society, and fined defendant \$10.00 and costs. The case was appealed.

Record 89; Case 769.

Mr. S. L. Scheidecker, recently appointed Special Humane Agent for De Kalb County, Illinois, was instrumental in putting a stop to the cruel treatment accorded two horses in Sycamore, Ill.

The condition of the animals had been reported to Officer Scheidecker, and upon investigation he found the animals almost too weak from starvation to stand; nothing but some mouldy corn and sour, decaying hay were found in the barn; and the horses had chewed the studding and mangers in their stalls and eaten most of their bedding in their extreme hunger.

The owner was found and put under arrest. Judge Michell heard the evidence and fined the man \$10.00 and costs.

Record 90; Case 766.

Mr. Wirt Taylor, humane officer of the Rock Island Humane Society, and Miss Ramser, probation officer of Rock Island, asked this Society to try to locate a woman, a former resident of Rock Island, who was known to be leading a life of shame in Chicago (giving address—a rooming house) and bringing up her five-year-old daughter under demoralizing conditions. The rescue of the child was the object of the appeal. The woman had lived under many an alias and in many different towns, thus escaping the officials.

Officer Brayne of the Society went to the address given, and upon inquiry in the neighborhood learned that a

woman answering the description, together with a man and child, had lived there for eight weeks, but had left early in January to go to Peoria. It was said that the man was a draftsman, regularly employed, and that the child had been shamefully neglected and cruelly beaten.

Later, through a card sent to a person in the rooming house, the woman's Peoria address was learned.

Our Society then wrote to the Peoria Humane Society, requesting it to kindly continue the investigation of the case. The letter was referred to Miss Anna A. Mayall, Police Matron of Peoria, who sent the following reply:

"Peoria, Ill., March 23, 1912.

"Secretary Illinois Humane Society.

"Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to Mrs. Greer, Secretary of our Humane Society, was referred to me. I was indeed glad to receive the information regarding ———. I immediately located her, and as a result of my investigation a Petition of Dependency was filed in the County Court this morning, and the little girl will be taken from the mother. I am a member of the Humane Society here, also the Police Matron, and I wish to thank you for the interest shown in this case. I will write you again after the hearing is given on this case. Very sincerely yours,

"ANNA A. MAYALL,

"Police Matron."

This result in this case shows the merit of the "following-up system" and the value of co-operation.

Record 64; Case 260.

The Edgewater Coal Co. notified the Society that three of their teamsters had been arrested for driving

on Sheridan Road, where traffic is prohibited by law. Officer McDonough was the humane officer detailed on the case.

Mr. A. D. McMann was engaged as counsel for the Coal Company in two of the cases, and Attorney Kaufman represented the third defendant. Mr. Kaufman asked for a continuance, which was granted.

The cases of the other two men were called and tried in the Sheffield Avenue Police Court, Judge Maxwell presiding.

The defense was made from the humane standpoint, showing that Sheridan Boulevard was the only paved, well-conditioned street running in that direction—all those parallel to it being practically impassable owing to slush and mud—and that humane consideration for the horses had been the excuse for trespassing on forbidden ground. This view was sustained by State's Attorney Erickson, who said he felt the horses were entitled to consideration under such circumstances and that the drivers were justified in saving the strength of the horses.

Judge Maxwell dismissed the two prisoners. Mr. Erickson then asked the Park Police Officers present at the trial to see that the attorneys for the Parks and Boulevards be notified to be in court in all similar cases that might arise, as he did not intend to ask for the conviction of any driver of heavy traffic for trespassing upon a parkway or boulevard, when no other paved road or street was open to him.

The ruling in this case was of special interest and satisfaction to the Society.

Record 90; Case 844.

The Hinman Street Police reported two men for cruelty to a horse and requested the Society to assist in the prosecution.

Officer Brayne of the Society went to the Maxwell Street Court, where the men were arraigned charged with cruelly beating and over-driving a horse attached to a single wagon containing four men.

Complainant stated that one man had held the reins while another had continuously lashed the horse for the distance of several blocks. Complainant had followed on a street car until he had overtaken the men, when he turned them over to the police. Officers Tracey and Ahrens, of the regular force, testified that when they saw the horse it was wet enough from perspiration to have come from a dip in the lake.

Defendants tried to excuse their brutality on the ground that they were breaking in a green horse.

The Court heard the evidence introduced by the Society and fined defendants \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$10.50.

Record 90; Case 756.

Officer O'Neil of the Mounted Police reported a horse down on the Dearborn Street Bridge, and asked that a humane officer be sent to the place to take charge of the case.

Officer McDonough of the Society examined the horse in question and found it badly knuckled on the left fore leg; besides being seriously crippled the horse had been cruelly beaten by the driver. The driver was placed under arrest and the horse laid up.

Judge Maxwell heard the case in the East Chicago Avenue Police Court, and imposed a fine of \$6.00 and costs, \$11.50 in all, which was paid.

It was quick work, as the arrest, trial and conviction were all accomplished within an hour.

Record 90; Case 547.

A horse, one of a team attached to a garbage wagon, fell into an excavation dug by the Telephone Company, —the result of the criminal carelessness of a drunken driver.

The Police Department called the Fire Department to rescue the horse, which it did.

In the meantime, the driver was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and Officer Nolan of the Humane Society, was asked to take charge of the case.

Judge Sabath heard the evidence, and dismissed the man with a severe reprimand. Fortunately, the horse was uninjured by the fall.

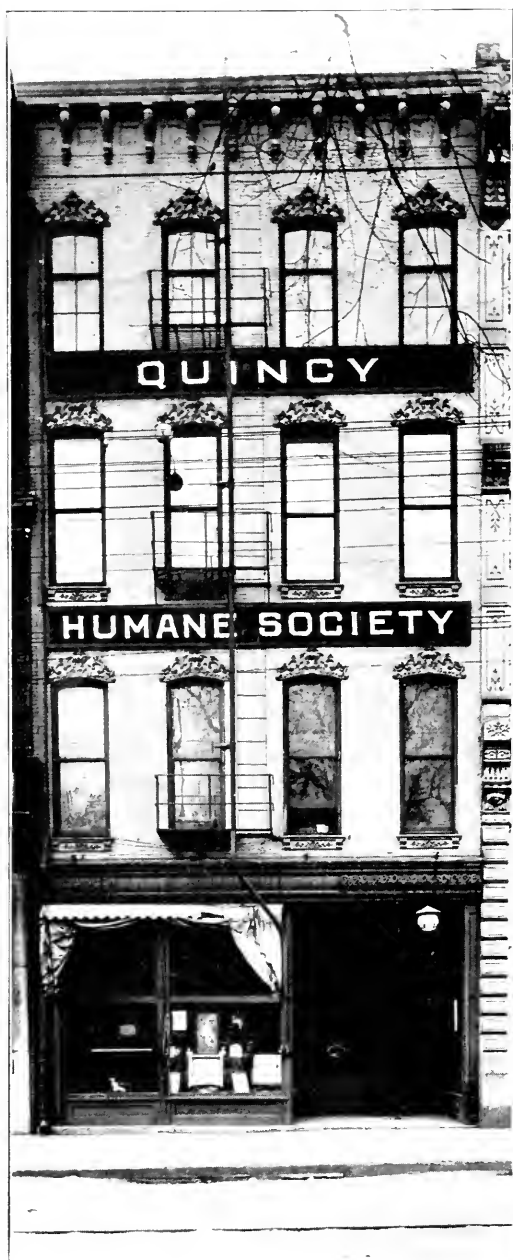
Record 90; Case 690.

Officer Herman Klank, of the 34th Precinct Police Station, upon complaint of a woman, arrested a man for cruelly beating a poor old horse.

The Society was asked to send one of its officers to examine the horse. Officer McDonough responded. He found the animal—a bay mare—very old and thin, lame and sore, and so condemned it as unfit for service.

The case was called for a hearing the following day at the West Chicago Avenue Police Court, Judge Cottrell presiding. The driver, who was also the owner of the horse, was fined \$3.00 and costs; in default of payment he was locked up. The prisoner gave his consent to have the horse destroyed, which was humanely done by the officer.

Record 90; Case 646.



OFFICE OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

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No. 7

HISTORY OF THE QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY

During the month of May, 1880, several meetings of the citizens of Quincy, Ill., were held for the purpose of arranging for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

A petition, bearing date of May 26, 1880, was circulated and the signatures of eighty-five citizens were obtained thereon as members of the proposed society.

On July 19, 1880, an application was filed with the Secretary of State, and thereupon articles of incorporation were issued, bearing date of July 20, 1880, incorporating such a society by the name of the "Quincy Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

The object for which said society was formed, was "to prevent cruelty in all its forms, to inculcate humane principles and practices, and to vigilantly enforce all laws for the protection of children and other defenseless persons and animals from abuse and injury."

The first officers of the society were as follows: President, T. M. Rogers; first vice president, Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson; second vice president, Harry Swimmer; secretary, J. R. Stewart; superintendent, Dr. H. W. Hale; treasurer, Henry Root, all of whom are now dead except Dr. Nickerson.

At a meeting held on June 6, 1882, the name of the society was changed to its present name, viz., "The Quincy Humane Society."

The society, having been formed to look after defenseless persons as well as dumb animals, has always done this work until our present juvenile law was passed and a probation officer appointed in Adams county.

For a number of years the society had a hard struggle for existence. The only income it had was from private donations of citizens, but the society always had an earnest and energetic board of directors who succeeded in raising funds sufficient to keep employed at least one efficient officer. In the early years of its existence, Mr. Louis Miller, Miss Louise Maertz and Mr. Charles Brown were among those most devoted to the work of the society.

In the year 1893, Mr. Brown and his wife, Anna E. Brown, died, leaving the greater part of their estate to various Humane Societies in the United States. The Quincy Humane Society was left a bequest of \$5,000 and was made one of the residuary legatees in the will. The society received in all from the estate a little over \$14,000. A part of this amount has been invested in a building (a cut of which is herewith shown) as a permanent home for the society, and from the rents of this building and interest on the remainder of its funds, the society has been able to carry on its work much more effectively.

The history of the Quincy Humane Society would not be complete without mention of this good man and woman.

One who knew them best writes of them as follows:

Mr. Charles E. Brown was born September 26, 1822. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer of Quincy, Ill. Honorable, humane, liberal and religious, he sought and found a perfect mate in a beautiful girl—Anna E. Tibbels, whom he married in 1848.

Never was a pair more sympathetic in all their tastes, in aim, in character. Both were thrifty and industrious. He built up his fortune by strict attention to business in his shoe store. She made the home in which she ruled as queen. Both were devoted to the culture of flowers, both loved the beautiful in art; they cherished the same pets. Alike they dispensed open handed charity; they protected the helpless and relieved the oppressed.

Equally modest and retiring, they performed their charities in strict obedience to the injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

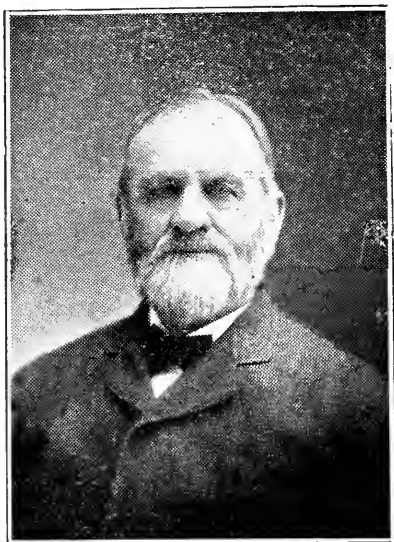
Mr. Brown departed from this life February 19, 1893. His faithful companion survived but a few months.

They were lovely in their lives and in death were not long divided.

The first humane officer employed by the society was Dr. H. W. Hale, and he has been followed in turn by Claude Pettibone, Joseph Johnson, Albert Demaree, George G. Dickhut and John Fowley, its present efficient officer. Mr. Fowley is now serving his tenth year as humane officer and is one of the most competent and faithful officers the Society has ever had.

The following gentlemen have served as presidents of the society:

From 1880 to 1882, T. M. Rogers.
 From 1882 to 1884, Louis Miller.
 From 1884 to 1888, Charles Brown.
 From 1888 to 1890, Dr. R. Woods.
 From 1890 to 1892, C. H. Williamson.
 From 1892 to 1896, Lyman McCarl.
 From 1896 to date, H. P. Walton.



HENRY P. WALTON

The present incumbent, Henry P. Walton, is now serving his sixteenth year as president of the society. While the munificent gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown has made it possible to make a strong society, the present efficiency of the society is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Walton. Mr. Walton, though now retired, has been an excellent business man, and he has used his business experience in managing the affairs of the society. He has organized it in such a way that the greatest efficiency has been obtained.

He has given liberally of his time and means in carrying on the work of the society. No man stands higher in the estimation of the citizens of Quincy than he does, and the fact that he was president of the society and ready and willing to aid and assist it by his own means, if necessary, has given the society a standing and usefulness in the community such as no other person could have given it. He has inoculated the society and those connected with it, with his high ideals of humane

principles and practices. Mr. Walton's whole life has been one of open charity and humanity.

During all the years Mr. Walton has served as president, and up until December 1, 1910, Lyman McCarl, now county judge of Adams county, served as secretary and attorney for the society.

Citizens of Quincy say that "H. P. Walton, Judge McCarl and John Fowley make a hand that is hard to beat" in humane work.

In addition to the work done by the humane officer, president and attorney, the society has three active committees: First, the committee on humane literature, which every year purchases books on humane subjects and causes them to be distributed among the school children of the city and county; second, the committee on "poor farm," which committee visits frequently the house, to see that the inmates of these different institutions are properly treated and cared for; third, the committee on "fountains," whose duty it is to look after the drinking fountains of the society. Up to the present time the society has erected sixteen fountains in the city and a number of drinking troughs on the public highways in the county. Of these sixteen fountains, twelve are made of metal and four of concrete. All the metal ones except two, which are ornamental, are made of boiler iron, tubular in shape, set on one end on a concrete base and are high enough for horses to drink without unchecking. Across the upper part, fourteen inches from the top, is riveted a partition. This gives a space for water fourteen inches deep, and four and one-half to six feet across, with a circumference of from thirteen to eighteen feet, around which horses may drink, as these fountains are usually placed at open spaces or at the corner of streets. The water is fur-

nished by the City Water Works and the supply is regulated by a float within the fountain, and below the partition is a gas jet which when lighted produces heat enough to prevent the water from freezing in these fountains in winter.

A unique and practical feature of the work is the provision made for the care and education of a limited number of unfortunate children. The Society now has fifteen such proteges.



FRED G. WOLFE

The present officers are:

President, H. P. Walton.
 First vice president, Dr. R. Woods.
 Second vice president, H. S. Brown.
 Secretary, Fred G. Wolfe.
 Treasurer, John H. Best.
 Humane officer, John Fowley.
 Attorney, Fred G. Wolfe.

These, together with the following, George F. Miller, J. W. Brown, C. W. Breitwieser, E. R. Chatten, J. W. Markus, Mrs. James Woodruff, Mrs. E. K. Sweet, Mrs. Margaret Dick, Miss Louise Maertz, Miss May M. Crocket, constitute the board of directors.

REMEDY FOR THE TRAFFIC IN OLD HORSES

By Sydney H. Coleman of the Erie County S. P. C. A., New York.

In treating the subject "Remedy for the Traffic in Old Horses," I do not presume that we have a panacea for all the evils connected with the nefarious business, neither do I assume that the remedy is original for I am aware that there is a general movement throughout nearly all the states of the Union to secure legislation on this subject and that a bill prepared by one of our New York societies was offered to and rejected by the last legislature; but the knowledge of these facts does not make the subject less fitting for discussion, but rather makes it more imperative that we become familiar with the facts and needs of the case, that we may co-operate to secure the desired results.

The present situation is familiar to all humane workers. Police powers to stop the use and abuse of animals have long been our statutory right. The public has been accustomed to this power for years and not only acknowledged its justice but has reached a point, thanks to humane education, where it demands that the societies enforce the anti-cruelty laws.

Although our general cruelty to animal act (185) allows of so wide an interpretation that the attendant conditions of each case must determine the nature and extent of the abuse, it does nothing to limit or check the sale of old and worthless animals. Section 188 meets this difficulty in so far as the sale or keep of animals affected with glanders, farcy or other infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to human beings and animals is concerned. Yet in so much as the diseases enumerated are exceptional, it is seen that this section, while extremely valuable at times to

prevent the harboring of stock that is suffering or make impossible the spreading of deadly diseases, is commonly of little avail. The act, however, clearly establishes the right to restrict the sale of any object that is in the nature of a public nuisance and has years of sanction back of it.

The first criticism of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals that came to my attention after becoming associated with the Erie County Society was this: "The animal of the poor man is the one most often taken from work, sent to a veterinarian or killed. Our societies everywhere are taking the source of income from the man in your community least able to stand it." I have examined the records of the past and found much to justify the remark; I have observed the cases reported day by day and discovered some ground for the criticism. What was the matter? Why must the junk dealer, the small milk peddler, the itinerant huckster,—the most helpless classes in the community,—stand this? We began to inquire into the history of some of these old wrecks of horse flesh that our agents were forced to take from work or kill and then the light began to break through and disclose a few of the reasons why these things were allowed to exist. A few cases will illustrate the point.

A horse, reported to have been abandoned in the street, was found down and so far gone that it had to be shot. Investigation brought out the fact that a poor huckster had been leading the horse out in the country in the hope of finding a buyer for it. Overcome by sheer weakness the horse had fallen down never to rise again. All attempts to raise the animal failing, the owner drove off and left the poor creature to its fate. When finally the owner was arraigned in court for abandonment,

it developed, that the horse had been purchased a few days before from a horse jockey for \$10.00. The huckster was a poor ignorant foreigner who had been in this country but a short time and but three weeks in Buffalo. He knew nothing of horses and had bought this one in good faith on the recommendation of the horse jockey. The useless qualities of his purchase impressed themselves at once upon his dull understanding and his attempt to find a sale for the animal was merely an effort to adjust for himself the wrong that had been perpetrated on him by the jockey. Guilty as he was for abandonment and neglect, there was another equally culpable in the eyes of justice that the law could not punish.

A Polish jockey bought a large horse very cheap because it was so bad a whistler or roarer that it could do little work without an operation being performed. Our horse jockey friend forced a sponge up the affected nostril so that no air could pass through and betray the defect and managed to make a satisfactory sale entirely through this deception and fraud at the expense of the animal's suffering and the customer's gullibility.

A hurry call took an agent into the east side of the city to find a horse down in the street and unable to rise. The investigation that followed the humane killing of the animal disclosed the fact that it had been sold a few hours before by an east side jockey for \$20.00. At the time the sale was made the animal appeared lively and well to the inexperienced eye of the purchaser. Before the horse had been driven many blocks its spirit had entirely disappeared and before it could reach its new home, a bullet of an S. P. C. A. agent had ended its suffering. While there was every appearance of drugging, the

proof could not be established; and the purchaser stood the loss. There could be no question but that the jockey realized the horse's condition at the time of the sale but there was no way of placing the responsibility.

Do not confuse the legitimate horse dealer with the irresponsible and double dealing trader or jockey. The jockey is the three shell man of the horse business. His profits are in the traffic of horses that are utterly useless and worthless. Nothing is too bad for a trade or a sale if the price is right. He occupies no place of necessity in the business. To his establishment drift ultimately the docked family favorite, the wind broken horse of the farmer, the knee sprung, spavined, side boned horse of the cartman and deliveryman. His place is the hell of the horse world. To visit a few of their stables is to make your blood boil with indignation and shame that such places can exist and flourish. Under our present laws no officer can interfere with his horses as long as they are not in harness. He can sell the worst victim in his barn before your eyes, yet you have no recourse but must abide your opportunity and find the creature laboriously and painfully dragging itself and its load along the street and then arrest the poor ignorant, underfed foreigner who has been duped to buy it in his effort to gain a pittance that will keep life in the bodies of himself and family. Do you catch my point? Under our present laws we are making a scapegoat of the buyer when in many cases the really guilty party, the real criminal, is the one who puts or causes to be put such animal on the market for sale. He is the one the law should hold; and until it does there will continue to be many miscarriages of justice.

If the sole fault of the horse jockey

was the sale of these old horses without misrepresentation, it would be enough to condemn the business, but when you add to that the dozens of tricks known to the trade to cover up defects and blemishes, you bring to light a condition of cruelty that defies description.

While you are undoubtedly aware of these practices you may be interested in a recounting of some of them. For whistlers or roarers a sponge is crowded up the nose. A horse lame in one foot is made to go lame in both feet by tying a bit of fine hair or winding a piece of wire tightly about the ankle of the other foot or by driving a nail in the quick of the opposite foot. By causing the animal to go lame in both feet, it is impossible for the horse to show a lameness in either. Another resort to cover a lameness is to cut the nerve in the foot affected, this causing insensibility, with the result that sooner or later the foot becomes diseased and useless. A horse given to running away is drugged with laudanum until after the sale is made. Arsenic is given to heavers. Harum powders, cocoanut oil and nitrogen are given to old worn out animals to make them appear lively and high spirited. Fowler's arsenic is another drug given to bloat the body and thus help cover the ribs with what looks like fat to the superficial observer. I know of one case where the dealer punctured the skin and with a pair of bellows forced enough air into the tissues under the skin to "fatten" his horse enough to make a sale. And so drug after drug and trick after trick might be enumerated to show a practice that is not exceptional but common.

Can you imagine anything more fiendish than this mad exploitation of horse flesh? After each "doping" the victim becomes more useless, and re-

quires a greater amount of "dope" each time to secure the results, until finally the end of endurance is reached and nature sends death to relieve the horse of its suffering.

The situation in view of the cupidity, the cruelty and suffering connected with the *Old Horse Traffic* is appalling to humane workers.

The situation is not a local one. Correspondence with the leading societies in twenty-five or thirty states discloses similar conditions to that in New York State and all assert that more legislation is needed before the trouble can be properly dealt with.

In 1909 the Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law that comes very near meeting every requirement. It reads "that it shall be unlawful for any owner to offer for sale, or sell any horse which by reason of debility, disease or lameness or for other causes could not be worked within this commonwealth without violating the laws against cruelty to animals." "The penalty for violating this provision is a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months."

This is an excellent law and one that has proved of great worth to the humane movement in Pennsylvania.

The bill introduced last winter in the New York legislature is based almost wholly upon this law and was offered as an amendment to Section 188. This measure had the possible advantage over the Pennsylvania law in that it added the words "or any animal" and thus made the law applicable to other draft animals besides horses.

NOTE.—This paper was read before the New York State Convention of Humane Societies at Auburn, N. Y., last October; and is published in the *Advocate* through the courtesy of Mr. H. Clay Preston, of Brooklyn.

COMPLAINTS OF CRUELTY HANDLED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From April 1 to April 29, 1912

CHILDREN

- 1 complaint abandoning wife and children in Ohio.
- 1 complaint sick mother unable to support four children. Children sent to Home for the Friendless temporarily.
- 1 complaint parents drinking and failing to provide for family.
- 4 for failing to provide for wife and children.
- 1 for failing to provide for children (mother).
- 1 for failing to provide for family on account of drink. Father admonished; goes to work. House is cleaned up. Mother is in Dunning.
- 1 baby left in electric cab on downtown streets and suffering. Relieved and given to parent.
- 4 children abused.
- 1 mother leaving young children at home alone.
- 1 child (adopted) abused.
- 1 complaint deserting wife and child at Minneapolis and coming to Chicago.
- 1 for failing to provide properly for sick wife.
- 1 for beating wife and children.
- 1 complaint mother drinking and failing to keep home clean and care for children.
- 3 complaints family troubles.
- 12 persons admonished.
- 1 man abused wife.
- 1 girl 5 years old beaten.
- 1 girl abused.
- 1 girl improperly cared for. Mother cautioned.
- 1 boy scalded, not given proper attention.
- 1 boy 13 years old, beaten. Mother cautioned.
- 2 complaints drinking and failing to provide for children.
- 2 complaints stepchildren abused by stepfather. Stepfather cautioned.
- 3 complaints improper parental care.
- 2 complaints wife beating.
- 1 complaint neglecting to provide proper care for girl 15 years old.
- 1 complaint cruelty to boy 5 years old by boy 13 years old. Boy maliciously inclined. Parents cautioned and boy severely reprimanded by Humane Officer.
- 1 complaint wife and two young children in destitute circumstances, helped by Bureau of Charities. Father in county jail charged with trying to pass a forged cheque.
- 1 complaint of desertion.
- 2 complaints failing to provide for man who is sick.
- 1 complaint of neglecting old lady.
- 1 complaint of a home being unsanitary.
- 1 complaint family row.
- 1 complaint destitution. Bureau of Charities took case.
- 1 complaint mother neglecting infant child.
- 3 women (old) in destitute circumstances, helped.
- 1 family (sick) helped.
- 3 parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for family.
- 1 complaint of destitution. Assisted by county.
- 1 complaint beating and abusing young children. Parents warned.
- 1 complaint for failing to contribute to support of children. Children sent to an institution.
- 1 complaint neglecting and abusing children.
- 1 complaint of abuse to inmates of a poor farm, investigated and remedied.
- 1 criminal assault on child 2 years of age.
- 2 criminal assaults.
- 3 children mistreated.
- 2 children cruelly beaten.
- 1 child abandoned by mother.
- 1 child beaten by stepmother.
- 1 child not properly cared for or sent to school.
- 1 complaint drinking and failing to provide for wife and children.
- 1 complaint for failing to care for infant.
- 1 complaint for failing to support wife and child.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide medical care for child with broken arm.
- 1 complaint for failing to properly care for orphan boy, 9 years old. Foster parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint mother leaving home and 7-months-old infant locked in flat.
- 2 complaints failing to provide for wife and children. Father drinks and was cautioned.
- 1 girl, 12 years old, in improper custody.
- 2 girls peddling (street trading). Parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint wife desertion.

- 1 complaint destitution.
- 1 lady (old) in destitute circumstances helped.
- 1 man in destitute circumstances.
- 2 complaints wife beating.
- 6 persons cautioned.

Prosecution.

- 1 drinking and failing to provide for wife and two small children. Father arrested and ordered by court to pay \$4.00 a week for two children. Prosecution 64-384.
- 1 prosecution of a shoemaker enticing young girls to his shop. He was arrested and charged with crime against children. Evidence not sufficient to convict him. Defendant discharged. Parents of several young girls warned and cautioned regarding their care and parental obligations. Prosecution 6-64.
- 1 prosecution for abandoning wife and children. Defendant sent to Bridewell for 60 days and afterwards ordered to pay \$25.00 per month for support of family. Prosecution 63-569.
- 1 prosecution for failing to provide for family. Defendant ordered to pay \$10.00 a week or go to Bridewell. Prosecution 64-376.
- 1 prosecution at Maxwell St. Court. Father drinking and turning family out. Defendant ordered to sign pledge and put under bonds to keep peace. Prosecution 64-436.
- 1 prosecution for contributing to delinquency of girl. Conditions improved after father was arrested. Judge Lehmann, of River Forest, dismissed case with warning to father. Prosecution 142-64.
- 1 prosecution for beating boy 12 years old. Father reprimanded and boy placed under protection of Probation Officer. Prosecution 351-64.

Street Trading.

- 1 Officer Brayne found boy 12 years old peddling papers in Loop District at 8:40 p. m., March 23. Sent boy home and cautioned parents.
- 1 On March 30, 1912, at 1 p. m. a girl 11 years old peddling gum in Loop District was sent home by Officer Brayne. Cautioned mother that this girl must not peddle at any time.
- 1 March 23, 1912, at 8 p. m. Officer Brayne found a boy 12 years old peddling papers at Rock Island depot. Father prosecuted for sending this boy out.
- 1 April 5, 1912, two boys, 13 and 9 years old, were selling papers at dawn. Parents warned, who promised to keep boys off street. Family Polish and con-

sists of six children, father and mother. Father, a laborer, working for Northwestern Railroad Co., claims that he does not earn enough to support family.

- 1 boy 10 years old peddling papers at night.
- 1 boy 12 years old peddling at night. Parents warned.
- 1 Officer Brayne patrolled Loop District 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. in search of child peddlers. He sent three boys under 14 years old home and cautioned parents.

ANIMALS

Horses.

- 9 horses down on street helped up.
- 9 horses down on street helped up.
- 7 horses unblanketed.
- 12 horses worked while lame.
- 11 horses laid up temporarily.
- 12 horses abused.
- 9 horses humanely destroyed.
- 4 horses overloaded.
- 3 horses not properly shod.
- 4 horses overdriven.
- 3 horses cruelly beaten.
- 2 horses taken off street.
- 3 horses worked while sick.
- 1 horse sick and down, removed by ambulance.
- 1 horse with sore shoulders.
- 20 persons cautioned for cruelty.
- 1 driver discharged for beating horse.
- 7 horses worked while lame.
- 10 horses unfit for service.
- 2 horses overloaded.
- 2 horses beaten.
- 8 horses abused.
- 6 horses down on street helped.
- 4 horses with sores.
- 15 horses laid up.
- 6 horses humanely destroyed.
- 6 horses burned in barn.
- 1 horse with blankets pressing against its eye.
- 1 horse with broken legs; hit by street car.
- 1 horse (sick) sent to barn.
- 1 for failing to provide feed and shelter for horse.
- 22 persons cautioned.
- 21 horses laid up.
- 8 horses lame.
- 2 horses working at excavation abused.
- 4 horses (sick) being worked.
- 2 horses unfit for service being worked.
- 2 horses used on railroad for carrying mail unfit for service.
- 1 horse (sick) removed from street in ambulance.
- 1 horse humanely destroyed.
- 1 horse abused.
- 1 horse overloaded.

- 2 horses not provided with feed.
- 2 horses not provided with shelter.
- 5 horses (sick) helped and taken from street.
- 5 horses (sick) abandoned on street.
- 8 horses down abused on streets.
- 2 horses overloaded.
- 16 horses humanely destroyed.
- 6 horses temporarily laid up.
- 2 horses with sores.
- 3 horses (delivery) unfit for service.
- 26 horses and mules attached to delivery wagons examined.
- 6 horses worked while lame.
- 16 horses cruelly beaten and abused.
- 18 horses examined by Officers Nolan and Miller hauling to dump at Thirty-second street and Western avenue and all found in fair condition.
- 4 horses left standing on street.
- 1 horse hauling crushed stone, etc., overloaded and abused.
- 1 horse improperly harnessed. Harness adjusted.
- 1 horse ordered laid up by Lieut. Denman, Mounted Police Officer, on account of being unfit for service. Horse examined by officer at barn and found laid up, and ordered to remain so until fit for service.
- 24 persons cautioned.
- 1 driver discharged for abusing horse.
- 1 horse helped out of hole.
- 1 horse cruelly jerked and abused. Driver in this case discharged. Reported by member.
- 1 horse abandoned.
- 1 horse used on rural route unfit for service.
- 1 horse laid up by mounted officer, re-examined by Humane Officer.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide shelter and feed for horse.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for sick horse.
- 19 persons cautioned.
- 2 barns in bad condition cleaned up.

Dogs.

- 1 dog scalded.
- 1 dog (stray) sent to Pound.
- 1 dog cruelly beaten.
- 1 dog cruelly exhibited.
- 1 person cautioned.
- 2 dogs released and given a chance to exercise.
- 3 dogs provided with proper shelter.
- 1 dog left in building released.
- 1 dog kept unsheltered.
- 1 dog (sick) sent to Pound.
- 1 dog run over by automobile.
- 1 dog tied up, released.
- 1 dog shot and wounded on street.

- 1 complaint dog fighting.
- 1 person cautioned for cruelty.
- 2 dogs injured and humanely destroyed.
- 1 dog humanely destroyed.
- 1 dog injured, examined and relieved.
- 1 dog poisoned.
- 1 dog sent to Pound.
- 1 dog vicious. Owner cautioned.
- 2 dogs placed in homes.
- 1 dog not provided with food.
- 1 dog at large unmuzzled.
- 1 dog injured, humanely destroyed.
- 1 dog injured, helped and cared for.
- 1 dog beaten over head.
- 1 dog (sick) helped to be cared for.

Cats.

- 1 cat (live) thrown into furnace. Could not get evidence sufficient to prosecute.
- 1 cat up a tree.
- 1 cat on elevated structure.
- 1 cat humanely destroyed.
- 1 cat and kittens placed in a home.
- 3 cats humanely destroyed.
- 1 cat (stray) picked up.
- 10 cats humanely destroyed.
- 1 cat caught between two walls, relieved.
- 2 cats humanely destroyed.
- 1 cat abandoned, cared for.

Calves.

- 600 calves examined at Union Stock Yards and found in good condition by Officers Nolan and Miller.

Poultry.

- 30 chickens (week old) exposed for sale at Easter, prevented from being sold and manager of store cautioned.
- 1 complaint keeping chickens in unfit place.
- 1 complaint exhibiting 30 incubator chickens in store window.
- 1 person cautioned.
- 1 complaint chickens being plucked while alive. Owner cautioned. No case.
- 1 complaint of chickens kept in dirty basement relieved. Owner cautioned and made to clean up basement.

Stock.

- 1 complaint 7 bronchos, 2 cows, 3 crippled horses, all unfit for work or service, examined on a farm near River Forest, Illinois, and found not properly cared for. Owner cautioned and arrangements made to have animals watched.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for stock.
- 1 complaint failing to provide proper shelter and feed for 3 horses and 2 cows, at Ingleside, Illinois. Owner made to provide shelter, etc., and cautioned.

Mule.

- 1 complaint working mule unfit for service. Mule has sores.

Donkey.

- 1 complaint cruelty to donkey.

Camels.

- 1 complaint cruelty to camels at circus by overcrowding.

Elephants.

- 1 complaint cruelty to elephants at circus.

Birds.

- 1 complaint cruelty to birds in captivity.

Goat.

- 1 goat cruelly treated in campaign. Candidate exploiting goat for advertising purposes. This goat taken out of politics.

Prosecutions.

- 1 for failing to provide proper shelter and care for horses, and proper attention for sick horse. Defendant fined \$3.00 and costs. Prosecution 90-676.
- 1 for working a horse unfit for service; thin, stiff in front legs, sore on right front and left front leg. Defendant fined \$5.00 and costs. Prosecution 90-740.
- 1 for dog fighting. Defendant arrested on charge of setting a dog on another bulldog, severely injuring the latter—a Great Dane and a bulldog. Defendant not fined but severely reprimanded. Prosecution 90-647.
- 1 prosecution for working horse that is sick. Owner informed court horse had been laid up during the Passover. Judge Beitler cautioned defendant and discharged him. Prosecution 91-148.
- 1 prosecution for beating a horse. Defendant fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Rooney. Prosecution 91-61.
- 1 for working horses that were poor in flesh and having sores at night work hauling snow. Driver arrested and team sent to barn. Driver being very poor Judge Beitler discharged him. Horses were laid up and subsequently destroyed. Prosecution 90-747.
- 1 prosecution for beating and kicking a horse. Defendant fined \$5.00 and costs. Prosecution 91-258.
- 1 prosecution for working horse with two sores on back under saddle. Owner and driver arrested. Driver fined \$10.00 and

costs. Owner ordered to pay fine. From time officer was notified in this case to time of payment of fine was less than one hour. The case was tried before Judge Maxwell at East Chicago Avenue Police Court. Prosecution 91-21.

- 1 prosecution for working an old, maimed, infirm and gray horse. Defendant fined \$10.00 and costs. Prosecution 91-95.

- 1 prosecution for working a very lame horse. Defendant fined \$3.00 and costs. Prosecution 91-86.

- 1 March 15, 1912, Officer McCarthy investigated conditions at the following bridges: Twelfth Street, Taylor Street, Polk Street, Harrison Street, Van Buren Street, Jackson Boulevard, Adams Street and Madison Street, and found that the incline at Pennsylvania Railroad had been in bad shape and was cleaned by Superintendent Egan.

- 1 March 27, 1912, Officers Nolan and Miller examined 16 teams hauling ashes at Seventy-fifth and States Street dump, but found no overloading or abuse.

- 1 March 28, 1912, Lake Avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets in bad condition and very slippery; also under Illinois Central Railway at Fifty-third Street. Horses slipping and falling. Attention of Ward Superintendent called to it.

- 1 alley rear of St. Luke's Hospital in bad shape on account of snow and ice. Superintendent of First Ward notified and it was put in good condition.

- 1 alley in rear of 5655 Calumet Avenue reported in bad condition. Officer found that mud had dried up and alley was again in fair condition.

- 1 April 6, 1912, Officer Brayne examined 26 double teams, 5 three-horse teams and 10 singles hauling on Canal Street between Twelfth and Van Buren Streets. Two horses found with sore shoulders laid up. Also examined 44 doubles, 11 three-horse teams and 15 singles hauling in freight house at Sixteenth and Jefferson Streets. Three horses with sore shoulders sent to barn.

- 1 April 2, 1912, McDonough examined 8 teams hauling sand and stone and 7 teams hauling brick.

- 1 18 horses on board car for 42 hours shipped at Marengo, Iowa. Owner complained to Humane Society that railroad was holding his horses. Officer McDonough sent over and horses were unloaded from car. Owner referred to U. S. District Attorney's office on account of violation of 28-hour law.

- 1 April 19, 1912, Officers Nolan and Miller examined 90 teams (180 horses) at

dump at Thirty-first Street and Western Avenue. Sent 9 horses home as being unfit for service and cautioned owners and drivers.

- 1 alley in bad condition, Adams Street between Peoria and Green Streets. Referred to Ward Superintendent.
- 11 horses examined at excavations by Officer McCarthy, April 23, 1912.
- 46 horses attached to cabs and carriages examined at Canal, Adams, Monroe and Madison Streets April 23, 1912.
- 50 horses examined at excavation at Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s new building, Central Park and Harvard Avenues, April 24, 1912.

U. S. Mail and Carrier Horses.

- 281 horses (examined by officers) used for collecting mail in city of Chicago are kept in 38 barns located in different sections of the city. These horses are owned by Mr. Robert W. Cooper, and the barns in which they are kept were also examined. Mr. Cooper examines these horses every week. Since January 1, 1912, he has put 40 head of new horses in service and culled out those he thought poor and unfit for the service. At one barn 4 horses were found laid up. Out of a lot of 69 horses examined one

only was found too old for service. Out of a lot of 19 horses examined two were found to be lame, and these were taken out of service and replaced with good ones. Out of a lot of 22 horses examined 1 was found to be unfit for service and laid up. Out of a lot of 58 horses examined 1 was found badly knee sprung in left front leg and laid up. This horse was replaced by a good horse. A lot of 29 horses examined were found to be all in good condition excepting one horse, which was lame from corns.

A lot of 40 horses examined were all found to be in good condition. Out of a lot of 42 horses examined 1 was found with sore shoulder, and 1 was found too thin and light for work it had to do. One barn badly ventilated. A lot of 116 horses used in hauling or delivering mail were examined and found to be in good condition.

The barns and feed were also examined. The lighting, ventilation and sanitation of former were found to be in fair condition, and the latter was good. Mail carriers object to the jolting of the two-wheeled carts used in collecting mail, claiming that this continual jolting is injurious to horses.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Humane Advocate

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MAY, 1912

HELP FOR THE ELK

While it is true that the elk of Wyoming have died in great numbers during the severe winters for several years past, it is also true that the state and federal governments have taken action to secure proper protection for the elk in the Yellowstone Park and surrounding states.

At the last session of the Sixty-first Congress the appropriation for the Biological Survey contained an item "for the feeding, protecting and removal of elk in the country known as Jackson's Hole and vicinity of Wyoming." An immediate investigation of conditions relative to the Wyoming elk was then made as the first step in the relief work. This investigation and an official report were made by Edward A. Preble, assisted by D. C. Nowlin, former game warden of the state, and furnish much interesting and reliable information.

While this report is only a preliminary one—to be followed by an extensive one including all procurable data concerning the natural history of the elk; the efforts already made to save the species; the loss by natural causes,

hunters, wolves and starvation; experiments in feeding in cold weather; and provision for summer range in the state game preserve as well as winter quarters where adequate food may be supplied—yet it is sufficient evidence of good faith on the part of the government.

It is only within recent years that the elk herds have suffered for lack of food. This is attributable to the increased herds of cattle and flocks of sheep that have been brought into the valley to feed upon the same ranges with the elk, and to the unusually severe winters. It is a fact, and a shocking one, that the past winter, with its abnormal amount of cold and snow, and consequent scarcity of forage, has been a cruelly hard one for the elk and one in which they have suffered great loss. It is likewise true that the Wyoming legislature promptly appropriated money with which to purchase food for the starving animals, and that the United States government donated an additional \$20,000 to assist in their preservation. It certainly is true that there has been great suffering among the elk on the ranges; it is equally true that intelligent, efficient work is being done to alleviate that suffering.

The elk, or moose deer, is the largest of the deer family. The average length of head is two feet, and the antlers not infrequently weigh sixty pounds and more; the full length of the antlers is attained in five years, after which time they increase in breadth. The fur is brown in color, thick and coarse, and particularly long

and shaggy on the neck. The elk is a gentle, timid creature, though stately and magnificent in appearance. His antlers and hoofs are his only weapons of defense. Though wild, he has a beautiful disposition and is easily domesticated.

It is claimed that the value of the elk to the people of Wyoming is equal to the revenue derived from stock raising. These elk come from the Gros Ventre and ranges to the eastward, and from the mountains lying between Buffalo Fork of Snake River and Yellowstone Lake. They go to Jackson Hole for the winter, moving southward to lower levels, deserting the mountains for the valley lands.

Mr. Preble gives the number of elk ranging in the Jackson Hole, approximately, at 20,000 to 25,000. It is estimated that from 2,000 to 2,500 elk died during the past winter; but with the governmental plan for systematic provision for feeding and caring for them during the next season, together with the high birth rate among them, it is hoped they will "weather the storm."

As things have been, the life of the elk during a severe winter has been a hideous struggle for existence. Great herds, including many young calves, are literally blown down into the valleys by the blizzards; here the famished creatures feed upon the twigs of willows and other shrubs, finally being reduced to dry grass and sage brush. One indescribably pathetic feature of the experience is the occasional haystack to be found on the ranges, generally securely enclosed within a high fence by the owner, around which the hunger-mad elk tramp, reaching and straining in frantic efforts to get a wisp of hay—only to drop dead in their tracks from starvation. Fortunately, arrangements have now been made to feed the creatures hay which is hauled to places where they gather and is scattered

among them. The elk soon learn the significance of the hay wagon and follow it as street urchins do the waffle cart. By another winter we trust the ghastly scenes enacted around the enclosed hay stacks will be a thing of the past.

Another thing that ought to be stopped is the illegal killing of elk. At the present time, many residents of Wyoming look upon elk as their rightful, native, daily food, quite regardless of the game season and laws. However, the majority of the people regard the game laws in strict observance. The elk have enough so-called natural enemies among their animal kind without having man constitute himself a most unnatural one. The mountain lion, the wolf, the coyote (which kills the elk calves) and the wood tick are all formidable foes to the poor elk, but worse than all is the hunter,—not he who hunts for food, but he who hunts for tusks, he who shoots down the most magnificent of all forest creatures to rob it of its tusks! These he goes off to sell for a few dollars, leaving the beautiful body of the elk to putrefy. The pernicious practice is one of dishonest labor, cruel treatment and criminal waste.

The great Order of Elks have it within their power to do much to banish the tusk hunter by ceasing to use the genuine elk teeth as badges for their members. A motion to that effect would save the slaughter of thousands of elk, and be typical of the protective, benevolent character of the order.

The Biological Survey plan the establishment of a winter refuge for the Wyoming elk; some valley pasture land where the natural forage may be preserved, by excluding all other stock, and kept exclusively for the elk, and where hay may be raised as additional food after the other has been exhausted. This is a practical way of leading the elk into "green pastures."

LETTERS IN POINT

Chicago, March 31, 1912.

The Illinois Humane Society.

Dear Sirs: In a new book which has just come out, *Saddle and Camp in the Rockies*, by Dillon Wallace, I have been reading a vigorous appeal for winter feeding for the elk of Wyoming. The animals are semi-domesticated, and in the winters there is so little food that they starve by the hundred. The State of Wyoming has so far refused to help them herself, or to let the government do so. I can hardly suppose that the Humane Society has not heard of this, but I would like to add my urgency to that of other people, and ask you to see what can be done to provide winter food for these fine and valuable animals. If there is anything I can do to help I'll be glad to.

L. W. THOMPSON,
224 W. 61st Place.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 9, 1912.

George A. H. Scott, Secretary.

The Illinois Humane Society.

1145 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th is received enclosing a letter which makes inquiry concerning the elk in Wyoming.

In reply we are sending you some information which you may pass on to Mr. L. W. Thompson.

It is very evident that Mr. Thompson has been misinformed. The State Legislature of Wyoming appropriates quite a sum of money at each session to provide feed for the elk within her border.

The State appropriated \$10,000 in 1909 and the same amount in 1911. In addition to this amount through the influence of Senator F. E. Warren and others the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by the federal government for the same purpose.

This last winter has been severe, but I assure you that Gov. J. M. Carey is interested in preserving the elk and it is being done. Some have died, but the loss has not been so great as reported to the public.

By the way, while writing you I desire to say that we would like to have a copy of your last annual report.

When ours is printed we shall be glad to send you a copy.

Respectfully,
L. C. HILLS, Secretary,

ANNUAL MEMBERS RECENTLY ELECTED

Victor Thrane.
Mrs. George Weston.
Thos. C. Blayney.
Mrs. Otto Frauenknecht.
L. L. Valentine.
D. J. Harris.
Mrs. C. D. Boyles.
M. W. Barrett.
J. M. Allen.
Henry Beneke.

MOVE TO EDUCATE ANIMALS

(By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.)

Paris, May 11.—Remarkable experiments are about to be tried here to test the assertion just made by Dr. Lipenay, a well-known professor of comparative psychology, that if the intelligence of animals is systematically trained some of them, after several generations, would show an astonishing increase of mental power.

"If a fraction of the attention now devoted to the education of children were given to animals," says Dr. Lipenay, "the animals would become useful practical assistants of their masters instead of mere pets."

Members of the league for the assistance of animals, of which Dr. Lipenay is secretary, will undertake the scientific training of certain higher animal minds by endeavoring to expand their reasoning faculties. It is pointed out that a world of difference exists between this and the vaudeville tricks which are taught to animals at present and it is urged that one of the characteristics of the civilization of the future will be services given intelligently by the higher animals to man. An exhibition will be held here by the league in a few days, at which, it is said, dogs, cats, and other domestic animals of remarkable mental power will be shown.

CHAIR TO SLAY ANIMALS

Newport, Rhode Island—An electric chair, similar in every way except as to size to those used for electrocuting murderers in Massachusetts and New York, is to be installed by the Newport Animal Refuge to end the lives of stray cats and dogs.

DR. WRIGHT'S LECTURE

Dr. James M. Wright, Illinois State Veterinarian, delivered a lecture in the new lecture hall at the Illinois Humane Society's Building, on Saturday evening, April 20, 1912.

When Dr. Wright was introduced by the chairman, Mr. John L. Shortall, the hall was filled to overflowing. Dr. Wright spoke very interestingly on the general care of the work-horse and pointed out convincingly the necessity for proper feeding and watering in order to keep the horse in good health and working condition. He said it was a great mistake not to let the horse drink plenty of good water at all times, providing the animal was not allowed to drink water that was too cold, nor too much of it at one time. In the case of the cold water, he said the shock to the horse's system was injurious. He also pointed out the ill effect of continuous overloading and overworking, resulting as it did in the gradual deterioration in the ability of the horse to withstand sickness and disease.

The Doctor talked of heat prostration and the proper treatment of animals during hot weather, as well as first aid to sick and injured animals on the street. He said that the successful treatment of the disease known as azoturia required vigilance on the part of the driver in procuring a veterinary surgeon as promptly as possible; that this same vigilance was important in other cases, also, and that team owners should lose no time in calling a veterinary when notified by drivers of the sickness or injury of their horses while on the street. Promptness in this matter, he said, would save many horses and consequently much money. He gave the humane officers some kindly advice, telling them that care and precaution should be taken in all doubtful cases,

and that suffering and pain, whenever known to exist, should be relieved as speedily as possible.

Captain Charles C. Healey, in command of the Mounted Squadron of Police in Chicago, was on the program to present some moving pictures illustrating traffic conditions in London, Paris, Berlin and Chicago, to follow Dr. Wright's lecture. It was impossible for Captain Healey to be present when the time came, but he sent the moving pictures, which proved to be interesting and instructive.

Dr. Wright seemed to reach his listeners at once and to hold their close attention and interest throughout the evening. Many of those present expressed themselves in terms of appreciation for the invitation to attend the lecture, from which, they said, they had derived much useful information.

The Society is greatly indebted to Dr. Wright for the generous donation of his services. When asked what his price for delivering a lecture would be, he answered that it would come high. When asked to name the amount, he replied: "The good will of The Illinois Humane Society and the general benefit of the horse."

A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by an enemy, all for want of a little care about a horseshoe nail.
—Franklin.

It is inhuman and even sinful to countenance the abuse of animals; rather, should we protect them, foster them and be grateful to them.
—Archbishop Ryan.

Teaching humanity to animals must always imply the teaching of humanity to men.
—Countess Cesaresco.

GEORGE JOHNSTON

Mr. George Johnston, a valued employee of The Illinois Humane Society, died on the night of April 2, 1912, by accidental asphyxiation. His death came as a shock to his family and fellow-workers; and his services for the Society in connection with its ambulance department are greatly missed.

For ten years Mr. Johnston has been the Society's "first aid to the injured" animals on our Chicago streets; and he was an expert in the difficult work of handling horses made helpless from sickness or injury. He was a familiar figure to the mounted and crossing police and most of the team owners and drivers, and was generally regarded as the best man in Chicago to pick up disabled horses down on the street. His knowledge of horses was only exceeded by his love for them and he was never so happy as when fussing over his own or helping those belonging to someone else.

He responded to ambulance calls at all hours of the day and night, in all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. During the winter just ended his work had been especially hard, owing to the phenomenal amount of cold and snow and the consequent bad conditions imposed upon horses. There were days and nights when the ambulance calls were almost continuous; in these emergencies Mr. Johnston sacrificed comfort and sleep to drive for miles in the teeth of the cold to rescue horses overcome with the cold or injured on the icy streets. In zero weather such outdoor night work is little short of heroic. The end of the winter came—and with it the end of Mr. Johnston's work. Without an interval of time, without sickness or suffering he passed straightway from the scene of his earthly activities.

Mr. Johnston was born in Carameda, Ireland, and came to this country when a lad of 13. He located in Chicago,

where he was employed in Young's livery stable for a number of years; later, by the Chicago Gas Company in charge of their stables, for another terms of years, and then as ambulance man for the Humane Society until the time of his death.

His nearest relatives are Mr. Joseph Johnston, of Chicago, Mrs. Isabelle Davis, of Providence, R. I., and a brother in Balmoral, Ireland.

He was a singular character—quiet, silent, unsociable, absorbed in his own work to the point of eccentricity. Hard work, temperate habits and plain living were his strongest characteristics; and horses were his closest companions—these were both his livelihood and his recreation. He was always "on duty" and gave his whole time to his work. He rose early and worked late and earned and saved his money.

If somewhat forbiddingly serious and severe in his surface qualities, the moral ones that lay beneath were those to command respect and admiration. He was industrious, honest and incorruptible. His life was simple, earnest, just—one of patient toil and practical usefulness.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Society and directed to be spread upon the records.

WHEREAS, George Johnston, for many years in charge of the ambulance department of The Illinois Humane Society, was taken from our midst by sudden death, April 2, 1912; and

WHEREAS, We have, in our relations with him, recognized his sterling qualities and efficient services; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and employees of the Society place upon record their regard for the character and worth of this man.

Resolved, That we express our genuine regret over his untimely death, and extend to his family and friends our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That his long service has been marked by great fidelity to duty, by industry and patience in his labors for the Society and valuable service to the public.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A PONY TO THE RESCUE

Jack was a rugged gray pony belonging to a party of young surveyors in northern Illinois many years ago. The men had built a camp for themselves and horses on the outskirts of an eighty-acre tract of woods, from which they started out every morning and to which they returned after each day's work was done. Sometimes their work took them a long distance from the camp.

One day, as the men and horses were starting back to the camp after many hours of hard work, a sudden flurry of wind and snow came out of the sky. The storm grew rapidly more violent until it became a blinding blizzard! After battling against it for what seemed a very long time to the tired and hungry men and horses, they finally came upon some footprints in the snow, which made them think they must be close to the camp and the men who had remained there. They soon found, however, that the tracks in the snow were of their own making and that the party had been traveling in a circle instead of toward the camp. They were lost on the great Illinois prairie land in a whirlwind of drifting snow.

The fear of being overcome with the cold and buried in the snow kept the men moving, but in no direction could they see a familiar landmark—nothing but clouds of whirling snow. Suddenly one of the men exclaimed, "If anyone knows the way to camp, Jack does. I believe *he* can get us out of this scrape." He removed Jack's bridle and gave him his head. Jack snorted, tossed his head high in the air—as if proud of the confidence reposed in him—and started off with no uncertain step. Occasionally he would

stop to sniff the air and snort, as much as to say, "Come on, boys! Follow the leader"—but not once did he hesitate as to his course.

The men followed blindly, hopefully on. After trudging silently along for the distance of about a mile, during which time "the shades of night were falling fast," the men suddenly saw great tongues of flame leap into the snowy air. It was the camp fire!

How the men cheered for little Jack—the best surveyor in the pack! Then they cooked a splendid campfire dinner and, later, after providing for Jack, crawled into their blanket-beds for a long winter's nap. When they awoke the morn was shining clear.

Jack was regarded as a hero to the end of his happy life—and after.

JACK

Jack is a Newfoundland dog living in Chicago. He has no home but many warm friends among the boys in the neighborhood; he enters into all their summer and winter sports, and no game is complete without him.

One May morning about a week ago Jack was captured by the dog-catchers and carried off to the city pound. Then it was that his devoted friends came to the rescue. They organized a ready relief party and raised sufficient money to redeem Jack from the pound and purchase a license. After they had ransomed their pet they escorted him on foot, a distance of four miles, to one boy's home.

It was a tired but happy little procession that trudged through the heat and the dust,—a smiling, dancing, grateful big dog and six weary, dirty and thankful little men! Three cheers for Jack and "his boys"!



COLLIE DOG
Photograph by B. A. Halverson

COLLIES AND THEIR ANCESTORS

How long has the dog been a domestic animal? For years and years and centuries and centuries; perhaps before the books of Moses were written, although those contain the first allusions to him.

The origin of the dog is not known, but Grecian sculpture and Egyptian hieroglyphics record that he was domesticated in prehistoric times. There is a touchingly affecting story of a dying dog's loving recognition of its long lost master that has come down to us for 2,700 years. Homer wrote affectionately of dogs and so did Cicero, and the Roman poets have given us much information about them.

Dogs seem to have been domesticated in most countries, and even where they were regarded with aversion they were recognized as a type of fidelity and love. The value placed upon the dog by the Egyptians seems to have been shared by the ancient Greeks and Romans and all modern peoples.

Professor Fitzinger, an authority, says there are as many as 189 distinct varieties of the domestic dog. These he reduces to six races, namely, wolf-dogs, greyhounds, hounds, spaniels, mastiffs and terriers. Of the first race is the sheep dog, generally considered to be nearest the primitive type of domestic dog. He has a shaggy coat, erect pointed ears, and has about the size and appearance of a small wolf.

The sheep dogs of Europe and the farming country in America are trained to the one duty of tending their master's sheep; this they do with all the intelligence, vigilance and patience that any person could exhibit. At a command they will round up and gather in a great flock of sheep that is scattered over miles of hilly pasture land. In Scotland, these dogs are invaluable to their masters in saving sheep from destruction in the terrible snowstorms that prevail in the Highlands. One well-trained dog will do the work of gathering in the sheep and driving them under shelter that it would require many men to do. The sheep dog is a distinctly useful dog. The sheep soon learn to regard him as a shepherd, and as soon as he advances, barking, the sheep come running toward him, closing round him in many circles.

The Scotch Collie is one of three varieties of the sheep dog. He is counted the most intelligent of them all, though seldom trained to work as does the more common rugged sheep dog. The collie is less tall (standing from 12 to 14 inches in height), more slender in build, having more pointed nose and ears, and a longer, bushier and more curved tail. Compared to the hard-working sheep dog, the collie must be classed as the pampered pet of the parlor and the show kennel. The well-modeled head, expressive eyes, alert ears, wealth of coat, graceful carriage, handsome proportions and outline all go to make the collie a most attractive and winsome dog. As "a thing of beauty" he is "a joy forever."

CASES IN COURT

A man was arrested for disorderly conduct on complaint of his wife. She said he not only failed to provide for her five children but whipped and abused them in a cruel way. She charged him with cruelly beating a 16-year-old daughter with a whip known as a "cat-o'-nine-tails."

This society conducted the prosecution of the case and the respondent was represented by counsel.

The judge of the Maxwell street court, after hearing the evidence, fined the man \$10 and costs—\$18.50 in all—and administered a severe reprimand for the use of a cat-o'-nine-tails, which he called a relic of barbarism. In addition, he asked that an officer of the society make an investigation and report of the home conditions.

Humane Officer Brayne, in charge of the case from the beginning, made three visits to respondent's home and reported that the man had steady employment and that the family conditions were much improved.

Record 64: Case 286.

A little 9-year-old girl was discovered peddling papers in the Edelweiss saloon one evening recently, about 8:30 o'clock. She told Officer Tobin and Juvenile Officer Carey, who took her in charge, that her father had sent her out. These officers called Humane Officer Brayne's attention to the case.

It was learned later that the girl had been found selling papers in this same place before, and that the child's father and mother had both been warned to keep the girl at home after dark; that the parents had already been brought into the Juvenile Court and Court of Domestic Relations.

The father is a painter by trade, and has a family of six children, four girls and two boys, ranging from 15

years down to 3 years of age. Two of them, the girl in question and a boy, had been sent to the Detention Home for peddling at night. Upon learning this, Officer Brayne filed a dependency petition in the Juvenile Court.

The case was called in the Juvenile Court before Judge Pinckney. The children admitted having peddled in saloons. The evidence showed that the boy was absent from school a great deal. He was paroled to Miss Robin, and instructions given by the Court that if the children were again found peddling after 6 p. m., their father would be prosecuted.

Eight days later, respondent was fined \$5 and costs, \$13.50 in all, by Judge Goodnow, for a violation of the school laws in regard to the boy, as a result of the evidence in the foregoing case.

Two months later Officer Brayne secured a warrant for the arrest of respondent for contributing to the dependency of his children. Respondent called for a jury trial and the case was set. The evening of that same day the Humane Officer found the boy peddling papers in the doorway of the Rock Island depot. As the Detention Home was under quarantine at the time, the boy was sent to his own home.

Case was heard in the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Goodnow presiding. Defendant waived a jury. Evidence was given by Officers Mead, Carey, Tobin, Roche and Brayne relative to finding the children on the streets and in saloons selling papers and gum after dark. Evidence was also introduced as to the excessive absence from school of both the girl and boy. A friend of the family appeared and spoke on behalf of the family, presenting the fact that the father had

been out of work as an extenuating circumstance. The Court expressed the opinion that the father ought to be in the House of Correction and that he surely will be if a child of his is again found peddling on the streets at night. The father was put on probation, signing his own bond, which is to be forfeited if the officers find his children violating the law again.

Record 64; Case 367.

Humane Officer McDonough saw a horse, attached to a wagon loaded with picture frames, stumble and fall. In helping the animal to rise, the officer discovered three large raw sores under the saddle of the harness; whereupon he asked Officer Trieger to place the driver under arrest.

The case was called for a hearing in the East Chicago Avenue Court the following day, but was continued when it was learned that the owner of the horse was responsible for having sent it out to work in an unfit condition. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the owner. The case was again called in the same court, Judge Maxwell presiding, who, after hearing the testimony of the officer, found the owner guilty and fined him \$10 and costs, which was paid.

Record 90; Case 816.

A woman asked that the society send one of its officers to investigate the case of a family, consisting of a woman and two little children, reported to be in a starving condition. It was alleged that the woman's husband drank to excess and abused her and the children, and that owing to their inability to pay their rent they had been turned out into the street. The husband had then deserted them.

Officer Miller of the Society located the husband and procured a warrant for his arrest for abandonment of his family.

The case came to trial in the Chicago Avenue Police Court. Judge Heap ordered defendant to pay \$4.00 per week for the support of his children.

Record 64; Case 384.

As a result of the co-operation of Officer Coyne of the Compulsory Education Department and Officer Brayne of The Illinois Humane Society, a man was taken into the Court of Domestic Relations for allowing his two sons, lads thirteen and eleven years of age, to violate the school laws by selling papers and gum on the streets after six o'clock at night.

It was shown to the Court that the boys were frequently absent from school as a result of their street trading and that they had already been in the Detention Home and the father haled into the Domestic Court for a previous offense. Judge Goodnow fined the father \$5.00 and costs, \$9.00 in all, in each case, making a total of \$18.00.

Record 64; Case 347.

Officer O'Neil of the Mounted Squad reported a crippled horse down at Lake and Dearborn Streets. Humane Officer McDonough found the horse in question suffering from two extremely bad sores under the saddle. The driver put under arrest.

Judge Maxwell heard the case, and fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs.

Record 91; Case 21.

Mounted Officer O'Neil and Humane Officer McDonough found a horse badly knuckled in the fore leg and unfit for work. The owner was arrested.

Judge Maxwell fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, total \$11.50, which was paid.

Record 90; Case 547.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sun-struck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,

President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.



DR. W. H. FITCH, President

Winnebago County Humane Society, Rockford, Illinois



FAY LEWIS, Treasurer

Humane Advocate

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WINNEBAGO COUNTY BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

By Mrs. Nellie T. Rew.

Nearly thirty years ago, in the days when the word "humane" had little or no meaning to the average citizen, in the days when no one questioned the right of a parent to do with a child as he saw fit, providing he did not actually maim or kill it, and before any law for the protection of children had been enacted—a time when animals had so little protection that the owner of one might do with it as he pleased, when calves and sheep were brought to market tied and trussed like so much hay, when the cruelties inflicted upon stock in transport were atrocious beyond belief—even in those days there were many people who denied man the right to exercise such abusive power over helpless children and animals.

These people believed that children should be protected from cruelty; that if parents cruelly mistreated their children the community should be allowed to make legal interference and have such children removed from the custody of such parents and placed where they might have proper care and education. These people also believed that the helpless dumb animals, dependent upon man, possessed rights of their own—the right to be fed, sheltered, cared for and guarded, as far as possible, from harm; this in return for their inestimable value to

man and for their patience, intelligence and faithfulness in serving him.

Such people were regarded as radical and were, of course, ridiculed and abused, and accused of caring more for the welfare of horses, dogs and cats than for that of human beings. But today the world recognizes and appreciates the labors of these pioneers, and the value of humane education.

Among these people of radical ideas—"cranks," as they were then called—the city of Rockford possessed its fair proportion, and when, in the summer of 1883, the local newspapers advertised, as one of the attractions for the county fair, a rabbit chase, with dogs to make it more exciting, a woman arose in her wrath and declared it should not be.

Treasuring in her mind a dim recollection that somewhere in New York was a society whose members were blessed with the great privilege of being able to speak for those who could not speak for themselves, she ventured to write a letter to that organization, asking if there was any power in the land by which such cruelty could be stopped. To this day she still treasures the autograph reply of Henry Bergh, with its kind words of encouragement and advice.

The rabbit hunt did not take place, and from the directions sent in Mr.

Bergh's letter our local humane society came into being.

In the spring of 1883, Edwin Lee Brown, a man as noted for his devotion to humane work in the West as Henry Bergh in the East, addressed a small audience in Rockford upon "Humane Transportation." His stories of the unspeakable cruelty practiced upon stock in transit so aroused public sentiment that a humane society was immediately organized, with Dr. J. P. Norman as its president and Mrs. Nellie T. Rew as secretary and treasurer. Its record, however, was that of most others of the time—a record of struggle against poverty and discouragement, abuse and ridicule; and for five years it led a most precarious existence. But the little band of workers hung grimly on, working in every way they knew for the cause they had at heart.

In the summer of 1888, Mr. Fay Lewis took upon himself the duties of president, and the Society was re-organized under the name of the "Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society," thus enlarging the scope and jurisdiction of the work. So valuable did Mr. Lewis' service become that at the end of two years he felt that he could better serve the Society's needs by acting as its special agent, and so resigned the office of president, Dr. W. H. Fitch being elected to fill that place.

Dr. Fitch is a man of broad character and a man of thought and action as well. He never hesitates to speak out boldly for the defenseless, and his opinions and judgment have great weight throughout the county. So satisfactorily have they discharged their duties that both Dr. Fitch and Mr. Lewis have now entered upon their twenty-third consecutive year of service. Mrs. Nellie T. Rew has held the office of secretary ever since the

organization of the Society twenty-nine years ago.

It has always been the aim of our workers to prevent cruelty rather than to punish those guilty of inflicting it, to educate rather than condemn, and perhaps the success of Mr. Lewis as agent is due to his persistent effort along this line. In responding to complaints he prefers to adjust difficulties out of court except in cases of willful and extreme cruelty. He has sufficient faith in his fellow men to believe that most cruelty is born of ignorance, and that the offender, oftentimes the victim of pinching poverty and unjust social conditions, needs instruction instead of punishment. For this reason he frequently gives a kind word, a gentle admonition and a bit of advice as a practical lesson in humane education.

It has been especially encouraging to the workers of our Society to note the increase, during the past five years, in the number of cases reported from the country districts and the neighboring towns. This shows that the work of the pioneers has not been in vain, and that the influence of the Society is appreciated today by the thoughtful people of our community and its power recognized by those who, from ignorance, thoughtlessness or intentional cruelty, have violated the law of mercy.

For more than twenty years our Society has employed an agent, empowered as deputy sheriff, to make arrests; and until two years ago this position had been ably administered by Mr. A. S. T. Ogilby. Upon his resignation Dr. E. F. Beckley, veterinarian, was appointed and served until his death, which occurred February last. Dr. Beckley was succeeded by Dr. R. P. Wilson, veterinarian, who is rendering prompt and satisfactory service throughout the county.

COMPLAINTS OF CRUELTY HANDLED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From May 1st to May 28th, 1912

CHILDREN

- 1 child kept in disorderly place. Mother cautioned.
- 1 infant neglected. Visiting nurses took care.
- 1 girl, 10 years old, beaten for stealing.
- 1 girl, incorrigible.
- 1 complaint drinking and abusing wife and children.
- 1 complaint mother drinking and abusing children.
- 1 complaint mother drinking and neglecting children.
- 1 complaint over working children. Parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint stepchildren abused by stepmother.
- 1 complaint neglecting to provide treatment for young girl whose eyes are in bad condition and young boy whose teeth and tonsils are in bad condition. Parents cautioned and children attended to. This complaint came from a school principal.
- 1 complaint for violating Child Labor Law.
- 1 complaint beating and abusing girl 4 years old for taking and losing a new dress. Mother cautioned. Admits she lost her temper.
- 1 complaint that a woman drinks and abuses her four children. Complaint found to be untrue and to have been made for spite.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for wife and two children in England. Complaint forwarded by National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
- 1 complaint father, mother, six children and four boarders found living in five rooms. House dirty, also children. Parents made to get rid of boarders and clean up. Complaint came from school principal.
- 1 complaint failing to provide for wife and children in Cleveland, Ohio. Man located and reunion of family brought about. This complaint came from Cleveland Humane Society.
- 1 complaint throwing out hot pieces of metal for school children to pick up. Offenders are being watched.
- 1 complaint father, mother and four children living in three rooms. Rooms and children dirty. Made to clean up. Father a drinking man. Parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide treatment for invalid girl. No cause found for complaint. Girl found to be getting best of care.
- 1 complaint abusing children. No cause found for complaint.
- 2 complaints for failing to providing for children. (Father.)
- 3 complaints beating children.
- 2 complaints neglecting to keep children clean.
- 5 complaints abusing children.
- 2 complaints being unable to provide for children.
- 4 complaints of abandoning wife and children.
- 1 complaint of abandoning sick wife. Wife sent to County Hospital and warrant sworn out for husband.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide care and treatment for sick wife. No cause found for this complaint.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for an old man. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint of destitution. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint of desertion.

- 2 complaints wife abandonment.
- 1 complaint wife beating.
- 3 family clothes-line quarrels.
- 13 persons cautioned.
- 1 boy caught stealing, reprimanded and mother cautioned.
- 1 boy, 6½ years old, in improper environment, relieved.
- 1 girl wayward, admonished.
- 1 complaint leaving 4-year-old child alone in flat. Mother cautioned.
- 1 complaint leaving 16 months' old child alone in flat. Mother cautioned.
- 1 complaint father drinking and failing to provide for family, consisting of wife and five young children. Father admonished.
- 1 complaint for neglecting seven children. Parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint for overworking young children, making them pick up coal from tracks.
- 3 complaints mother drinking and neglecting children.
- 1 complaint abandoning wife.
- 1 complaint abusing an old lady.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide proper care for sick wife.
- 1 complaint insanitary conditions, corrected.
- 3 persons cautioned.
- 1 complaint of girl, 5 years old, in immoral surroundings. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint of father failing to support sick wife and three young children, four, three and two years old. Father ordered by Judge Goodnow to pay \$10.00 every two weeks.
- 1 complaint of mother failing to provide 14 months' old child with necessary medical care. Child sent to hospital.
- 1 complaint of mother drinking and abusing child 9 years old.
- 1 complaint for locking boy in room for several days. Boy is 10 years old. Boy stole \$7.00 and is incorrigible. Father advised by school principal to whip boy and lock him up. Father inclined to be lenient. This is a hard proposition for any Humane Society.
- 1 complaint of mother drinking and neglecting children. Mother arrested and fined \$100, also sent to Bridewell to be treated for drink habit.
- 1 complaint of sick woman not given medical attention. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint of boy, 7 years old, neglected. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint of leaving two children, 5 and 4 years old, alone in house all night. Father in Bridewell for beating wife and mother works at night to support herself and children. Care provided for children in absence of mother.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for children 5, 4 and 2 years old. Father in jail for a criminal offense. Mother taking good care of children.
- 1 complaint of mother neglecting to support her children.
- 1 complaint of drinking and failing to provide for wife and children. Father cautioned and case will be followed up.
- 1 complaint of injuring children by throwing out hot pennies.

PROSECUTIONS:

- 1 prosecution for abandoning wife and two children at Dayton, Ohio. Man located in Chicago; arrested on warrant and sent back to Ohio. Complaint came from the Montgomery County Humane Society, Dayton, Ohio.
- 1 prosecution for threatening to kill young children. Mother arrested and taken to South Clark Street Police Station. She was found to be demented and was sent to the Detention Hospital pending an inquiry as to her sanity. Later, on the trial for insanity she was discharged by Judge Owens of the County Court on condition that her relatives would care and provide for her and also the children.

- 1 prosecution for abandoning and failing to provide for wife. Ordered to pay \$5.00 per week by Judge Goodnow, of Domestic Court, and defendant gave bond to comply with order. Prosecution 64-441.

ANIMALS

HORSES:

- 42 horses unfit for service worked.
- 4 horses abused at excavations.
- 33 horses humanely destroyed.
- 15 horses (sick) relieved.
- 20 horses cruelly beaten.
- 83 horses laid up.
- 70 horses lame.
- 1 horse injured on street assisted.
- 4 horses kicked.
- 1 horse used in chariot race at circus abused. Horse examined by humane officer and found not injured. Horse is in good condition. Cautioned owners. Sawdust is from 4 to 6 inches deep in ring.
- 1 horse (lame) laid up by Mounted Police; re-examined by Mounted Officer and found still laid up in barn.
- 13 complaints of overloading.
- 3 barns cleaned up.
- 139 persons cautioned.
- 44 complaints about horses working at excavations and construction work.
- 73 horses abused
- 3 horses with ill-fitting harness.
- 1 horse not properly shod, ordered shod.
- 1 horse (sick) worked.
- 1 horse neglected in barn.
- 1 horse cruelly killed.
- 5 horses with sore shoulders or backs.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for horses burned in a fire.
- 2 horses injured on street and humanely destroyed.
- 2 horses abandoned on street.
- 1 horse trading ease.
- 4 complaints for failing to provide veterinarian for sick horse.
- 1 complaint of leaving horse out all night tied to a post.
- 1 complaint of overdriving.
- 1 complaint for failing to feed horse.
- 1 complaint of unsanitary barn. (No cause found for complaint.)
- 2 horses removed from street by ambulance.
- 2 horses beaten.
- 1 horse with flapping blinders.
- 1 injured by being cast in the stall. Owner compelled to provide veterinary treatment and cautioned.
- 1 complaint of horses slipping and falling at a bad spot in street. Street fixed.
- 1 complaint overchecking.
- 4 complaints for failing to provide feed and shelter.

DOGS:

- 11 dogs humanely destroyed.
- 1 dog released from flat after being lock up 36 hours and annoying the neighbors.
- 1 complaint of abusing two bull dogs. Owner cautioned.
- 1 complaint of failing to care for injured dog, given veterinary attention at request of humane officer.

- 1 dog sent to Refuge.
- 1 dog (vicious) running at large, taken up.
- 3 dogs sent to Pound.
- 1 dog sick, relieved.
- 1 dog with broken leg destroyed.
- 1 dog with broken back destroyed.
- 1 complaint of cruelty to dog.
- 1 complaint of kicking a dog.
- 1 complaint kicking a dog off Elevated Railroad platform and breaking its leg. Man could not be located, although act actually occurred.
- 1 complaint dog fighting. Owner cautioned.
- 1 complaint cruelly killing a collie dog.
- 1 complaint of abandoning a dog.
- 2 dogs (sick) neglected.
- 1 dog placed in a home. Stray dog.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for dog.
- 1 complaint beating dog.
- 1 complaint cruelly killing a "mad" dog by shooting and clubbing it to death. Police officer's intention was good, but it was a brutal proceeding. The dog was at large among school children and parents were terrorized and panic-stricken.
- 1 complaint keeping two collies cruelly chained. Released.

CATS:

- 15 cats humanely destroyed.
- 1 complaint cruelly killing and burying cat alive.
- 1 complaint cat and kittens caught in chimney. Relieved.
- 1 cat cruelly treated.
- 1 complaint of being overrun with cats. Want them collected and destroyed.
- 1 complaint of shooting cats. Owner of cats refused to prosecute.
- 2 cats (sick) neglected.
- 1 cat poisoned, given antidote, recovers.
- 1 complaint cruelly killing cat.

COWS:

- 1 complaint cruelly leading cow.
- 2 complaints failing to provide for cow.

ELEPHANTS:

- 1 complaint failing to provide for four elephants. Found to be well cared for in a barn on South Side of city.

DONKEY:

- 1 complaint for failing to provide for sick donkey.
- 1 donkey sick and suffering, humanely destroyed.

MULES:

- 3 mules with sore shoulders.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide for mule.

BEARS:

- 1 complaint cruelly caging four bears in small cages.

FISH:

- 1 complaint keeping live fish on ice. Owner cautioned.

POULTRY:

- 1 complaint boys tormenting chickens. Parents cautioned.
- 200 chickens examined kept for sale in a department store and found to be properly cared for.
- 2 complaints of cruelly killing chickens. Butchers cautioned.
- 1 complaint of putting young ducks into extremely cold water in fountains for decorative purposes. Proprietor cautioned.

BIRDS:

- 1 complaint boys shooting with air guns. Parents cautioned against allowing their children to use air guns, etc., to destroy birds.

HORSES EXAMINED AT EXCAVATIONS:

- 1 April 22, 1912. Officers McCarthy and Dean examined 4 horses at junk yard at 37 S. Green Street and found them all in good condition.
- 1 April 22, 1912. Officers McCarthy and Dean examined 11 horses at 120 S. Green Street and found them all in good condition.
- 1 April 22, 1912. Officers McCarthy and Dean examined 40 horses on Randolph near Halsted Street, Union and Halsted Streets, etc., and found them all in good condition.
- 1 April 22, 1912. Officers Dean and McCarthy examined 38 horses at Market and Randolph Street. Many were found to be blind and in poor condition. Owners cautioned. Also examined 280 horses at Randolph Street Market. Many were blind and many having ill-fitting harness. Owners were cautioned and made to fix and adjust the harness properly.
- 1 April 24, 1912. Officer McDonough examined 6 horses hauling sand to new building on Sheridan Road south of Albion avenue and found them all in good condition.
- 1 Humane Officers Nolan and Miller examined 118 ring horses and 22 ponies used at Ringling Bros.' circus and found them all in good condition.
- 1 April 24, 1912. Officer Nolan examined 75 cats, 28 dogs and 19 chickens at a cat and dog refuge. All the animals were found in a healthy condition and place was fairly clean.
- 1 April 25, 1912. Officer Miller examined 22 horses at Sixty-third and Green Streets, and found them all in good condition.
- 1 April 25, 1912. Officers McCarthy and Dean examined 368 horses on Desplaines Street from Madison to Twelfth Streets; 72 horses on Twelfth Street from Desplaines Street to Madison Street; 418 horses on Halsted Street from Twelfth Street to Madison Street, making a total of 858 horses, which were all found in good condition.
- 1 April 26, 1912. A horse slipped and fell at the intersection of Rush Street and East Chicago Avenue, broke its left leg and was destroyed by a humane officer. This spot is a very dangerous one for horses. The crown of the street is high, and the slope to the gutters is steep and angular. Pavement is asphalt and covered with oil from automobiles passing. Attention of Commissioners of Streets was called to this place.
- 1 April 26, 1912. Officer McCarthy examined 248 peddler's horses at Canal and Carpenter Streets and cautioned seven to take better care of their animals. Examined 32 horses at excavation at Federal and Polk Streets and found all in good condition.
- 1 April 26, 1912. Officer McCarthy examined 148 horses and mules at Horse Market and found them all old and of little value. None of them were harnessed or working.
- 1 May 7, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy examined 148 horses, consisting of one 4-horse team, 14 3-horse teams, 30 2-horse teams and 6 1-horse, and watched them being loaded, weighed and started from the Union Lime & Stone Co.'s works at Nineteenth Street and Lincoln Avenue. Some of these teams are owned by the company, the rest are hired teams. The average load on a 3-horse team was 13,000 lbs., exclusive of weight of wagon, which is 2,500 lbs. The 2-horse teams had 8,500 lbs. net weight, but the horses were in good condition and hauled the loads without trouble.
At the works of the Artesian Stone & Lime Co., Artesian and Grand Avenues, 70 horses were examined and found to be all in good working condition. Average load is between four and five tons. Cable is used at yards to help teams up incline. Found no cruelty there.
- 1 May 8, 1912. Officers Nolan and Miller examined 32 horses in The Fair barn at Seventy-first Street and Wabash Avenue. Four were found a little stiff in front and rather thin in flesh, but hardly unfit for service.
- 1 May 9, 1912. Officer Miller examined 14 teams working at an excavation at Twenty-second Street and Archer Avenue. Horses were found in good condition. Have a 3-horse lead team to help.

- 1 May 9, 1912. Examined 116 horses (45 teams and 26 singles) on Western Avenue from Taylor to Madison Streets, and found them all in good condition.
- 1 52 horses used in paving streets examined and found to be in good condition.
- 1 Driver of team, attached to a load of freight on Washington Boulevard at intersection of Forty-ninth Avenue, made to get off boulevard and take Forty-ninth Avenue, which is in an impassible condition, by West Park Police Officers, May 2, 1912. Horses in consequence were unable to haul load and were stalled. Case 91-389.
- 1 Hamlin Avenue from Sacramento Boulevard to Fortieth Avenue found in bad condition by Officer Brayne. It is unpaved. Later street was scraped and improved.
- 1 Alley north side of Fifty-seventh Street between Morgan and Sangamon Streets in bad condition for hauling. Superintendent of Thirty-first Ward, Mr. S. F. Williams, notified by Officer Miller, and alley was put in better condition by dumping cinders and ashes at bad spots.

PROSECUTIONS:

- 1 Prosecution for beating and driving an old infirm horse. Driver fined \$5.00 and costs—\$11.00 in all—by Judge Beitler at Harrison Street Station. Defendant was stopped by a citizen, who called the Humane Society. Prosecution 91-336.
- 1 Prosecution for working horse which is thin, old and has a sore leg. Driver fined \$3.00 and costs—\$6.00 in all—by Judge Beitler at Harrison Street Station. Mounted Police Officer stopped horse and called Humane Society. Prosecution 91-365.
- 1 Prosecution for beating and abusing horse. Horse found in bad condition by owner. Could not prove beating to satisfy Court. Defendant was discharged by Judge Dicker at Maxwell Street Station. Prosecution 91-199.
- 1 Prosecution for working old, maimed, infirm and disabled horse. Defendant fined \$3.00 and costs. Prosecution 91-408.
- 1 Prosecution for failing to provide proper care and a veterinary for horse in bad condition owing to running sores and lack of care. The Evanston Humane Society reported the case and co-operated in prosecuting the case before Justice Boyer at Evanston. Defendant was fined \$25.00 and costs. Subsequently the horse in question was given proper veterinary care and treatment and conditions were much improved. Prosecution 91-317.
- 1 Prosecution for working team with sore shoulders attached to wagon loaded with brick. Owner and driver arrested. Judge Scully discharged them after they had placed a competent man in charge and a veterinary surgeon to treat the horses. Prosecution 91-469.
- 1 Four-horse team attached to wagon heavily loaded with iron stalled and blocking traffic at Twelfth and State Streets. Mounted Police Officer got an auto to pull loaded wagon off track. Driver arrested, but discharged by Judge Beitler. Animals were in good condition but smooth shod and driver not abusive. Prosecution 91-490.
- 1 Prosecution for failing to provide two mules with proper feed and care. Owner arrested and discharged by Judge Gemmill after animals had been disposed of. Prosecution 91-269.
- 1 Prosecution for working lame horse. Judge Gemmill discharged owner with a warning. Prosecution 91-238.
- 1 Prosecution for cruelly killing a dog that had come on defendant's premises. Defendant produced evidence that dog was vicious and was discharged by Judge Heap at South Chicago Police Court. The action, however, was brutal and unjustifiable, even though dog was at large without a muzzle and some person said it was vicious. Prosecution 91-229.
- 1 Prosecution for leading cow in a cruel manner from Chicago Heights to Chicago. Cow dropped on street from exhaustion; was picked up in Society's ambulance and taken to barn. Two men were arrested, locked up over night, and fined by Judge Beitler, \$3.00 and \$2.00—fines and costs amounting to \$17.50. Prosecution 91-335.
- 1 Prosecution for cruelly beating a team of horses at one of the dumps. Defendant fined \$25.00 and costs. Prosecution 91-271.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF HUMANE EDUCATION

Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Rochester, N. Y.

"We know less of Animals than we know of Angels" was one of the wise sayings, pregnant with profound suggestions, of the late Cardinal Newman.

We live in the closest of outward contact with this wonderful animal life of which we are a closely related part, yet it ever remains to us the same profound and unsolved mystery. We have no mutual language. Our devoted friend, the household dog, that lies by our fireside in the closest of familiar intimacy, is nevertheless separated from us by an impassable barrier, and we can only stand before him, as one has said, "awed by that mystery which is in the face of brutes." How strange and futile have been the attempts to explain this mystery of animal life, history but reveals.

To one class of reasoners of a certain age or time the animal is a mere automaton utterly devoid of those psychic powers which constitute personality, without understanding and will, a mere mechanism, skilfully constructed and kept in operation by the hand of God.

To another race or time animals have been declared superhuman and worshipped as gods.

At no time has it been possible to consider the question of animal life and man's relation to it with less of prejudice and superstition than at present. Barriers are being broken down between man and the lower related forms of animal life and our relation to these our voiceless brothers is being put upon a saner, firmer basis.

Animal psychology says a recent writer furnishes the only firm foundation of animal ethics and it is through this portal of spiritual kinship erected by modern evolutionary

science that beasts and birds, our elder brothers as Herder calls them, enter into the temple of justice and enjoy the privilege of sanctuary against the wanton or unwitting cruelty hitherto authorized by the assumption and usurpations of man."

There are still many, too many, who still believe that the final purpose of every created thing is the promotion of human happiness. Humane Education is being taught from this premise: Men are happier by being merciful; therefore they should be merciful.

Humane societies are organized in part that the man who ill-treats an animal shall receive his just punishment. This without doubt satisfies the human sense of justice though the poor animal victim gets no redress from the procedure.

The real and permanent value of the punishment meted out is an educational one both to the offender and the public. Conscience is aroused and less of cruelty results.

Neither in the teaching of the children to treat animals kindly are the animals alone to be considered though that is surely of importance enough. But the teaching of kindness and mercy, gentleness, and considerateness to all things weak and defenseless is of tremendous educational value in character building.

Humane Education therefore is not concerned alone with a more kindly attitude toward our dumb animals but a more considerate attitude toward every form of life. A noted educator recently said that that system of education which concerns itself only with the intellect leaving the heart and spiritual nature undeveloped, only produced a more cunning animal more dangerous to the State. I was once

being entertained at the house of a friend by the seashore. The son, a lad of fourteen had the senseless, cruel habit of shooting at every living wild thing that came in the range of his gun. When asked how he could find pleasure in such cruel sport he promptly replied that the Bible declared all animals were created for man's use or pleasure. He could do with them as it pleased him. I asked him if the same Book did not attribute like power to God over man and asked him what he would think of a God who found his chief delight in the needless sufferings of his subjects. Was it not evident that that God who is a God of love intended that man's delegated dominion over the lower animals should be benevolent, beneficent, loving, God-like?

Shelley has well said this supremacy has not been a God-like supremacy, but like Satan's supremacy of pain. Yet the attitude toward animal life expressed by the boy with the gun is more general than we like to believe. In the same manner by the same authority kings have claimed absolute dominion over their subjects, fathers over the lives of their children, masters over their slaves.

The dignity and importance of this work of Humane Education cannot be overestimated. It concerns itself with one of the most vital Educational problems of our time.

Its importance in a system of education is fundamental. It begins with the thought of kindly humane treatment of the lower forms of helpless dependent life and concerns itself, I am inclined to say as a necessary resultant, with the thought of a world Peace. It has such an important reflex influence in character building that when it takes its proper place in the curriculum of our schools a kinder finer race will develop with nobler ideals and gentler manners.

We need above all other things to-day trained and enthusiastic teachers for this work. For one who is to teach wisely and in a practical efficient way there must be first in his mind a well thought out and reasonable basis for the faith that is in him. He must convince the judgment as well as stir the emotions. He must overrule prejudice and superstition, ignorance and thoughtlessness, by appeals to both feeling and reason. Therefore, one of the things of primary consideration in practical teaching, is the basis of the appeal.

First, from the standpoint of man himself, there is what is sometimes termed the utility appeal. It pays to protect and treat kindly all animals and birds that are useful to man. It pays in dollars and cents. Cruelty is costly and wasteful. Putting the matter upon such a cold blooded basis may hardly appeal to true lovers of animals, but probably no argument to-day is more effective with the masses, or more efficient in lessening animal suffering or thoughtless cruelty. It is the argument for the teamster, and for those who have the care of animals in our towns and cities; for the country school, as well as for the stock farmer and the fruit grower. Again it pays to be humane, and kind, to be unselfish and gentle toward all weak and helpless things, because of the reflex influence upon character. Time will not permit a discussion of this most important subject. Wherever a group of mothers can be gathered together, in social groups or mothers' clubs, or in any reachable form of organization, this argument needs to be driven home with telling emphasis. For home training in the care of pets it is needed, as well as to open the eyes of the public to the importance of compulsory humane education in our public schools. This teaching is of vital importance.

Let us consider the question for a few moments, more especially from the standpoint of animal needs.

First, a strong argument, as far as the useful animals are concerned, is based upon what might be termed reciprocity; they deserve just, kind treatment, because of what they do for us. This argument is sane, and appeals to the sense of justice and fair play in children. It can be made the basal element in countless stories, and some of our best recent animal books have this as the theme.

Secondly, a stronger argument still, is based on the rights of animals and their consequent claim to legal protection. This, surely, cannot be urged too strongly. It has been and still is bitterly opposed, and yet not one argument brought forward in its denial but has been previously advanced in the long fought battle for human rights.

Thirdly, another argument is based on reverence for sentient life itself, wherever found. We advance this argument with hesitance. It contains profound suggestiveness. The thoughtful teacher must feel it more and more as the mystery and wonder of life itself deepens upon him. This conviction may lead far astray unless balanced by sane judgment; but the noblest ones have felt it most strongly and its basis is in truth. To one who accepts it, there can be no wanton taking of life; and where killing must be done, it will be done quickly and humanely.

Fourthly, the human treatment of animals as a religious duty, whatever one's religion may be. All basic religions have given a large share of thought to animals, and a far reaching, humane education has resulted. The great religions of the East have been teachers of kindness to animals, wherever their influence has extended.

As an instance, in the faith of the

Parsee, the care of God created animals, brought with it a special blessing and was, ultimately a way to Heaven. Zoroaster wished man to feel that domestic animals were a trust from God.

How much Buddhism has done to safe-guard animal life, is well known. Its transforming power is evidenced in China.

Our own Bible does not ignore the claims of animals as is so often asserted. Genesis states that God pronounced all animals which he had created, good, and blessed them. That blessing was meaningless unless it meant a desire for their happiness and content.

Man, to be sure, was given dominion over them, but it certainly must have been that dominion which a God of loving kindness only would give.

Later, all creation is pictured as suffering with men, through man's sin. But in the coming, golden age, which was continually in the prophetic vision, there was to be a triumph over sin; and for animals, as well as for man, a reign of peace; a new heaven and a new earth.

The Hebrew Scriptures also, in the words of the prophet, declare that the test of whether a man is righteous or not is his treatment of his beasts; and the Master clearly states that the same loving watchful care given to man is given to the smallest sparrow; while over and over again the prophet told the people that God desired not sacrifice, and loathed the smell of the blood of beasts. He would have loving kindness and mercy instead.

Here is presented a fresh basis* of appeal in humane education, viz.: the religious one. Not reciprocity, not animal rights, not utility, not sentiment; but thus has he spoken. The Scriptural claim, giving the Creator's own attitude toward, and desire for,

the creatures of his hand, as well as man's personal relation with the problem of animal suffering.

We cannot over-estimate the power of this religious appeal, based on the no uncertain teaching of our Holy Scriptures. Here is a practical avenue for teaching humane education.

A state law placing humane education where it belongs, in our school curriculum, both for the sake of animals, and for the character development of our children, is of course most desirable, but until that day comes, much can be done and is being done, by indirect methods; as, by the lecture, with or without the stereopticon; by prize essays; by rousing the interest of the teachers in our public schools; by bands of mercy and personal work with groups. Local conditions must suggest the method. In spite of all, there is a large field still untouched, especially in the country districts, where instruction is especially needed. One's duty is not done when he has succeeded in remedying abuses unpleasantly near. There is a far away to be considered, as well, where cruelty goes on unchecked and unheeded; and let me repeat, one of the important needs, is for trained lecturers and teachers and for money to send them forth to our smaller towns, country schools and granges, to educate the people to a higher ethical standard in their relation to animals.

Space will not permit to even refer to the need of instruction, for drivers and for those in charge of horses and cattle. The Illinois Humane Society is doing an especially fine work in this line, but this subject requires a special paper, for the work has its own peculiar problem.

Every interested worker is a humane teacher, wherever he is placed. Possibly we need to turn our eyes from the animal to the human element and ask the question, What am I doing where I am placed, to help some other man, woman or child, to be more humane?

Thus does the eastern mind voice its faith; but we claim the hymn for the West, as well as for the East. It expresses a universal creed.

All creatures, Lord, are Thine, and
Thou art theirs
One bond Creator with created shares;

To whom, O Maker, must they turn
and weep
If not to Thee, their Lord who dost
keep?

On each the bounties of Thy mercy
fall,
And Thy compassion reaches to them
all.

One understanding to all flesh He
gives,
Without that understanding nothing
lives.

He, the Supreme, no limit has nor
end,
And what HE is how can we compre-
hend?

Once did a wise man say: "He only
knows
God's nature who as God does mercy
show."

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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JUNE, 1912

GENERAL WORK OF THE SOCIETY

This Society is an agent for the suppression of cruelty to children and animals, with legal jurisdiction throughout the State of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago, it has Branch Societies or Special Agents in eighty-one counties, and through these and independently can prosecute cruelty in any section of the State.

The Society is a charitable organization, not for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contributions. It has a home building, donated in 1893 by twenty-one generous friends, where it has made its office headquarters ever since. The Society is governed by a Board of Directors, a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer and an Executive Committee, according to its By-Laws. It has a substantial list of Members; Governing Life, Governing, Honorary, Annual, Life and Branch Members. It has a staff of workers: a superintendent, attorney, editor, a force of special humane officers, several stenographers, an ambulance department, a street fountain department and a house officer and matron who reside in the Society's Building.

In addition to the regular work of

the Society on the streets and in the courts investigating and following up cases of cruelty to children and animals, the humane officers make many trips of inspection to various places, such as shipping houses, stock-yards, slaughter-houses, stock trains, excavations where building is going on, horse markets, trained animal shows, poultry districts, wholesale markets and bird and animal stores.

The technical report of work carried on by the Society, which has appeared in the *Advocate* for several months past, indicates the varied character of the complaints that come to the attention of the Society. Such a report is far from being a complete statement of the good results accomplished in the work as it cannot include the educational and moral influence exerted by the Society's monthly magazine and its yearly lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare. Besides the cases of flagrant, wanton cruelty, there are many others born of ignorance and carelessness, such as neglecting little children in countless ways, allowing animals to suffer from exposure to extremes of heat and cold, neglecting them when sick and disabled or suffering from hunger and thirst, poor shoeing, lack of grooming, careless usage and rough treatment. The Society tries to see that the horse—the chief animal of toil—receives his well-earned right to considerate care, and to prevent him from being worked when lame, crippled or sick, overworked, overloaded, or lashed and jerked by ill-tempered drivers or victimized by flapping blinders, tight checkreins, short traces, tight cruppers, ill-fitting and unclean harnesses, poor food and insufficient bedding.

The Society prosecutes all cases of flagrant cruelty, where there is evidence to do so, to the full extent of the law; and it daily strives to prevent the

ignorant cruelties by sending its officers to investigate such cases and give the offenders earnest warnings and educational advice in the form of practical humane instruction. Whatever the nature or degree of the cruelty, whether the result of ignorance and carelessness or sheer brutality, the humane organization does its work—admonitory and educational.

STATE HUMANE AGENT'S REPORT

Mr. Henry Dering, State Humane Agent at the Chicago Stock Yards, makes the following report for the month of May, 1912.

180 crippled cattle unloaded from cars on platforms, removed at once and humanely killed.

3 calves badly trampled upon, destroyed. (Not fit for food.)

2 sheep trampled upon, destroyed.

2 horses injured in transportation (broken legs), shot.

RECENT CALLERS

Mr. R. H. Murray of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, spent Thursday and Friday, May 30th and 31st, in Chicago while on his way to Galesburg, Illinois, to deliver an address before the students of Knox College on Humanitarianism.

Mr. Murray is acting as Field Secretary for The American Humane Association and was a welcome visitor to the Society's office. He was here representing Dr. William O. Stillman, President.

One June 3rd, 1912, Mrs. Irene V. Webb, Financial Secretary of the Indianapolis Humane Society and one of its most efficient workers, called at the Society's office with a letter of introduction from Mr. Charles F. Surface, President.

She spoke enthusiastically of the good work and splendid growth of the Indianapolis Humane Society. She was full of interesting information pertaining to humane work.

On June 4th, 1912, Mr. C. F. Harpham, Treasurer of The Lancaster County Humane Society, Lincoln, Nebraska, called at the Society's office and spoke optimistically of humane work in Lincoln. Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan attended their last meeting and talked to them about cruelty to animals and children.

ANNUAL MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE OF THE ADVOCATE

Mrs. William Blair.
 Mrs. F. Norton Biggs.
 Mrs. H. L. Wood.
 H. L. Wood.
 Henry Bartholomay.
 Mrs. S. L. Morgenthau.
 Frederic C. Bartlett.
 Rev. Edward Schuch.
 M. F. Bingham.
 C. P. Boardman.
 Mrs. Julius Balke.
 James E. Grassie.
 Frank M. Huschart.
 Mrs. Lester B. Grant.
 Anna May Grant.
 Mrs. James B. Barnett.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

BOY AND OX

(Translated from the German of
W. Hey.)

"Good-day, Mr. Ox! Of what do you think?

In deep scientific reflection you sink."

"Thanks, thank!" the ox answered, as chewing he sat:

"You do me much honor! I'm not wise as that.

To men I leave science and study and thinking:

By business is pulling and eating and drinking.

They may toil to distinguish the false from the true;

But I am contented to sit here and chew."

He had not chewed long when his good master spoke:

"Ho! the ox to the wagon. Quick! on with the yoke."

The wagon was heavily loaded that day;

The ox bent his forehead and pulled it away.

Had great thinkers been called to drag up the hill

That wagon—'twould surely be standing there still!

A BOUNCING BABY

A baby two feet high, three feet long, weighing 180 pounds, was born in Salinas, Cal., on April 25. It would be hard to find a more hearty infant in the length and breadth of the land. Oddly enough, the newcomer needed no baby clothes, for the precocious one had the forethought to bring along a trunk. She has been christened Alice. Alice is a baby elephant. Her family is well known in Jungle and Circus circles.

SQUIRRELS ALMOST FLY

It is said that every species of tree squirrel seems capable of a sort of rudimentary flying or at least of making itself into a parachute so as to break a fall, an exchange observes.

One naturalist tells of an occasion when his dog treed a red squirrel in a tall hickory that stood on the side of a steep hill. To observe what the squirrel might do when closely pressed the investigator climbed the tree. The little fellow took refuge in the topmost branches and then, as the naturalist approached, boldly leaped into the air, spread himself upon it, and, with a quick, tremulous motion of his tail and legs, descended quite slowly and landed upon the ground thirty feet below, apparently none the worse for the leap, for he ran with great speed and escaped up another tree.

A traveler in Mexico relates a still more striking instance of the power of squirrels partly to neutralize the effect of the force of gravity when leaping through the air.

It appears that some boys had caught a black squirrel nearly as large as a cat. It has escaped from them once by leaping sixty feet from the top of a pine tree and this had led some of the lads to declare that the creature was bewitched. To test the matter the boys wanted to throw the squirrel down a precipice several hundred feet deep.

The traveler intervened to obtain fair play for the squirrel. The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow case to the edge of the cliff and then let out that he might take his choice between captivity and the terrible leap.

The squirrel looked down the abyss and then backward and sideways, his eyes glistening, his form crouching. Seeing no escape except in front he took a flying leap into space and fluttered, rather than fell, into the abyss below. His legs began to work like those of a swimming poodle dog, but faster and faster, while his tail, slightly elevated, spread out like a feather fan.

He landed on a ledge of limestone, where he could be seen squatting on his hind legs and smoothing his ruffled fur, after which he made for the creek with a flourish of his tail, took a drink and scampered away into the willow thicket.



A JEWEL OF PERSIA
From a painting by E. Landor

PERSIAN CATS

The long-haired Persian cats seem not to have been known to antiquity. Nothing in literature, unless it be in Chinese history, throws any information upon their origin. One thing is certain,—that they are a beautiful contribution to the cat family. They have been bred in many varieties and are famous for their beauty, intelligence and culture. One variety that is very striking and distinctive is the Smoke Long-haired Persian; this has a surface coat of black with an undercoat of blue and silver that shows where the fur is parted. While the Smokes are very individual and handsome, no variety is of more remarkable loveliness than the Silver Persians.

HOW THE BULL-FINCH IS TAUGHT TO SING

Boys and girls are not the only little folk who attend singing classes, as you shall know when you hear about the piping bull-finch.

In shape and size this bull-finch is somewhat like the sparrows in our city parks, but he has a very different head. The sparrow, you know, has a trim, quick little pate of his own. Not so the bull-finch. His is a clumsy affair—in fact, he has a sort of “bull” head and neck; so, you see, he is well named. Besides, his body is nearly as black as coal, and his throat is as red as if the coal were on fire. He is not naturally a singer, nor is he half so clever as our American mocking-bird. In fact, he seems rather stupid, but he is willing to learn; and so it happens that if you persevere long enough you can teach him to sing a tune.

The country people of Germany have found this out. There the peasants take great delight in training bull-finches. Their pupils, not being very bright, as I said before, are *stupidly hopping about their cages*, when suddenly they hear a tune played on a violin. They prick up their ears—

or would do so if they could—and begin to listen, quite unconscious that that very same violin has been playing that very same tune for about a week without their noticing it. But it is something to catch their attention. Day after day, for months, the patient teacher goes over and over the same tune to the listening birds until human listeners begin to wonder which will get crazy first, *the bull-finch or the player*. By and by the birds begin to pick up the air, piping the simple parts at first, and taking up note after note until, at last, they know the whole thing by heart. Sometimes a rustic father spends half his time all winter teaching one little patient bird, and the children look on with greatest interest. Or a boy will undertake the task, and when he at last succeeds his sisters look upon him as the most wonderful fellow in the world; and they cry in real earnest when the wonderful boy carries his pupil to town to be sold; for sold these bull-finches are sure to be as soon as they are taught, or else exhibited by their owners as street singers. Sometimes bird-teachers are known far and near for their skill and success; and at Freiburg, in Baden, and small villages on the outskirts of the Black Forest, bull-finch training is practiced as a regular business. In such cases a small hurdy-gurdy, or “bird organ,” is used, as being less difficult and tiresome than the violin; and, instead of training one bird, they teach the same tune to a class of ten or a dozen.

Generally, the birds are sent to London or Paris, where, if they have learned their lessons thoroughly, they are bought by rich folk, put into beautiful cages and treated as pets, while other bull-finches, having trifled away their school days and only half learned their tune, live a vagrant life around the markets, belonging to nobody and picking up their dinner as best they can.—R. E. Hale.

CASES IN COURT

Anonymous complaint was made to the Society of a man and his wife for cruel and habitual neglect of their children. It was charged that the man and woman were absent from home every evening until midnight and that the children, six in number, ranging from nine years down to three months in age, were left uncared for and alone for hours at a time.

Officer Brayne investigated and found the complaint well founded. The home was in a shockingly filthy condition. The man was employed at \$2.50 a day and the wife earned money playing the piano every night at a nickel theatre; the children all showed signs of neglect and the youngest baby was puny and sick.

The officer ordered the parents to clean up the house and children and give special care to the sick baby. He then called on the neighbors and, later, went again to the home in question. Things had improved considerably in the meantime; an elderly woman had been engaged to look after the children during the evening hours when the parents were away. It was learned that Mrs. Quinlan of the Juvenile Court had also investigated this case. A few days later the humane officer discovered that the mother had taken her baby and gone to California. He found the other children in a room on Harrison Street and took them at once to the Detention Home for proper care. Next he had them taken before Judge Pomeroy of the Juvenile Court and declared dependents. The father had been summoned, but did not appear. The grandfather of the children was present and told the court that the father had been discharged by his employers and had disappeared. The children were committed to the Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum and the father ordered to pay \$20.00 per

month for their maintenance. The grandfather assumed the responsibility of this payment until the father could be located. Later still the grandfather petitioned that the father's mother be made to pay half the cost of maintenance, as she had personal property and was able to do so.

The case was twice continued. The father was finally brought into Judge Owens' court on an attachment. Evidence was presented of his neglect and final desertion of his children. The judge sent him to the Bridewell for sixty days, after which time he was ordered to pay \$25.00 per month for the support of the children. Record 63; Case 569.

A citizen reported the case of a cow that had fallen on the street from exhaustion and been abandoned by its owner. Humane Officer McDonough made an investigation and found the animal so foot sore and weak that it was a physical impossibility for it to stand. The officer learned that the owner had attempted to lead the cow behind a wagon containing the two weeks old calf, the distance from Chicago Heights to Chicago, but that the cow had fallen from exhaustion at 95th Street and Vincennes Avenue. At this point the owner had deserted the unfortunate animal, leaving it on the street to die.

Officer McDonough at once sent for the Society's animal ambulance and had the suffering creature removed to a nearby barn, after which it was given the best of care. As the cow was being loaded into the ambulance two men appeared on the scene and claimed ownership of the animal. They were asked to call at the office of the Society, which they did. There, they stated that they had led the cow from Chicago Heights, having put the

cow's calf into a light wagon and tied the cow behind, and that when the cow had fallen at 95th Street they had left it to go on to Chicago.

The two men were placed under arrest. Their cases were called in the Harrison Police Court before Judge Beidler, who fined them \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively, together with costs, making \$17.00 in all. Record 91; Case 335.

A guest of the Brevoort Hotel asked a police officer to detain a man whom he saw working an old, decrepit horse. The First Precinct Police Station called up the Society and asked that one of its officers be sent to examine the horse.

Humane Officer McDonough found the horse to be very old and feeble; it was also bleeding from cuts made by a whip lash. The driver was placed under arrest and the horse taken to a barn.

Judge Beidler of the Harrison Street Court heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid. Record 91; Case 396.

Officer Brayne came upon an old, emaciated horse that was down on the street. With the assistance of some teamsters he got it on its feet. The animal was stiff and sore, badly spavined and cut in many places. It was harnessed to a single wagon loaded with rugs.

The officer had the horse taken to a nearby livery stable, where it was fed and watered and made comfortable; he then had the driver telephone for another horse to be sent to finish delivering the rugs. The following day, the officer called upon the owner of the horse, who stated that he had already sent to the livery stable for his horse and had disposed of it to a man whose address he did not know.

He was advised to find out at once, as he would be asked to tell the court where the animal had been placed.

The case was called in the Sheffield Avenue Court before Judge Caverly. The owner declared he did not know where the horse could be found. The Judge ordered him to pay a fine of \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$17.50, which was done. Record 91; Case 548.

The Grand Crossing Police Station asked that a humane officer be sent to assist in a cruelty case. Officer Lawler of the station had arrested a man for driving a lame and otherwise unfit horse.

Officers Nolan and Miller of the Society went together in response to the call. They found the animal very thin and lame, the lameness being caused by a bad spavin. The horse was harnessed to a wagon heavily loaded with plumbers' supplies. The owner was put under arrest. The case was heard in the Hyde Park Police Court before Judge Maxwell, who, upon hearing the evidence of the officers, imposed a fine of \$10.00. Record 91; Case 497.

Mr. Henry W. Thurston, Superintendent of The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, consulted The Illinois Humane Society about a complaint that had been made to him. He had been told of the crippled condition of a little child living on Vincennes Road. The child could not throw her weight on her left foot without turning the ankle completely over; this occurred in the act of walking at every step. It was understood that the mother had refused to do anything to try to overcome this physical weakness.

Officer Miller of the Society called upon the woman living at the address given as the home of the little girl, and

found that the woman was not the mother of the child. The woman told him that the child was five years old, and that she was only living with her for a few days until the mother could get moved and settled in a new home. It was also learned that the mother was separated from her husband and that he was employed in Chicago and supported his wife and child.

Officer Miller located the father and called upon him. He told the officer that he had placed the child in the Half Orphan Home; that while there she had had diphtheria and scarlet fever, after which she had been sent to the Children's Memorial Hospital; later, being sent to the County Hospital, without his knowledge, where for a time she had become paralyzed from the hips down, finally recovering the use of her limbs with the exception of one foot. The doctor, under whose care she was, had advised against using a brace for the foot for at least a year. The father told the officer that he was willing to get a brace for the child's ankle or do anything else that would offer benefit to the child.

When Officer Miller saw the child he found her bright and active and apparently free from pain. There was nothing to warrant interference.

Some days later, the officer again called upon the father and found that he had taken the child to the Crippled Children's Home, where she is now having regular treatment; although a charity hospital the father is voluntarily paying \$5.00 a week for her care; he also goes to see the child every Tuesday. Record 64; Case 411.

The office of the Mounted Police called a humane officer to examine a horse found at its door. Officer Brayne of the Society found a small bay mare, thin in flesh and having a large wound on the elbow of a fore

leg; the wound was fully four inches in diameter and open to the bone.

When questioned the driver refused to give definite information about himself or the owner of the horse. Mounted Officer Nilson put him under arrest, and his employer was notified to take charge of the horse.

The case came to trial, the following day, in the South Clark Street Court, before Judge Beitler. Notwithstanding the evidence the defendant, employer and owner all denied that there was anything the matter with the horse.

Judge Beitler imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.00, which was paid. The owner was ordered to keep the horse out of harness until the wound shall have healed. Officer Brayne will go again to examine the horse.

Record 91; Case 305.

Officer Bush of the Mounted Squad, reported that he was detaining a driver and his horse until a humane officer could examine the condition of the animal. Officer Dean responded to the call. He found the horse old, maimed and entirely unfit for service. The driver was arrested, and the horse was given proper care.

The following day Judge Caverly fined the man \$10.00 and costs. Record 91; Case 95.

The foreman of a delivery company, of Sandwich, Ill., was arrested by City Marshal Seeber on a charge of cruelty to animals. In a fit of temper because his horses could not pull a heavily loaded wagon through a mud-hole, he had stabbed one of the horses with his pocket knife.

He was taken before Police Magistrate Scoggin and fined \$10.00 and costs. Record 91; Case 230.

A doctor residing in Chicago phoned the Society to say that he had caused the arrest of a man for beating a horse owned by the Edison Electric Light Company, and that he would like to have a humane officer take charge of the prosecution of the case.

Judge Rooney of the 35th Street Court heard the evidence and fined the driver \$5.00 (remitting the costs), which was paid. Would that every citizen, witnessing cruelty, would take the action this doctor did. Record 91; Case 61.

The 20th Precinct Police (Englewood) reported that Officer Hallard had arrested a man for cruelty to animals, and asked that the Society send one of its officers to take charge of the case.

The hearing was in the Englewood Court, before Judge Scully, and Humane Officer Miller was present. The defendant was charged with having brutally beaten a team of horses that he was driving, at the 47th and Robey

Street Dumps. Judge Scully, after hearing the evidence, fined the defendant \$25.00 and costs, which was paid. Record 91; Case 271.

Fifteenth Precinct Police Station reported the case of a horse and asked that an officer of the Society make an examination. Officer Nolan made an investigation and found the horse to be thin in flesh, hide bound, stiff in both front legs and sore in several places. The driver was arrested and the owner ordered to appear in court.

Judge Robinson heard the case and fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, which was paid. Record 90; Case 740.

The East Chicago Avenue police arrested a man for kicking a horse in the face and stomach, and called for an officer of the Society to assist in the prosecution of the case. The evidence was heard by Judge Caverly, who fined the prisoner \$5.00 and costs, \$11.50 in all, which was paid. Record 91; Case 258.

DIRECTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

CARE FOR THE COW

Don't keep more Cows than you can afford to keep well!

One Cow well fed, warmly housed, and cleanly kept will give as much milk as two cows half fed, half cleaned, and kept in a cold, dark, damp house.

The Milkman must be clean, so must the staff, and the milk after being drawn, must not be left where it can absorb dust, etc.

Feed the Cow before milking—She will stand more quietly.

Milk her regularly twice a day—morning and evening

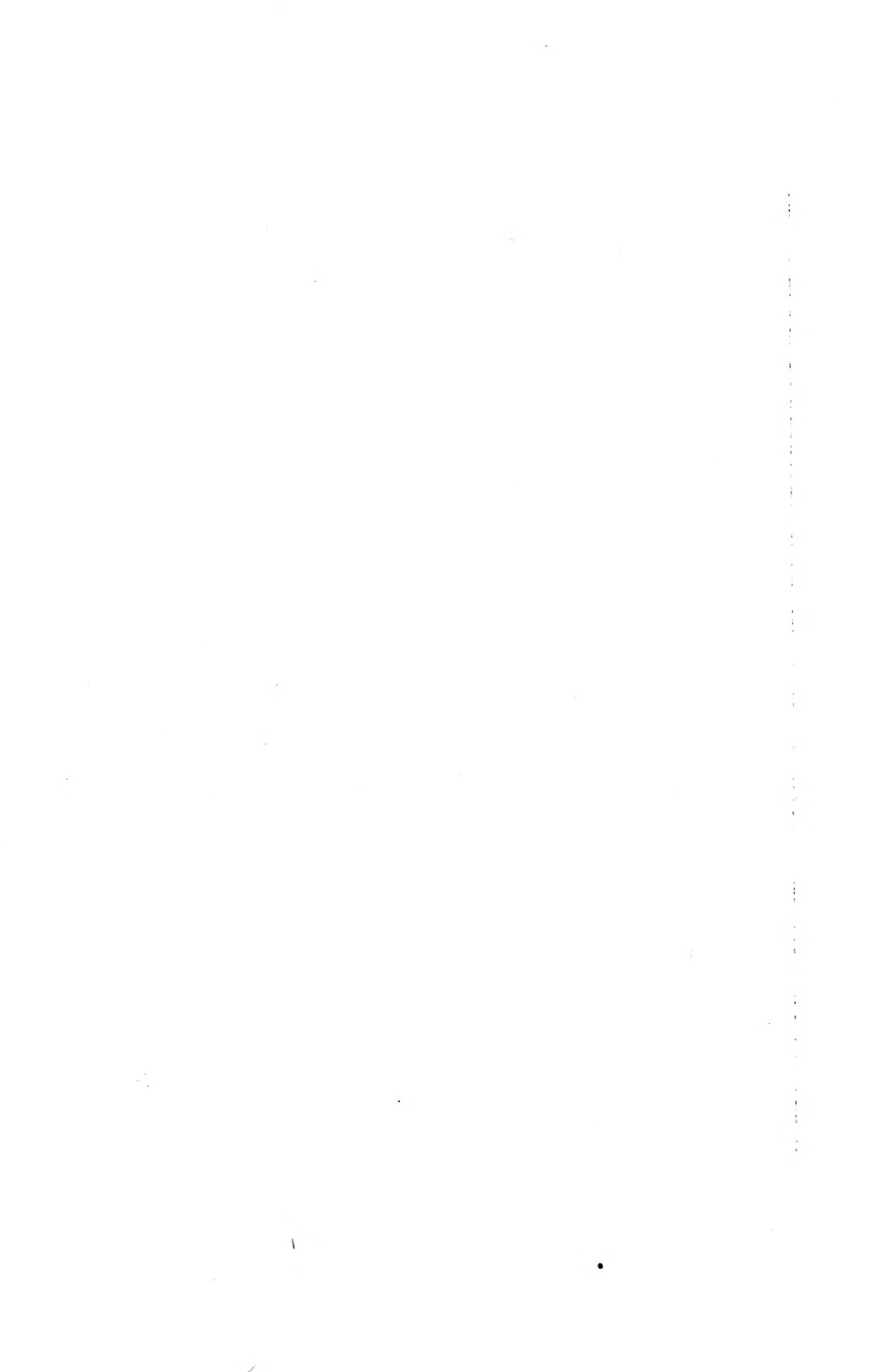
On no account should a cow be frightened by shouts, kicks, or blows. She is a **most nervous animal**, and any shock upsets her whole system, and lessens the milk supply! Cows love salt—and fresh water. See that plenty of both are always within their reach. Give your cow plenty of good wholesome food.

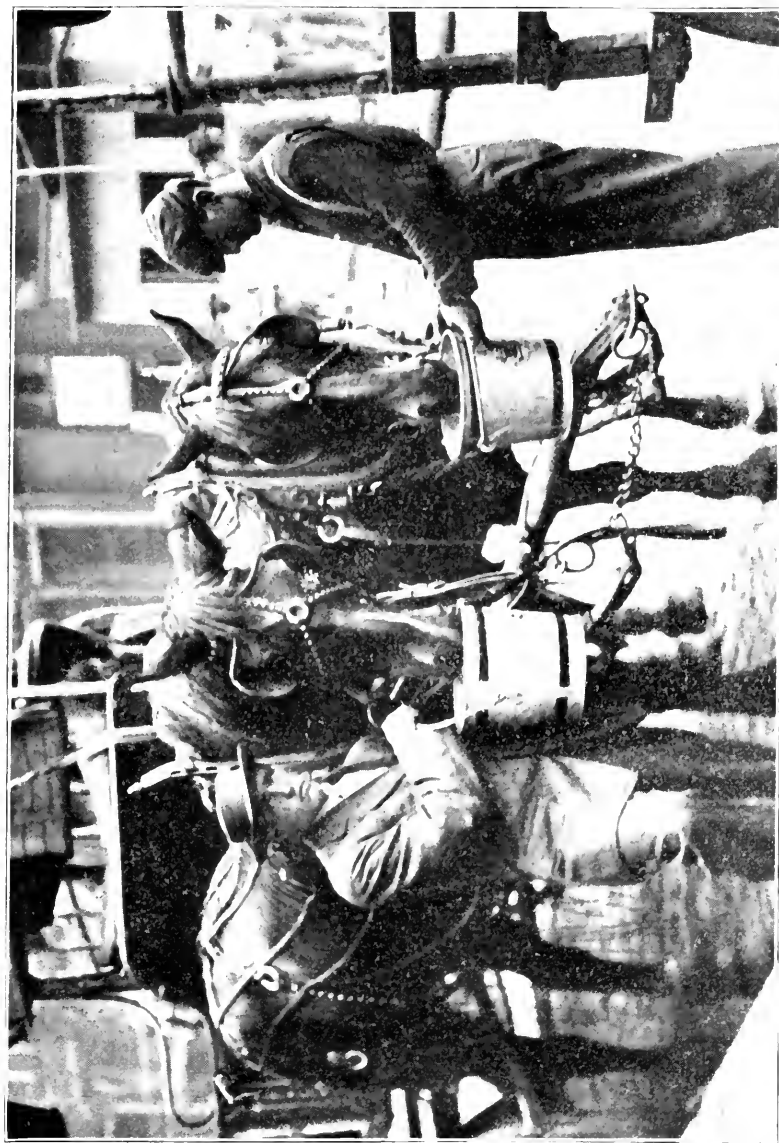
Don't turn your cow out on cold wet days; a chill or the dampness of her thick coat may cause suffering.

Brush her Coat well every day; this keeps her skin clean, prevents disease, and makes her contented and comfortable, so that she digests her food more easily, and gives more milk.

Cows like to lick themselves. When tying your cow up, let her have enough freedom to lick any part of her body. Keep the floor of the stall dry; let it be raised three or four inches—and as level as possible. Standing on an uneven floor strains the muscles. Give your cow a **nice bed** of leaves and straw. Let the **cowshed** be well ventilated, light and warm.

When driving a cow, let her go her own pace, and often rest. **Overdriving** and **overstocking** are gross cruelties and are punishable by law.





WATERING STATION ESTABLISHED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, AT WABASH AVENUE AND SOUTH WATER STREET, DURING THE RECENT HOT WEATHER IN CHICAGO

Humane Advocate

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DRINKING WATER

This Society has been actively engaged in installing public drinking fountains for many years. Almost from the birth of the Society the provision of water on the streets, for people and animals, has been one of its prime objects. It has always believed in the practical humanity of its fountain work. As a result of its steady, continuous effort in this direction it now has over fifty-five fountains in operation on the streets of Chicago, and many more in other states.

There are few fountains in the "loop district" of Chicago, owing to the fact that the teams they attract cause sufficient congestion to seriously interfere with the police rules for the regulation of traffic. The peculiar conditions existing in the loop district, where all avenues of traffic pass through the heart of the city,—like many threads through the eye of a needle,—cause a degree of congestion of traffic unknown to any other city in the world. For this reason, fountains in this particular district are almost prohibitive. The Society still maintains two fountains on Market street and one at Sherman street, but several others which it had maintained have been removed by request of the police for the reasons stated above.

Outside the loop boundary, however, within a radius of a mile, the Society has several fountains at various places on the streets, north, south and west, where horses may be watered either going into or returning from the loop district.

Within the past two months two fountains have been shipped to Mr. I. C. R. Dobbs, secretary of the Kingston Humane Society, Ontario; two fountains to Mr. Gerrit Pon, to be erected at One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred Fifth streets and Michigan avenue; one fountain to the city of West Allis, Wis., and one fountain to Mr. Hermann Denzel, at Highland Park.

This last is the second fountain of the kind to be placed in Highland Park, the first having been erected in front of the city hall four years ago, the money for which was raised by twenty-five children. The children's fountain was the inspiration that moved Mr. Denzel to appeal to the Woman's Club of Highland Park for the erection of another practical drinking fountain, and Mrs. George H. Campbell was the generous member who responded to the suggestion by volunteering to give one herself to the city. The fountain is situated on First street, just west of the freight yards of the Northwestern railroad, where it will supply drinking water for many thirsty men and horses.

During the recent excessive heat in Chicago, this Society established a watering station at Wabash Avenue and South Water Street. There are no fountains in this section of the city and the water supplied in pails during the emergency brought comfort to hundreds of horses.

DOGS AND THEIR CARE

A dog's nose is the indicator of his general condition; if the nose is moist and cool he is well, if dry and hot he is not.

The normal temperature is from 101.5 to 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

Some dogs have a faster pulse than others. The more nervous breeds, such as black and tan terriers and other toy dogs have a noticeably faster pulse than the more sedate, placid Newfoundlanders, St. Bernards, mastiffs, setters and collies.

The normal heart action of a dog is from 72 to 90 beats a minute. The heart may be located by placing a hand on the dog's body just below the point of the elbow when the left foreleg is bent forward. The dog should be in a perfectly quiet, unexcited state to make any accurate count of the pulse.

Dogs are frequently victims of poison, sometimes by accident and occasionally by malicious design. The poisons in most common use are cantharides, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid and arsenic.

Cantharides poisoning is indicated by a bloody discharge from the stomach in which shining particles of green are visible. A good antidote is an emetic composed of from 3 to 8 drams (depending upon size of dog) of ipecacuanha wine in a little warm water, followed by 4 to 8 drops of laudanum every three or four hours. Stop the use of the laudanum as soon as the dog seems easier. Give only enough of the emetic to cause the desired effect.

Strychnine causes severe suffering and may be recognized by the twitching of the dog's head and limbs, the arching of the back, and his sharp cries of distress. In such cases give

the same emetic as used for cantharides poisoning and follow with 20 to 40 grain doses of bromide of potash every hour until relieved.

Corrosive sublimate produces vomiting and purging of stringy matter.

Give the whites of three or four eggs and an ounce of cotton seed oil.

Carbolic acid, even used externally in diluted form as a cure for fleas, may be strong enough to kill a dog by absorption through the pores of the skin. The effect is extreme prostration, shivering and a shaking motion of the head, generally accompanied by nose bleed. A warm bath followed by a vigorous rubbing, and a small dose of some stimulant like whiskey or brandy, is the best thing to counteract the ill effects.

In arsenical poisoning, which dogs frequently contract through picking up "rough-on-rats," the symptoms are much fever, and pain in the stomach and bowels and noticeable swelling of the body. Vomiting and frothy saliva are accompanying signs.

The two most common causes for suffering among dogs are underfeeding and overfeeding. One of these is as extreme and injurious as the other.

Dogs should never be left to stay in cold, wet, draughty places; they are quite as sensitive to uncomfortable conditions as men and as appreciative of comfortable ones.

To keep a dog free from fleas, keep the animal well bathed and groomed, and use whitewash and kerosene in the kennel, especially if it be a wooden one.

Dogs should never be tied for any length of time; it deprives them of necessary exercise, reduces their vitality and makes them irritable and cross. When positively necessary to tie a dog, a long wire with a running ring to which the chain is fastened should be used; this will give the animal restricted freedom.

COMPLAINTS OF CRUELTY HANDLED BY THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

From May 25th to June 1st, 1912.

CHILDREN

Children:

- 14 children beaten.
- 2 girls inclined to be wayward and incorrigible.
- 1 child given liquor and sent to school intoxicated.
- 1 child incorrigible.
- 6 complaints parents drinking and abusing children.
- 1 complaint destitution. Father sick. County Agent's attention drawn to case.
- 1 complaint of a widow and five children in destitute circumstances. County Agent gave relief.
- 1 complaint violating 10-hour labor law.
- 1 complaint of child's eyes in bad condition. Parents admonished to take better care of their children.
- 1 complaint of abandoning wife and child.
- 1 complaint father and mother both hard drinkers and children neglected. Father sent to Bridewell and mother made to clean up generally.
- 1 lady (old) deserted and destitute, also sick. County Agent promised relief.
- 4 complaints wife beating.
- 1 lady (old and blind) deserted and in destitute circumstances. United Charities took case.
- 1 complaint wife abandonment. Husband arrested on criminal charge.
- 1 girl 9 nine years old, removed from vicious surroundings and placed in a good home.
- 1 boy, 3 years old, cries every time his mother tries to give him a bath and neighbors think he is being beaten. Cautioned the boy.
- 1 complaint beating girls by stepmother. Parents cautioned.
- 1 complaint beating girl by great-grandmother. Grandmother denied beating child but admitted slapping her. Cautioned.
- 1 complaint mother neglecting girl 2½ years old. A caution and warning by Humane Officer was given and conditions improved. Will follow up case.
- 1 complaint girls under 18 years of age frequenting saloons. No cause found for complaint.
- 1 complaint father and mother working and sending girl to school unwashed, ragged and without food. The Sisters washed the child and cleaned her up always after coming to school. Parents found to be both working in order to pay off some debts. Cautioned by Officer Brayne and ordered to make arrangements for care of child. Mother gave up her work to care for child and conditions were found much improved.
- 1 complaint destitution. Assistance given by County Agent.
- 1 complaint father drinking and using profane language before children. Cautioned by Humane Officer and future visits show conditions much improved.
- 1 complaint keeping girl out of school.
- 1 complaint "White Slave" traffic.
- 1 complaint mother arrested on criminal charge; in County Jail; sent for Society to look after her children. Children are being cared for properly.
- 1 complaint of abusing an old lady, 85 years of age, by son and daughter-in-law. No cause found for this complaint. Old lady found receiving good care and satisfied.
- 1 family asking assistance found to have enough to get along on.
- 1 girl, 13 years old, overworked in store. Owners of store cautioned.
- 1 girl found placed in improper home—relieved.
- 1 boy, 10 years old, staying out until 10:30 at night, afraid to go home. No cause found for fear. Boy had a good home but preferred the streets.
- 1 complaint abandoning wife and children in Minneapolis.
- 1 complaint abandoning wife and baby in New York.

- 1 complaint abandoning wife and family in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1 complaint of abandonment in New York.
- 2 complaints stepmother abusing children. No cause for complaints.
- 1 complaint abusing wife.
- 1 complaint stepfather beating and abusing girl 13 years old. It was true, but girl told lies and both were cautioned.
- 1 complaint cruelly beating boy 10 years old. Not serious. Boy did not want to go to school.
- 1 complaint cruelly beating boy 13 years old. Boy incorrigible and father beat him with a clothesline severely. Father left after beating and has not yet been located.
- 1 complaint father drinking and failing to provide for family.
- 5 complaints father and mother drinking and neglecting children.
- 1 complaint of family not being provided for. Found to be well cared for.
- 1 complaint man refusing to work and support his family.
- 1 complaint keeping children from school to deliver milk. Referred to Compulsory Education Department after no cause found for complaint by Humane Officer.
- 4 complaints family quarrels.
- 1 complaint patient at a sanitarium mistreated and neglected.
- 1 complaint mother working in a department store and leaving 5-year-old child home in a house protected by two dogs. Officer Dean saw this child—a grandchild it was learned to be—through an open window with a large dog apparently protecting her, for it watched every move the child made as it pushed back the lace curtain and stood up in the window with the child when the child was telling the officer that the doors were locked and mamma went away. The officer handed the child a card through the window to give to her grandmother and the dog at once grabbed it out of her hand. Later the officer saw the grandmother and arrangements have since been made by which the child will be placed with people who can give her proper care. Case 64-499.
- 1 complaint girl 14 years old sleeping in Douglas Park. She had run away from an institution and was returned.
- 1 complaint children having teeth in bad condition. Parents compelled to have them attended to. Assisted by the Principal of I. N. Thorp School and Medical Department of the Public Schools of Chicago.
- 1 complaint made by aunt of stepmother abusing her nephew. She has had child and objects to stepmother. No cause or foundation found for complaint.

Spite Work Complaint:

- A widow drinks and neglects her five children. Gets a pension of \$75.00 per month and spends it all for drink. No cause found for this complaint.

Night Work:

- May 25, 1912, Officer Brayne at 9:30 p. m. found a boy, 10 years old, and a girl, 12 years old, wheeling a small hand organ along Clark street. They were sent home. On May 29th the officer saw both children at Our Lady of Pompei School. The family consists of father and mother—born in Italy, and five children—two boys, 18 and 17 years of age, working; a boy 14 years of age, and the two children in question. The girl, 12 years old, has been going out with the organ for two years on Saturdays and holidays, all day, and occasionally on evenings during the week. They make as much as \$5.00 on holidays, and on the night they were sent home by Officer Brayne made \$1.75. The organ cost \$100.00 and plays two tunes. Her father works but little. Father and mother were informed about the law and cautioned. Will be prosecuted if children go out again with organ.
- The same night at 9:30 p. m. two other children—a boy, 14 years old, and a girl, his sister, 13 years old—were found pulling a hand organ at the City Hall and sent home. They were later found attending the Andrew Jackson School. There are seven children in this family, and they are related—cousins of the children referred to ante. They also have been going out with the organ for two years on Saturdays and holidays and two evenings during the week, earning

from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a day. The father owns a two-flat building and has money. Parents were informed regarding the law and will be prosecuted if children go out again with organ. As the organs used by these children play only two tunes, it is purely a begging proposition.

Prosecutions:

- 1 The case of poor little Nellie Goethler, who was beaten to her death with the butt end of a whip in January last, came to a dismal ending on May 17, 1912, when the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" after hearing the testimony against Regina Schoeller, stepmother, and William Goethler, father. The evidence in this case disclosed a state of cruelty and brutality in the very heart of this civilized city unbelievable, and yet the law has failed to punish the offenders. What could possibly run through the minds of twelve men that would allow them to render such a verdict? That question, if answered in all truthfulness, would throw some light on the system. Prosecution 64-124.
 - 1 prosecution for being incorrigible and endangering the morals, etc., of his sisters. Boy, 15 years old, was taken into the Juvenile Court on a delinquency petition filed by Officer Brayne and committed by Judge Pinckney to St. Charles Home for boys.
 - 1 June 11, 1902. For cruelly beating wife and failing to provide for her. Husband fined \$200.00 and costs \$5.00, and failing to pay fine was sent to the Bridewell for six months. This man was in Court on April 19, 1912, and ordered to pay \$10.00 a week to support family by Judge Goodnow. Because his wife asked him for money he beat her, was arrested, bailed out and went back to beat her again. Judge Gemmill presided at the last trial. Arrangements were made with the County Agent and United Charities to care for the family. The wife in this case called at the office June 13th and begged for her husband's release, but was advised to let him serve time, as it might cure him. Prosecution 64-617.
 - 1 Prosecution for drinking and refusing to work and support an invalid wife and four children. The father was sent to the Bridewell on January 17, 1912, the County Agent assisting the family. On March 20th he was released and taken before Judge Goodnow on another complaint of failing to provide, etc. This case was continued to April 22, 1912. On May 31, 1912, it appearing to the Court that the father had been doing the right thing by his family and that indications were favorable to a continuance of such behavior on his part, he was discharged. One case where a Bridewell sentence proved a cure. Prosecution 64-193.
 - 1 The Spory family were again brought into the Maxwell Street Station charged with disorderly conduct. All of the minor children in this family have been distributed to institutions through the Juvenile Court. Prosecution 64-666.
 - 1 prosecution for choking and striking a boy 12 years old. A janitor was arrested on complaint of the mother of the boy, and Judge Scully at the Englewood Police Court, after hearing evidence to the effect that the boy refused to get off a shed at the request of the janitor and threw stones at the janitor before the janitor did anything to the boy, considered that there was sufficient provocation and discharged the janitor and reprimanded the boy. Prosecution 64-611.
 - 1 prosecution father and mother fighting while under the influence of liquor. They were arrested and Court asked the Society to look after the children, particularly a baby four months old. Mother is taken by House of Good Shepherd and baby by St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Prosecution 64-492.
 - 1 prosecution for using a girl 5 years old for the purpose of begging. An organ grinder was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Goodnow, of the Court of Domestic Relations, and fined \$5.00 and costs \$6.50—\$11.50 in all. "The next fine will be \$50.00," the Judge said to the defendant.
- Wife had husband (an ex-police officer) arrested twelve times for assault and failing to provide for herself and children. The three children—two girls, 9 and 6 years old—were sent to Illinois Industrial School by Juvenile Court, and a child, 4 years old, was given back into the custody of the mother. A warrant issued by Judge Goodnow, of the Domestic Court, was not executed by the police officer having it to make the arrest in time to catch the husband, who got away beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Case 64-491.

ANIMALS

Horses:

- 14 horses down on street helped.
- 27 horses sick on street humanely destroyed.
- 32 horses abused.
- 5 horses with sore shoulders.
- 4 horses humanely destroyed at Horse Markets.
- 21 horses unfit for service. Laid up.
- 41 horses lame, laid up.
- 10 horses beaten.
- 2 horses down in excavations raised with assistance of Fire Department. Excavator ordered to plank this place.
- 1 horse overworked.
- 1 pony abused by small boys. Parents cautioned, also boys.
- 2 drivers discharged for abusing horses.
- 56 persons cautioned.
- 4 horses with sores, laid up.
- 7 horses humanely destroyed at owners' request.
- 6 horses with sore backs.
- 1 horse ordered to be treated by a Veterinarian.
- 1 horse with ill-fitting harness, adjusted.
- 1 horse cruelly fed.
- 10 complaints for failing to provide shelter and water for horses.
- 4 complaints blinders flapping against horses' eyes. Blinders fixed temporarily and owner cautioned.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide food and water for horse.
- 1 complaint bit cutting horse's mouth. Bit changed and mouth healed. Owner cautioned.
- 1 complaint overloading.
- 1 complaint overdriving.
- 1 horse struck by automobile and injured—helped.
- 1 complaint "Trading Cases."
- 3 stables examined and found unsanitary.
- 2 horses cast in stall relieved or laid up.
- 1 horse unfit for service, being too small and light for work.
- 1 horse with bridle sticking into eye-ball.
- 3 complaints horse down in lot sick, removed to barn.
- 1 Veterinary sent to sick horse.

Dogs:

- 3 dogs cruelly abused and kicked.
- 6 dogs (stray) sent to pound.
- 4 dogs humanely destroyed.
- 5 dogs placed in homes.
- 1 dog (collic) injured by automobile—will recover.
- 2 dogs chained all the time.
- 5 complaints for failing to care for sick dog.
- 1 complaint for experimenting on dogs.
- 1 dog (vicious) cruelly stoned to death.
- 1 complaint for failing to provide food and water for dog.
- 1 complaint tying tin cans to dogs' tails, stopped and offenders cautioned.
- 1 dog shut up in attic of building, released.
- 1 complaint dog fighting. Owners cautioned about keeping and fighting dogs.
- 1 dog locked up in a barn. No cruelty, but dog barks and annoys the neighbors and owner advised dog would be better outside. Dog sent to country.
- 1 dog beaten by two small boys. Boys and parents cautioned.
- 1 dog wedged in between two walls, released uninjured.

Cats:

- 15 cats humanely destroyed by gas.
- 13 cats placed in homes.
- 2 cats up trees, came down of their own accord.
- 1 cat (sick) treated by veterinary.
- 1 complaint shooting cats trespassing and destroying pigeons.
- 1 complaint kittens being abused by children. Kittens sent to refuge.
- 1 complaint shooting cats in city limits, stopped.
- 1 kitten caged with a parrot in store window. Kitten released and owner cautioned.
- 1 complaint boy shooting cats with an air gun. Parents cautioned.

Cow:

- 1 complaint keeping cow in city in cramped quarters.

Mules:

- 1 complaint of mule being overworked. Found mule had a habit of lying down on street but was not overworked.
- 1 mule abused by driver. Driver cautioned.

Sheep:

- 1 complaint for allowing sheep to run at large. Sheep picked up for trespassing and owner cautioned to properly provide for same.

Goat:

- 2 complaints of abuse to goats by boys, who were cautioned.

Guinea Pig:

- 1 guinea pig placed in monkey's cage. Ordered taken out.

Poultry:

- 2 complaints for failing to provide shelter, feed and water for chickens.
- 1 complaint for exhibiting young chickens in store windows.
- 1 complaint cruelly torturing chickens by hitting them with a stick for trespassing in garden. Owner of chickens cautioned.

From May 25th to June 4th, Officer Miller examined 104 coops of poultry kept at grocery stores and cautioned owners about overcrowding, and to water and keep them out of the sun.

From May 22nd to June 8th, Officer Nolan examined 18 coops containing 233 chickens and cautioned owners about feed and water, and keeping them in the shade and not overcrowding them.

June 4, 1912. Complaint that chickens were left outside of a grocery store on 22nd street in the sun and famished for lack of food and water, and that the chickens were picking each other. Officer Nolan on investigation found chickens healthy and in good condition, with plenty of water and feed and in the shade, but cautioned the owner that the chickens must be properly cared for or prosecution would follow.

June 5, 1912, Officer Brayne examined 3,200 hens in a poultry car at the Great Western tracks claimed to be neglected and suffering for lack of food and water. No cause for complaint, there being plenty of feed, water and air and a caretaker, and no sick or dead chickens were found.

From May 27th to June 10th, Officer Brayne examined 148 coops containing 1,716 chickens and 63 ducks exposed for sale in Ghetto District. The conditions of 698 with reference to feed, water, air, keeping out of the sun and overcrowding, were remedied and sixteen owners were cautioned. The dealers were one and all notified that chickens must be well supplied with water and kept in the shade on hot days.

Complaint of abuse to chickens by boy 14 years old, who throws them from second story of building and beats them with sticks. Boy and parents cautioned.

Officer Dean cautioned eight poultry dealers on West Side to give chickens, ducks, etc., plenty of water; keep them out of the sun and not overcrowd them.

Birds:

1 complaint shooting birds in city limits. Respondent cautioned.

Pigeons:

1 complaint for furnishing live pigeons to gamblers.

General Work:

May 6, 1912. Officer McDonough examined 25 horses at Evanston and found them all except one in good condition.

May 8, 1912. Officers Brayne and McCarthy examined 56 horses on Western Avenue between 12th and 19th Streets, and found them all in fair working condition;

Also examined 50 horses at B. & O. team tracks and found them in good working condition.

Also examined 52 doubles and 16 singles (120 horses and mules in all) and found them all in fair working condition excepting one white horse and one mule, which were sent to the barn and laid up;

Also examined 28 horses hauling to new Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s building and found them in fair condition.

May 16, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 18 horses working at an excavation at 12th Street and found them all in fair working condition. One horse found too light for that kind of work was sent to barn and ordered to be given lighter work;

Also examined 26 horses working at an excavation at Blue Island Avenue and Halsted Street and found them all in fair working condition.

May 18, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 24 horses working at an excavation at Halsted and Monroe Streets and found them in fair working condition;

Also 10 horses at an excavation at 32nd Avenue and Crystal Street and found them all in good condition. Drivers were cautioned to double up.

May 22, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 19 horses at an excavation at Halsted and Adams Streets and found them all in fair condition. On second visit to this place he found conditions much improved—planking put down for teams to haul over and a 3-horse hitch instead of a 2-horse hitch.

May 22, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 18 cab horses on Canal Street at Union Depot and found them in fair condition. Some were poor but workable; 12 bus horses were found in good condition and well shod; 6 express horses, some of which were close to the infirm line but legally workable.

May 22, 1912. Officer Dean examined 22 horses at an excavation at Canal and Washington Streets. Wagons loaded with steam shovel and two snatch teams were used. Horses all found in good condition.

May 23, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 62 horses on Lake Street between State and Canal Streets, and found them all in fair condition except one, which was laid up on account of sore shoulders.

May 22, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 18 horses attached to bus line running from Field's to Union Station. Horses were all found in good condition and well shod. Have to make a sharp turn on cobblestone pavement on the incline which is troublesome at times.

In hauling stone to a new building at 15th and Western Avenue, hauling was bad and a driver used a club on his team. The workmen on the building thrashed the driver—a hopeful sign of the times.

From May 20th to May 25th, Officer Brayne examined 76 horses attached to grocery delivery wagons and found them all in fair condition excepting ten horses, which were sent to the barn and the drivers cautioned. Two had sore shoulders, one a sore back, three were lame, and four had flapping blinders and were otherwise unfit for service.

May 25, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 84 horses hauling at River Street and Wabash Avenue and found them all in good working condition.

May 27, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 7 horses used at Quigley's Milk Depot and found them all in good condition, excepting one—a brown horse—that is "mechan-

ically lame." Two veterinarians examined the horse and decided that the lameness was due to a strained cord caused by horse stepping into a hole at one time. There was no cruelty.

- May 28, 1912. Officers Dean and Brayne examined 10 horses at Chicago and Oak Park Sand & Gravel Company's Team Tracks and found them all in good working condition;
- Also 16 horses hauling stone and gravel at Wisconsin Lime & Cement Company's depot, and found them all in good condition;
- Also 8 horses hauling stone from Oak Park and Aurora & Elgin Team Tracks, and found them all in fair condition;
- Also 20 horses hauling at Desplaines Street, near Harrison Street, Forest Park, and found them all in good condition;
- Also 75 horses hauling stone, gravel, etc., on Madison Street for street paving from 52nd Avenue west on Madison Street. These horses were all found in unusually good condition. Several drivers were cautioned and harness adjusted on several teams. A temporary watering trough was fixed up to supply water to these horses;
- Also 6 horses hauling crushed stone to a dump at 58th Avenue and Madison Street. Drivers cautioned and especially warned not to force their teams over the piles of crushed stone;
- Also 14 horses hauling stone out of team tracks at Desplaines and Harrison Streets, and found them all in good condition;
- Also 70 horses hauling dirt from excavation at Franklin and Lake Streets, River Forest, and found them all in good working condition;
- Also 8 horses working at an excavation at 42nd Avenue and Washington Boulevard, and found them all in fair working condition;
- Also 6 horses working at an excavation at Keystone Avenue and Lake Street, and found them all in good condition.
- May 28, 1912. Officer Miller examined 32 horses hauling crushed stone for paving purposes at Brighton Park, and found them all in good condition.
- May 29, 1912. Officer Dean examined 23 horses owned by Rattie Teaming Company and found barn and horses in good condition. Cautioned drivers about beating and abusing horses.
- May 31, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 12 horses working at an excavation at Taylor and Morgan Streets, and found them all in good condition.
- June 3, 1912. Officer Brayne examined 11 single horses used by ice peddlers at 16th and Jefferson Streets. One horse was found unfit for service and laid up, and another with flapping blinders relieved.
- June 6, 1912. Officer Nolan examined 18 horses at an excavation at 62nd Street and Vernon Avenue, and found them all in good condition;
- Also 14 horses at an excavation at 62nd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, and found them all in good condition.
- June 7, 1912. Officers Dean and Brayne examined 34 horses that are rented out to Jewish peddlers. They were all found to be poor and of little value. The barn was not in good condition. The owner was cautioned. Again on June 18th they examined 18 horses leaving this barn, but none were lame or sore.
- June 11, 1912. Officer McCarthy examined 23 horses attached to cabs at Lake Front, and found them all in fair condition. Drivers cautioned against over-driving.
- June 11, 1912. At 111th and Western Avenue Officer Miller examined 11 teams (22 horses) excavating for City Railway, and found them all in good working condition.
- June 11, 1912. Officers Dean and Brayne examined 66 horses working at Baltimore & Ohio Terminal Team Track at Kedzie Avenue, and found them all in good condition excepting one, which was laid off and owner cautioned.
- Officers Brayne and Dean examined 10 horses working on Athletic Grounds of Y. M. C. A., at Harvard and Spaulding Avenues, and found them all in good condition.
- On June 12, 1912, an anonymous complaint was made to the Society of a driver who brutally beat a team of horses. The case on investigation was found to be one of unusual cruelty and essentially one for prosecution, but the important element was lacking. The complaint was made anonymously and the Society

could not locate the complainant, and could not supplement his evidence. Case 92-41.

June 13, 1912. A horse attached to a sand wagon at work in the erection of a building at 3228 N. Clark Street, fell from the roadway into a vat of lime and was badly burned and blinded in both eyes. An ambulance took the animal to a veterinary hospital and treatment was promptly given, but the horse had to be destroyed on account of its suffering.

June 19, 1912. Officer Brayne visited 12 buildings in process of erection and examined 6 horses that were being used on hoisting machines. Harness was adjusted and men in charge of horses cautioned. See prosecution 92-45.

A poor old black horse caught its foot in the rails at the crossing at Clinton and Lake Streets June 12, 1912, and broke the right hind foot at the fetlock joint. A veterinary was called and condemned the horse and it was destroyed by Officer Brayne.

Bad Places in Streets:

1 At Norwood Park there are several places for hauling on Norwood Avenue, about 150 feet southeast of Lincoln Place. Teams are obliged to drive on the sidewalk. On Evergreen Avenue a "Fair" wagon had to be dug out of the street. Citizens are objecting to the unhealthy condition due to "low spots" or "bad spots." The conditions are bad. The 27th Ward Superintendent's attention was directed to these conditions by Officer Dean on June 4th, and he promised to do what he could.

Alley in rear of 315 Van Buren Street has a bad spot. Twenty feet of alley unpaved and muddy and cause of much abuse. Notified owner and requested that something be done.

1 On May 28th, 1912, a Mounted Police Officer reported that at the corner of State and Madison Streets, Chicago, the grooved rail of the Chicago City Railway Company at this place is very deep and narrow, and the horses' shoes get caught in it, sometimes throwing the horse, sometimes pulling the shoe, and occasionally pulling off the hoof. The City Railway Company and the Superintendent of Streets were notified.

Horse Market, Carpenter and Randolph Streets:

1 May 24, 1912. Officers Dean and Brayne. An old, infirm and disabled horse being led to market for sale, stopped and destroyed.

Examined 125 horses of varying degrees of soundness. Some were lame, some were sore, and many old and infirm. Several hangers-on were cautioned regarding abuse of animals in showing them for sale, and three horses were destroyed, being useless for any purpose without suffering unnecessary pain.

1 In a barn on North Peoria Street an old, maimed, infirm and disabled animal was destroyed by Officer Dean. It had been the victim of a horse sale, in which the purchaser after he had become aware of the real value of the animal had returned it to the seller, who declined to accept it. Between the two the poor old horse was without an owner and a meal ticket, and being too old for any useful purpose, it was summarily destroyed.

1 June 4, 1912. Examined 148 horses and mules at Horse Market at Randolph and Carpenter Streets. They were all old horses and of little value, but none of them harnessed or being worked, and none of them being shipped away at this time.

Old Horse Traffic:

1 Worked-out horses shipped to Benton Harbor, Michigan, and put on the market to be disposed of for a few dollars to incompetent, cruel men, to be starved and beaten.

From April 23rd to June 7th, Officer Brayne made fourteen visits to the docks at night time and examined 53 horses and two donkeys shipped by boat to Benton Harbor, and failed to find that crippled horses were being shipped to Benton Harbor. The charge for shipping is \$3.00 a head on the boat. Mr. Burks, the Superintendent of the Graham & Morton Line, said the company would not

accept any bad case on the boat. Some of these horses were run down but not crippled and a few lame, and were being sent by owners to a farm to recuperate. Police Officer Foley, detailed at the docks, states that there are few cripples shipped.

Cases Outside of Chicago:

- 1 May 28, 1912. Officer McCarthy went to Western Springs and examined fourteen old lame horses on a pasture. The ground was soft and there was plenty of grass and water, but the place will require watching.
- 1 May 28, 1912. Officer McCarthy examined 46 horses used in asphalt work around Aurora and found them all in good condition.
- 1 June 5, 1912. Officer McDonough went to Palatine, Illinois, with Mr. E. P. Mott to humanely destroy an old family pet. This old sorrel horse was fat and in good condition, but aged, and one bullet did the work instantaneously.
- June 11, 1912. Officer McCarthy went to Lake Forest, Illinois, and examined four horses. One was blind and stiff in front legs. Owner cautioned. These horses are used on garbage wagons;
- Also 4 horses used in peddling bottled beer. Two were thin. Owner cautioned and notified that the horses were too small for the wagon used;
- Also 9 horses used hauling coal, sand, gravel, etc. All found in fair condition excepting one bay horse, which had a large leg and small sore on the left shoulder. This horse was lame and laid up;
- Also one gray pony which was used by a fruit vender and was abused. This pony was found to be in good condition;
- Also found a horse down in a pool of water and sick with colic. The owner was doing nothing for the horse, which had been down two days. He was ordered to get a veterinary but it was too late to save horse, and on the veterinary's order Officer McCarthy shot the horse. He made owner clean up his barn and cautioned him about doctoring his own horses instead of getting a veterinary;
- Also examined a black horse that was thin but not so as to be condemned. Barn in which this horse was kept is not fit for a horse. Owner cautioned and made to clean up barn.
- 1 May 6, 1912. Complaint of cruelty to four horses and one mule at Thomson, Carroll County, Illinois; investigated by Dr. G. W. Johnson and C. N. Jenks, of the Carroll County Humane Society. No foundation for complaint charging cruelty existed. The owner of the stock was a humane man.
- June 13, 1912. At Lake Forest, Illinois, Officer McCarthy examined 62 horses hauling lumber, crushed stone, tar, coal, groceries, sand and gravel, and found them all in good condition;
- Also examined the mules and horses belonging to a Wild West Show, consisting of 16 ponies and 9 mules, which all showed lack of proper care. They make one-night stands. The owner of the show, "Tiger Bill," was cautioned to take better care of his stock. Officer made him procure feed for animals.
- 1 May 13, 1912. Officer McCarthy found a horse he had laid up belonging to a mail carrier at work on the Glen Flora Golf Links, North Waukegan, Illinois. It was badly knee sprung in both front legs. It was doing light work on the golf links under the care of a veterinary surgeon. The owner refused to destroy horse and was cautioned.

Prosecutions:

- 1 prosecution for working lame horse in Evanston. Defendant arrested by Evanston police and horse put in hospital. Horse found to be badly knuckled. Judge Boyer after hearing from Dr. Harvey and Mrs. M. F. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society, fined defendant \$5.00 and costs. Fine remitted and horse destroyed by Humane Officer McDonough. Prosecution 91-444.
- 1 prosecution for working horse old and stiff with sore back and spavined. Horse down on street was gotten up and placed in barn by Officer Brayne, who arrested driver and owner. Driver discharged by Judge Caverly at Sheffield Avenue Police Court. Owner fined \$10.00 and costs—\$17.50 in all. Horse was destroyed. Prosecution 91-548.

- 1 prosecution for working a mule very lame on left fore leg and its general condition being poor. Owner arrested and discharged by Judge Scully at 35th and Halsted Street Police Court. Mule is having a veterinarian's care. Prosecution 91-481.
- 1 prosecution for working a lame horse. Judge Maxwell fined owner \$10.00 and remitted costs. Officer Fowler, of Grand Crossing Police Station, made the arrest and Court directed Humane Officer Nolan to examine horse and report. Prosecution 91-497.
- 1 prosecution for working a horse having sore shoulders and being lame from a navicular trouble. After promising Officer Nolan that he would not hitch it up again was caught later working this horse and arrested and fined \$5.00 and costs—\$13.50 in all—by Judge Beitler. Horse destroyed. Prosecution 91-495.
- 1 May 27, 1912. In an effort to break up Sunday trading in horses in the Ghetto District, eleven men were arrested. All were taken as horse traders and were dealing in horses of various kinds and conditions. They were each fined \$5.00 and costs—\$7.00. Fines suspended provided this horse traffic ceased. Prosecution 91-786.
- May 29, 1912, at Aurora, Illinois, two men were arrested for malicious mischief to a horse by pulling its tongue out. The complaining witnesses skipped out before trial of case and could not be found. Case was nolle prossed. Circumstances indicated that case had been settled out of court. Prosecution 91-594.
- May 31, 1912. For beating a team attached to an overloaded wagon hauling crushed stone from the Bridewell to 24th and Oakley Avenue, a driver was fined \$10.00 and costs, \$5.00, by Judge Dicker at Maxwell Street Court. Prosecution 91-782.
- Prosecution for leaving a horse stand for several hours in front of a saloon unblanketed and uncared for, resisting an officer and having no vehicle tax. Defendant arrested, fined \$75.00 and sent to the Bridewell by Judge Scully at 35th and Halsted Street Police Court. Prosecution 91-217.
- Prosecution for working a lame horse which picked up a nail in left hind foot, causing horse to go lame. Defendant arrested by Mounted Officer Standemenk at request of Humane Officer McDonough. It developed that horse had picked up nail after leaving barn and that horse was on its way to barn at time of arrest. Driver discharged. Prosecution 91-603.
- Prosecution for working a lame horse. Driver arrested. Owner claimed "mechanical lameness" and refused to let Society's Veterinarian examine horse. Owner fined \$3.00 and \$8.50 costs and horse sent to the country and placed on a pasture.
- 1 prosecution for beating and abusing a horse attached to a newspaper delivery wagon. Driver arrested. Judge Scully discharged driver. Complainant is a citizen. Prosecution 91-776.
- For cruelly kicking a horse, Judge Beitler fined a driver \$10.00 and costs \$6.50—\$16.50 in all—at South Clark Street Police Court. Prosecution 92-100.
- At Glencoe, Illinois, a team attached to a stone wagon was examined by Officer McCarthy June 11th. One horse, it was noticed, pulled sideways, and on the left shoulder officer found a raw sore with collar bearing on it, and also a sore on the neck. The driver informed the officer that the owner would not do anything for the horse. Both were arrested on warrants issued by Judge Phillips, of Highland Park. The owner was fined \$10.00 and costs \$5.70, making \$15.70 in all. Prosecution 92-43.
- Working an animal, thin, lame and with its right eye sore and otherwise in poor condition, attached to an elevator in the basement of a building that takes up material for the masons. Judge Gemmill at Maxwell Street Court fined owner \$3.00 and \$2.00 costs and ordered horse be given proper veterinary treatment and care. Prosecution 92-45.
- For working a horse that was old and thin and lame, an ice peddler was arrested after horse had been laid up. After the arrest defendant sold horse to another peddler, who worked it for a few hours and was arrested. Judge Gemmill at Maxwell Street Court solved the problem by ordering the horse destroyed by a Humane Officer. Prosecution 91-797.

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JULY, 1912

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR ORGANIZING A BRANCH HUMANE SOCIETY

Invite some carefully selected people, known to be interested in the humane cause and possessed of good common sense and sanity of judgment, to meet together at a given time and place.

At the appointed time call the meeting to order and explain the purpose for which it was called. Elect a temporary chairman and secretary. A resolution to form a branch humane society by the name of should then be offered and adopted. Then proceed to the election of officers for the year. Appoint a committee to draft the constitution and by-laws, to be adopted at a subsequent meeting. The organization is then complete.

As a Society it should then make a most careful selection of a man to serve as special humane agent for the organization. Such an officer should be an honest, fearless man with some knowledge of law, human nature and animals, and possessed of good sense, endurance, discretion, caution, care and tact. He should have the recommendation and endorsement of the newly organized Society and that of the mayor, city attorney, postmaster, chief of police and other public officials of the place where he resides. Upon application to The Illinois Hu-

mane Society a regular petition for such purposes will be forwarded; this may be signed by the required authorities and returned to The Illinois Humane Society; whereupon it will issue the authority and license to the man selected, empowering him to act as its special humane agent.

Do not hesitate to write to The Illinois Humane Society for information or help. It will gladly give advice or assistance in any and all ways within its power. It now has branch societies or special agents in over two-thirds of the counties of the state, and hopes to see the day when the ranks of its protective force are sufficiently full to offer an unbroken line of defense for the children and animals of Illinois.

THE ELKOI AS HUMANITARIANS

There is one species of cruelty more or less commonly practiced by all nations, even among our so-called best people of civilized races: this is the practice of exhibiting temper, angry differences of opinion, dissension and strife before children.

There is something revolting in the very thought of grown people making scenes of inharmony and discord before young children. It is revolting in deed as well as in thought. It is demoralizing to those who create such friction and harmful to those who witness it. One might say many things about the moral aspect of the practice but to say the least it is in shockingly bad taste. The power of good example is never more completely a cipher than when parents forget their better selves and their children to enter into quarrelsome discussion. Such guardians have not yet learned to guard their tongues, tempers and best interests, to say nothing of those of their children. To create such a zone of unhappy thought in the atmosphere of a home is cruelty to the child inmates. Oftentimes children are very

much concerned and distressed over the wrangling they do not understand. Because it is mental suffering instead of physical abuse that is inflicted makes it no less unkind and harmful. Cruel whippings that occasion broken bones and abrasions of the flesh may not be as serious or lasting in effect as tempestuous word-storms that break over the heads of children and leave them in a nervous mental state of misunderstanding and fear.

Way down in Nigeria, a British protectorate in Africa, live some foreign folk who know better than to quarrel before their children. They are the Elkoï tribes. These people have an in-born instinct which forbids all quarreling in any place where there are children; as there are many children there are few quarrels. They believe that their children love gentle voices and words and kind looks, and that if these are not given them the children will forsake their parents to go to live with more peaceful and loving friends. As a result of this belief the Elkoï have a charming custom of keeping good-natured and happy and making their children so. The Elkoï, an obscure, unschooled and uncultured people, have grasped and put into practice a fundamental of humane education that highly civilized races have yet to master.

ROPE HORSESHOES

The perfect horseshoe has yet to be made. Inventors and horsemen have vied with each other for many years to devise a shoe for horses that should fulfill all the requirements of a practical and comfortable shoe, and although the market is well stocked with many varieties, the ideal shoe for horses—one that is inexpensive, durable and comfortable—has still to make its appearance.

A recent invention that claims to

meet the triple need is an ingenious contrivance with a groove encircling the shoe, in which a piece of tarred rope (containing some metal strands) about an inch in diameter is inserted. The horse treads upon the rope filling which wears down evenly with the shoe in the course of travel, and is said to prevent all slipping on asphalt or wooden pavements, even though they be wet or oiled.

According to Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., United States Consular Assistant at Berlin, these rope shoes are being quite generally used in Munich and Berlin and other cities of Germany. Several patents have been taken out on the simple device and a syndicate is manufacturing the shoe in Berlin. The promoters claim that it not only affords comfort and security to the horse, but saves noise and saves money. Such a shoe would be a boon to horses and their owners and should be thoroughly tried out.

HUMANE WORK AT STOCK YARDS

Mr. Henry Dering, State Humane Agent at the Chicago Stock Yards, submits the following report for the month of June, 1912:

- 136 Cattle (crippled in transportation) removed from platforms at yards immediately after being unloaded.
- 5 Horses (with broken legs and ribs) humanely destroyed.
- 2 Calves (injured) humanely destroyed.
- 4 Sheep (badly trampled) humanely destroyed.

OVERLOADING

SIBLEY, ILL., May 28, 1912.

Illinois Humane Society.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I wish to ask you for some information as to the weight of crushed rock which the State generally uses to make roads out of, as to what is the limit over a piece of rolling road up and down hill and then over what is called sub-road bed; there is no

pavement. What is considered a fair-sized load for farm horses to haul? Is there a limit to the load on mud roads? Here are some of the weights of crushed rock hauled over this road:

- May 27th, one mile from town.
 1st. Empty wagon, 1,200; load, 5,280.
 Net weight, 4,060.
 2nd. Empty wagon, 1,180; load, 5,050.
 Net weight, 3,870.
 3rd. Empty wagon, 1,200; load, 5,520.
 Net weight, 4,320.
 4th. One load, 5,600.

Now, what I want to know is, are these loads too much for the teams to haul over an up and down grade and over a sub-grade which was made the last of last week? The foreman, who is a State man, had the wagons built to haul one and one-half yards of crushed rock, which is 3,750, and some of these wagons hold more than others. Now is there any certain weight that the State man can be compelled to load? It is the Illinois Highway Commissioners that have sent this foreman here to do the work and look after it. He wants one and one-half yards hauled at a trip. Please give me what weight is the limit to haul. I would like to know very much. Won't you kindly look into the way they load teams while doing work by the State? Some places this foreman says he has ordered them to haul two yards at a load. This is too much, I think. This morning he admitted to me that two yards of crushed rock at a trip was too much, but he insists on one and one-half yards, also the road commissioner said he didn't think there was any specified weight over mud or dirt roads. Have you any pamphlet stating what the weight shall be? Please let me have an early reply. The Special Officer here says he considers 3,000 a good load over a spongy roadbed uphill pull. Now, these teams make eight loads a day each. I have talked this matter over with our Special Officer, Secretary and Treasurer, and they told me to write you for information on this subject. This road is being put through now. Please let me hear from you at once. Enclosed please find postage for reply.

Our Second Vice-President is a gentleman in Melvin, Ill., by the name of Mr. Paul Meherer. He is one of the mail carriers. I would like to have three small stars made the size of drawing and the lettering like what is on drawing, also one star the size of cut. Please send me the bill and I will remit.

Yours truly,

F. D. WICKERY.

First Vice-President, Ford Co.

June 1st, 1912.

Mr. F. D. Wickery, First Vice-President,
 Ford County Humane Society,
 Sibley, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of May 28th, beg to say that there is no provision in the laws regarding the weight of any load to be hauled.

The cruelty in hauling depends more on the condition of the horses or animals doing the hauling than it does on the weight of the load. No animal or team should be obliged to haul a load that it cannot haul over the roughest part of the roadway without undue strain. This is the criterion for overloading. A good, strong, husky team could haul a load of 5,000 pounds over a fairly rough road and not suffer as much as a poor emaciated team would in hauling a load of 2,500 pounds over the same road.

What constitutes cruelty to animals is the unnecessary pain, suffering and injury caused to the animals. The ability of any animal to do work varies as much as would the ability of a human being. You cannot expect to get as much hard work out of a weak, sickly person as you would out of a strong, healthy person. This rule applies to horses with just as much reason and force as it applies to men.

It will therefore appear that any fixed load recognized by any law would be unjust and would entail an unnecessary hardship on the weak horse in a futile endeavor to prevent cruelty to the strong horse. In this overloading proposition I would advise that in every case where you find the horses or mules unable to pull the load without undue straining that it is a violation of the laws of the State. The best witness to use in cases of this kind would be a disinterested veterinary surgeon who understands the capacity of the horse to do the work that it is called upon to do, and if you find a horse or a team that is called upon to pull even a load of 2,000 pounds, and it is physically unable to do that work, it is a case of overloading and should be prosecuted with just as much vigor as where the load is more than twice as large and the horses or mules are unable to haul it.

We will communicate with the Illinois Highway Commission, calling their attention to the complaint made in your locality. This ought to do some good, and we are very glad indeed to get such complaints from the State.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,

Secretary, The Illinois Humane Society.



LANDSEER AND HIS DOGS

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LANDSEER, PAINTER AND ANIMAL FRIEND

Almost from babyhood, the Landseer children had two absorbing interests,—animals and drawing. Naturally, the two were often combined, and Edwin especially, who later became one of the most famous animal painters in the world, spent most of his time drawing dogs and birds and horses. The children possessed rabbits and pigeons and dogs of all sorts and sizes, and a man once refused to rent a house to their father because of these numerous pets.

Wherever animals were to be seen in London, there, too, the Landseer children were to be found with their pencils. In a certain shop-window there was a Newfoundland dog caring for a lion cub. The lion, when a baby, had been given to the dog to bring up. Of course he grew very much larger than his foster-mother, but he never ceased to love her. It was amusing to Edwin to see the dog give the strong, young lion a cuff on the head when he did not behave well, and he pictured the two animals in every conceivable position,—eating, walking about, asleep and at play.

As Edwin grew to manhood, he owned so many animals and had made so many paintings of them, that he had to find a house of his own in which to keep them all. Smooth green lawns surrounded the house and old-fashioned flowers grew in the garden. It was a delightful place for his animal friends,—and his other friends, too, enjoyed visiting there. Once, when he entered the house, he found some callers waiting for him. "I have been out in the field training some horses," the painter explained. "But

you have no whip." "This is the whip I use," said Landseer, holding up a lump of sugar. "Animals do not learn more quickly by cruel treatment."

Dogs, like children, are very intuitive; they know a friend instinctively. Strange dogs often came up to Landseer on the street and rubbed lovingly against him. Once when he was in a large company some great dogs came bounding into the room. Their barking made so much noise and confusion that the ladies and children were frightened. Landseer then spoke to the dogs in a soft, gentle voice and they instantly became quiet. "Oh, I did not know these were your dogs, Mr. Landseer," exclaimed one of the ladies. And the artist replied, "Nor are they. I have never seen them before."

A WELCOME LETTER

June 19th, 1912.

The Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Friends:

Enclosed please find a little story, which perhaps you can use in the *ADVOCATE*. The children in our mission school have had every story you have printed and enjoyed them to such an extent that they took more notice of animal life than ever before, and I hope this thought will grow into action before another year, since the Superintendent has promised to teach it in the schools next year. I tried to form a little club of children to work for helpless things, but have received very little assistance from the other teachers.

I gave the full number of last year's *ADVOCATE* to the Superintendent, and after he looked them over he said he would give them out to the different teachers in the grades. This is all the Master's work. Let us hope it will grow and grow even to perfection.

Respectfully yours,

MARY E. WELLINGTON,

Muskogee, Okla.

Following is the story:—

THE SQUIRREL THAT LOVED MUSIC

I have just read about a sportsman who one day in the woods sat very still and began to whistle an air to a red squirrel on a tree. "In a twinkling," says he, "the little fellow sat up, leaned his head to one side, and listened. A moment after he had scrambled down the trunk; and, when within a few yards, he sat up and listened again. Pretty soon he jumped upon the pile of rails on which I was, came within four feet of me, and sat up, made an umbrella of his bushy tail, and looked straight at me, his little eyes beaming with pleasure. Then I changed the tune, and *chut!* away he skipped! But before long he came back to his seat on the rails, and, as I watched him, it actually seemed as if he were trying to pucker up his mouth to whistle. I changed the tune again. But this time he looked so funny, as he scampered off, that I burst out laughing, and he came back no more. I had much more enjoyment out of the squirrel than if I had shot him."—St. Nicholas.

A CONCATENATION

An Angora cat sat quietly in his home
Combing his long hair with a catcomb.

Then lest he should suffer from dampness
or fog
He threw on his fire another catalog.

Next he took a catsup from his pewter ladle,
Then shook up his caterpillar in his cat's-
eradle.

He tied 'neath his chin his ruffled night-cap
And curled himself up for a happy catnap.

—Carolyn Wells.

THE POISONOUS TOAD

I grew up in a vegetable garden, close to the parsonage yard. During the day I always rested quietly in a shady corner of the fence, but all night long I went up and down the garden and destroyed snails, worms and insects. In this way I kept the garden free from harm, and thrived on the rich fare, while the owner re-

joiced in the abundant produce from his vegetable beds.

Up to this time no one had ever disturbed me in my secluded corner. At last, one day, the owner's young son, with some other boys, cleared away the rubbish in the fence-corner where I had lived unharmed so long.

"Hurrah, a toad!" cried one of the boys. "Don't touch it—it is poisonous!" screamed another, excitedly. "We'll have some fun,—let me show you," said the third. "Now, watch," he continued, as he slowly shoved a stick under me. "I will teach it to fly, and it will go 'quack,' and we will be rid of the horrid thing."

He hurled me high in the air, again and again. At last, I fell on the other side of the fence into the yard belonging to the parsonage. My tormentors laughed and thought they were having a fine time, but I was stunned from head to foot, and every inch of me ached.

Soon, the good parson found me—he had heard the noise from his window. "Those thoughtless boys," he exclaimed; "what a cruel thing they have done to you, you poor, harmless creature. When will people learn to prize and protect their best friends in the animal world?"

With careful hand he carried me to a dark corner of the garden and tucked me deep in the damp moss. "Now you can get well here," he said gently; "you will have all you want to eat and we shall be good friends. I will see that the people of the village realize what a helpful, peaceful friend you are, and from this time on you and your family shall be free from unjust treatment."

The good man kept his word. Now, the people have learned to have an eye to their own interests, and we toads have a happy time of it, and are as glad over our safety as the gardeners are over their crops, which are no longer spoiled by injurious insects."

CASES IN COURT

At the request of Mr. E. P. Mott, of Palatine, Ills., Officer McDonough of the Society humanely destroyed a horse belonging to Mr. Mott. This horse had been a pet in the Mott family for many years. It was still well, but very old. Fearing that it might suffer from feebleness or fall into unkind hands, Mr. Mott decided to prevent such possibilities by having the faithful beast put mercifully away. The horse was instantaneously killed by a well-directed pistol shot, and was buried where it fell. Mr. Mott had refused an offer of \$50.00 for the animal a few days before. It is good to know of such humane regard being shown an animal servant.

Record 91; Case 809.

"Lastly, when I'm old and feeble,
And it's misery to stay,
End my life of useful effort
In a quick and painless way!"

A man was reported for drinking to excess and swearing before his children. Officer Brayne investigated the case. He found the man sober, and warned him that he must keep straight and provide for his family. The family consisted of the mother and five children, ranging from 13 years down to 14 months of age.

The officer called again to see the man, within a few days. A few days later still, the officer called and found the man under the influence of liquor. It was learned that he had received his wages, refused to allow his family any of the money, and had spent most of it for drink; also, that he had brutally kicked and beaten his wife, who had fled to the neighbors with the young children. The officer persuaded the man to give \$5 to his wife, and then had him placed under arrest for disorderly conduct.

The case was heard by Judge Gemmill, who imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, \$30 in all. The man was sent to the Bridewell for two months, and an order entered for him to receive the treatment furnished inmates of the alcoholic ward. The County Agent has charge of the family while the man is away.

Record 64; Case 612.

Officer Macken of the 4th Precinct asked for the assistance of a humane officer in a case of cruelty to animals. Respondent was arrested on a triple charge—allowing his horse to stand, unblanketed, exposed to the damp, cold weather, resisting an officer, and failing to pay his vehicle tax.

The case was twice called and continued. It was again called before Judge Scully, who fined the man \$75.00. He was sentenced to the Bridewell to earn the money.

Record 91; Case 217.

A humane officer came upon a man driving a team of mules attached to a wagon heavily loaded with barrels of grease. The mules were thin and lame and suffering from sores on the breast, rump and mouth. When halted by the officer, the driver said the owner had ordered him to take the team out, telling him that if he got "pinched" for doing so the firm would be responsible. The officer ordered the team taken back to the barn.

The case was called and continued. It was again called in the Englewood Court. Judge Scully heard the testimony. He discharged the driver and fined the owner \$10.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 91; Case 781.

While examining horses belonging to peddlers buying ice from the cars

at 16th and Jefferson Streets, Officer Brayne saw a horse that was extremely old and thin; it was also suffering from a broken fetlock joint which had healed but caused the animal to walk on the outer edge of the injured foot. The driver was told to take the horse to the barn.

When the case was called for hearing defendant was represented by an attorney. Defendant stated that he had sold the horse for \$10, giving the buyer's name and address, and that he had refused to return the horse to defendant for less than \$20. The humane officer visited the new owner's barn; the horse was not there, and neighbors said it was working. Another futile trip was made to locate the animal. In order to reach a settlement the officer obtained a warrant for the arrest of the new owner, on evidence that the horse had been worked.

The cases of the two owners were called in the Maxwell Street Court before Judge Gemmill. It was then learned that the second owner had returned the horse to the original one. The former claimed he had only worked the animal a few hours until he discovered its unfit condition. The latter agreed to sign an order for the horse to be shot. Judge Gemmill discharged them both, upon the understanding that the horse should be humanely destroyed. Officer Brayne shot the horse.

Record 91; Case 797.

An officer investigated a complaint of cruelty to a horse that was being worked on a wire rope, hauling building materials on an elevator, in the basement of a building in process of construction at Spaulding Avenue and 19th Street.

Upon examination the animal was found to be thin and lame and suffering from a bad collar sore and a blinded eye that was in a serious con-

dition; the eye was covered with a square of coarse canvas which was more of an irritant than a protection. The animal had a distance of thirty feet to walk at a time, in the process of hoisting the elevator; each trip the horse had to pass through a narrow doorway, against which it frequently struck its head on the side of the blind eye.

The humane officer at once ordered the driver, who was also the owner, to stop working the horse and to take it to a veterinary surgeon for treatment. He told the man he would call at his stable the following day to see the horse and the veterinary's report.

The horse was in the barn the next day when the officer called. The owner had taken it to Dr. McKillip for treatment and the animal showed an improved condition.

Two days later the case was called before Judge Gemmill at the Maxwell Police Court. The owner was defended by an attorney. The Judge imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs and ordered that proper, humane care and treatment be given the horse. The humane officer is still in charge of the case.

Record 92; Case 45.

Officer Langdon of the Mounted Squad asked for a humane officer to come to Harrison Street Station to examine a horse. Officer McCarthy made the investigation and found the horse thin in flesh and suffering from a raw sore upon which the saddle of the harness was bearing. The officer readjusted the harness, ordered the driver to take the horse to the barn, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the owner.

Judge Beitler, presiding in the Harrison Police Court, heard the evidence and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, \$9.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 92; Case 106.

TO SAVE A HORSE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION

Now that the heat of summer is upon us it is well to direct our activities, so far as possible, toward the prevention of suffering among horses.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,

President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

DIRECTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

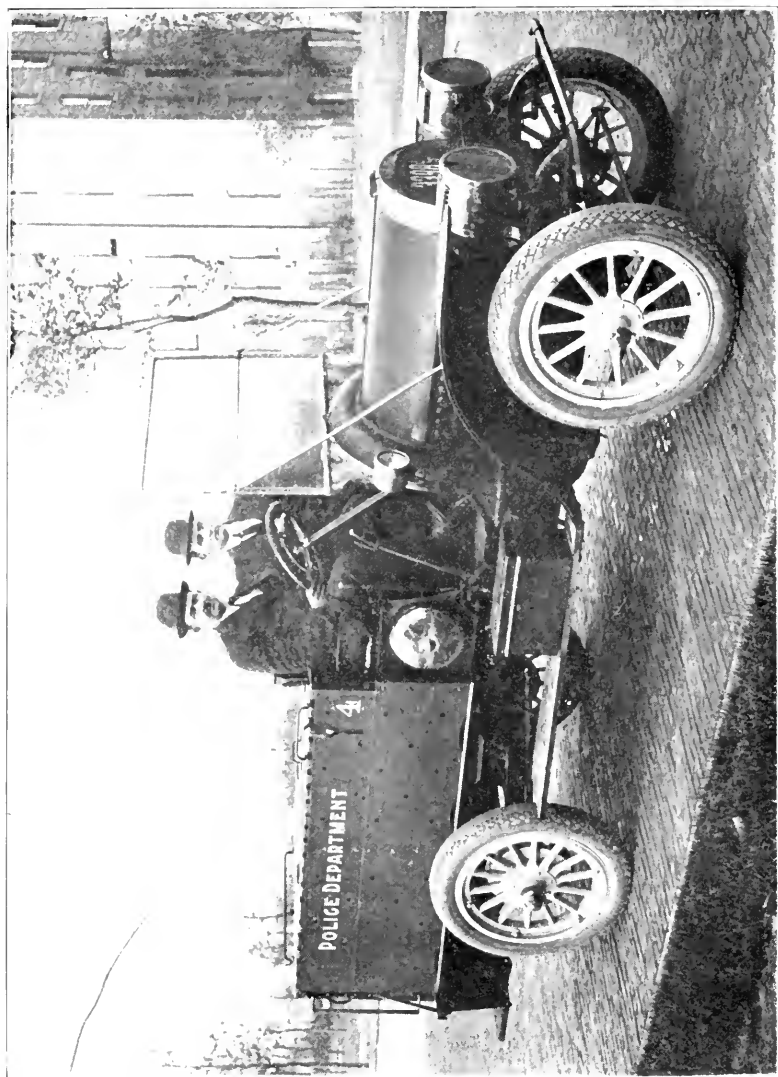
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



AUTO WAGON FOR THE IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

William F. Stuart, Superintendent, Chicago Dog Pound (sitting at left)

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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No. 10

THE CHICAGO DOG POUND

The Chicago Dog Pound has added a motor wagon to its equipment for use in the collecting and impounding of dogs, following the progressive method already adopted by New York and San Francisco. By this new means, greater speed, greater comfort to the animals, and almost twice the volume of work may be accomplished.

The first auto truck for this use in Chicago was more or less of an experiment, made by the city, and was evolved from the truck of a Royal Tourist car, belonging to Assistant Chief of Police Hermann F. Schmettler, and a box specially made four inches higher than those on the old wagons, having air holes for ventilation and a capacity for twenty dogs. The wagon is manned with a chauffeur and two "dog catchers," and makes two trips a day of several hours each, starting out at 4:30 o'clock a. m. and again at 4 p. m. The morning route is to Rogers Park and back and that of the afternoon to South Chicago. This auto wagon is used exclusively for picking up biting dogs, while three other wagons drawn by horses for the work of gathering the unlicensed strays. As an unusual number of biting dogs have been reported, the auto has been exercising its engine most of the time.

The auto-wagon has contributed very much to the efficiency of the Pound, in the way of added comfort

to the dogs in transit and greatly increased speed, the distance that formerly required ten hours to travel now takes but three, and it is a distinct and practical improvement.

Two hundred and fifty-three biting dogs were reported to Mr. William F. Stuart, the Pound-Master, during July. As these dogs were scattered over the city in all directions in a radius of many miles, the matter of collecting them made a record-breaking amount of work. When taken to the Pound these dogs are placed in separate cages in a long tier, where they can have solitary confinement without being out of sight and sound of other dogs. Here they are kept under inspection for a sufficient number of days to determine whether or not they are safe or rabid dogs. They are fed and watered regularly, and the cages are kept clean. A particularly humane provision for the comfort of these canine prisoners is that allowing their owners to visit them at the Pound and take them out for daily exercise. At the end of the time of probation those dogs that manifest normal conditions are returned to their owners while those that have developed rabies are destroyed.

In addition to the biting dogs, 800 strays were picked up from the streets and taken to the Pound during July alone, and 950 dogs were killed during that period of time. Mr. Stuart estimates that fully 30,000 dogs will have

passed through the Pound during the year of 1912.

The shelters where all these dogs are kept are brick buildings situated at the extreme Southwest corner of the Bridewell boundary. The Dog Pound proper is an immense room under one roof, having concrete floor; the space is divided off by wire grating so as to form a centre aisle and pens or kennels on both sides. There are windows admitting outdoor air and light, and the place is kept clean by flushing the floor with water and the use of disinfectants and sawdust. All licensed dogs are kept in the Pound for five days. They are placed in Kennel No. 1 the first day, to be moved each successive day to Kennels 2, 3, 4, and 5. If at the end of the fifth day a dog has not been redeemed, it is destroyed. All incurably diseased or seriously injured dogs are shot at once. The licensed dogs, taken up because found without muzzles and at large, are kept for ten days and the owners notified to redeem them. Water and milk, dog biscuit and meat are furnished to the dog inmates.

The dogs that are unredeemed meet their death by asphyxiation from charcoal gas. The lethal or death chamber is a room 15 by 7 feet and 3½ feet high. On the days for killing—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—a fire is built in a volcano stove that has pipe connections with the lethal chamber; over this fire, charcoal is spread and left to burn until it forms a gas that is perceptibly blue in color. By means of pipes and draughts this gas is made to suffuse the air tight chambers. Prior to turning the gas into the chamber, the dogs that are to be destroyed are led, all together, into it. As there are usually a good many of

the dogs (limit capacity of the chamber being 150) and they have all become accustomed to the daily change from one kennel to another, they walk into the chamber with little or no fear or apprehension of impending danger. In this way the dogs are mercifully saved from any premonition of what is to befall them. Within three minutes after the charcoal gas is turned into the chamber, the dogs are dead. They fall as in a faint, with scarce a moan or motion. After much experimentation by officials of the Pound with various methods of destruction, that of the charcoal gas has been accepted as the cleanest, speediest and most humane way of killing a number of dogs at one time.

The law, as yet, does not recognize dogs as property in an unqualified sense, as it does horses, cows and sheep in which the right of property is made perfect and complete. A distinction has been made on the ground that dogs are not useful as beasts of burden or for food. Legally, dogs are classed with cats, monkeys, parrots, etc., as animals kept as pets. Unfortunately this is the legal status of the dog today, unfortunately for the dog himself, as well as for his owner, who oftentimes places so much value on his dog's intelligence, sagacity, affection, protection and companionship that he would like to have him counted a member of his household. In fact, he often does consider his dog as such—but his neighbor may not see fit to do so, and the law never does. The law says an owner has but a qualified property in his dog, and that while private interests require certain protection for dogs, particularly valuable ones, that public interests demand the disposal of ownerless

or dangerous ones. The state laws and city ordinances provide for the summary killing of dogs where the license has not been paid within the required time, and all vicious or mad dogs found running at large. Thus it is shown that the law gives less property power to the owner of a dog than to the police of the city or state. Thus it is shown, also, that according to the law, the institution known as the "Dog Pound" is a necessary and a legal requirement. Understanding these things, it should be clear to the dog owner—especially if he be a real friend to his dog and a law-abiding citizen—that he should comply with the law as the only proper and legitimate protection for his "qualified property," and have respect for the Pound as the best means, as yet devised, for the solution of the problem of handling the thousands of ownerless, stray, starving, diseased dogs that infest a big city. The stray dog problem is a tremendous one and the present system of caring for it is the expression of practical and humane thought. Take away the dog pound and its system, and Chicago would be as overrun with stray dogs as the streets of Constantinople. Under the present conditions the dog pound is a necessary thing—not necessarily an evil. The system is supposed to provide for the proper handling of the dogs, good food and care and sanitary conditions. It is the intent to have it do so. Any unsanitary, inhumane conditions should be reported when observed. Personal inspection will usually satisfy the critical person that the equipment and care is unusually good. A visit to the Chicago Dog Pound has satisfied many a distressed mind of the decency of the system and the management.

At best, it is a sorry business, but since it seems to be a necessary one at

the present time, it is a satisfaction to know that it can be conducted with decency and dispatch.

The dog pound should be immune from the ignorant suspicion that it is a chamber of horrors. That it is such a place is the general impression; and the pound master is usually pictured as a three-headed ogre of the Bluebeard type, distastefully attired in pistols and bowie knives. This erroneous impression is largely attributable to the ignorance and mystery that prevail about any such place. Few people see the pound or know anything about it. Catching dogs and putting them to death seems to be truly barbaric. When it is understood just why and how this is done, it presents a more humane aspect.

The people who rail at the cruelty of the system of catching and disposing of stray dogs should be asked the question: What is more cruel than to allow ownerless, homeless, sick and injured dogs to face starvation and abuse and end their days in suffering long drawn out? Five days in a clean pen, with food and water, to be followed by a quick and painless death is merciful in contrast.

The time may come when rabies will disappear, when the stray dog problem will be solved by a systematic check on the breeding of dogs when the law will allow a dog to lead an unchained, unmuzzled life, and will give his master the property right to really own him. Every one who has ever known the worth of a good dog will welcome that day (and will secretly hope that the cat may squeeze in behind him to enjoy the same measure of freedom) but until that day dawns, dog owners should meet the requirements of the present law. There is a simple, safe and sure way to prevent the so-called "dog pound cruelties" that is, to observe the dog

ordinance. The cruelty is practiced by the dog owners who violate this law and allow their innocent, unprotected dogs to suffer the penalty. One hears much about the wicked system and the cruel operators of the pound; but little of the dog owners who carelessly or intentionally neglect to protect their dogs from the rigor of the law.

An interesting feature of the Pound equipment is the stable, which is clean and well ventilated, and shelters twelve horses and four wagons. The horses are owned by the city and are furnished to the Pound after they have served on the city patrol wagons until past their prime for such strenuous work. They are given excellent care and are all in good health. It is the pride of James Gardner, in charge of the stable—one of the most practical horsemen in the country and formerly barn-boss for Slack's Grocery—that he has not lost a horse in the Pound service, and that they are well and hardy despite the fact that they have seen their best years and are still doing heavy work. These horses are an object lesson in efficiency, economy and humanity of good care. They offer convincing proof that horses may work hard and continuously for many years and remain in fit condition if given proper care and consideration.

As the work these horses are doing at the present time is little less hard, if any, than that in the patrol service, it will seem a joyful emancipation when the ordered autos are ready to relieve the faithful beasts. The horse has not lost his value—he will always have his place in the work-a-day and pleasure world, and the time will

never come when he will cease to be both a necessity and a luxury—but the time has come when the gasoline-propelled vehicle should relieve him from the burden of heavy loads and long trips.

The star inmate of the dog pound is a distinguished and much traveled foreigner—a German Shepherd dog. Her name is Queen. She is not a boarder, a prisoner nor a dog condemned to die, but a costly importation for the improvement of the Chicago police service. She is just three months old and the most winsome and galumphing pup that ever crossed the briny deep to "land" in a dog pound. She is to be trained for the police service, for use in emergency cases in trailing and capturing escaped criminals. She had better frolic while she may, because the first thing she knows she will be old enough to go into training for her official duty, and then life will have begun for her in earnest.

The training will consist of a "stiff" course of "Gersbach Instruction,"—which, according to the Police-Dog Training School "curriculum," includes lessons in Line Breaking and Obedience, Retrieving, Taking Hurdles, Retrieving Buried Articles, Guarding Property, Tongue Giving, Skirmishing, Trailing, Detecting Clues to Crime, Curing Gun-shyness, Man-training (in eight grades), Searching in the Open, Water Work (in five grades), Trailing on Weather-beaten Tracks, Picking and Detecting Suspects.

We would suggest that when Queen has graduated from this primary and normal course and entered upon the field of her police labors, that she be called Miss Shirley Holmes.

CASES INVESTIGATED BY SOCIETY FROM JULY 1st TO JULY 29th, 1912

CHILDREN.

ABANDONING:

- 1 Child abandoned in Ohio. Father located in Chicago. Awaiting action from Ohio.
- 1 Wife and 7 children at Covington, Kentucky. Father located in Chicago, drinking heavily and went back to Kentucky. Complaint came from Kenton County Humane Society, Kentucky.
- 1 Woman, about to have a child, is deserted by husband who cannot be located. County Agent and United Charities both asked to care for woman.

BEATING AND ABUSING children under 14 years of age:

16 boys.

9 girls.

An idea of the nature of these cases may be had from the following:

In one case boy had hit his head against a table to avoid a slap and scarred his face. Going to school with this scar on his face gave rise to the complaints.

Mother a drinking woman continually beat her 12 year old boy, but stopped after a Humane Officer cautioned her.

Beating and abusing a sick girl, 11 years old. Mother denied the charge, but was cautioned.

Beating girl, 6 years old, with a knotted towel by father who claimed girl had misbehaved. Girl slightly marked. Father severely reprimanded.

Tying children to furniture with ropes, etc. Not enough cruelty to prosecute.

Beating boy, 12 years old, with a ruler. School teacher cautioned by Humane Officer and reprimanded by principal of school.

Beating boy, 6 years old, over head and face leaving scars, "even for good cause," as uncle and aunt claimed, is a violation of law. They are cautioned. The punishment is too severe.

Boy, 5 years old, incorrigible. Mother transferred him to an uncle's care.

2 children abused by parents. Parents cautioned.

Beating boys, 7 and 11 years old, with a rawhide whip. Father cautioned.

Boy, 5 years old, beaten by mother. Mother cautioned.

Complaint was made to the Society that a young girl was beaten so cruelly that she became crazy and committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, but nothing to substantiate this story could be found.

Beating children, 12 years old and under, with a strap. Mother cautioned.

Beating an adopted girl, 4 years old. Foster mother cautioned.

Mother drinking and beating children is cautioned and made to clean up home.

Mother beating girl, 9 years old. Cautioned.

Beating and abusing girl, 14 years old. Whereabouts of father and mother not known. The girl is inclined to be wayward and the woman in whose custody she is desires to correct her. She is cautioned.

Mother beating and using bad language to correct young children. Mother is cautioned by Humane Officer.

Punishing children by making them kneel on beans on the floor. Mother claimed they were inclined to steal and she wished to correct them. Cautioned.

Mother of three children, 10, 8 and 6 years old, keeps a saloon which children are allowed to frequent. The mother herself drinks, dances and carouses with the patrons. Children are beaten. Mother shows the maternal instinct later and offers to give up the saloon to retain the custody of her children.

- 1 complaint from the McDonough County Humane Society reporting an extraordinary case lately engaging the attention of the Society. A woman having spells of madness cruelly beat her children with clubs and swore at them. At other times she was in a diabolical state of mind and a menace to the community, while at other periods she was rational and very pleasant. She was found insane and sent to Bartonville Asylum. She had four children, 9, 7, 4 and 2 years old.

- 1 complaint about a woman, a widow, having no minor children of her own boards 4 young children, of whom Sarah, 3½ years, and Mary, 2½ years, are sisters.

Father of these 2 children is dead. The mother is a paralytic and demented. She is in a hospital. These children are sub-normal. It was charged by neighbors that the younger child, Mary, was beaten into convulsions. She is a frail little thing, almost a skeleton, and her head and body showed marks of abuse. On her back was a large bruise, 6 inches by 3½ inches. Her face was bruised and also her head. When examined by the Humane Officer she was lying on a bed trembling and could not speak. Her sister Sarah had discolorations on her forehead. The woman received \$3.50 each for board. There were two other children, 4 years and 2 years of age. These children were placed with this woman through a Home Finding Association. A doctor was called by neighbors at the time of alleged beating. He found the child bleeding at the mouth and her back bruised. The woman said child had a convulsion and she put a knife between its teeth to open them and the bruises were caused while placing child in a bath at the time. The woman herself was in a nervous state, the doctor said, and the Officer was convinced that she was unfit to have charge of children. The Home Finding Association was notified and the children were all taken away. Sarah and Mary were sent to the Cook County Hospital for treatment and the other children are being held until a proper home can be found for them. The woman herself was in such a state that she had to be sent to the hospital also (64-773).

- 1 complaint about a boy, 12 years old, beaten and badly marked with strap, 2 inches wide, 12 inches long and ¼ inch thick. This was done in an institution by the superintendent who claimed the boy was a criminal by nature and would steal anything. In this institution there were 46 children from 13 years down to 1 year. It is claimed that it is necessary to punish children in all institutions and a great variety of punishment exists. Chastisement by beating with an instrument of any kind—which is an instrument of torture—should be done only by persons temperamentally able to do so without allowing their feelings to get away with their reason. There are few men or women who can be trusted to do the work of punishing children. The mother complained in this case and the superintendent was cautioned.

FAILING TO PROVIDE for and support children:

- 1 Mother failing to provide for 3 young children but anxious to do so. The Home for the Friendless took two children and private parties took one temporarily, while the mother goes to work to provide a home for them.
- 1 A mother living in Cincinnati follows divorced husband to Chicago to collect alimony for support of child. She locates him working as bell boy in a hotel and with aid of Society an agreement to pay \$2.50 per week is reached.
- 1 Father fails to provide for wife and 2 children. Warrant issued for his arrest.
- 1 Father drinks and will not work. The family consists of a wife and 9 young children. Mother works and supports family. Does not want husband prosecuted and talking is of no avail.
- 4 Father drinks and fails to provide for wife and 5 young children. Cautioned and given one more chance on his promise to do better and go to work.
- 1 Father leaves wife and 9-year-old girl stranded in a hotel in Chicago. He is acting somewhere on the coast. Los Angeles Society notified.
- 1 For abusing girl 11 years old, and not providing properly for her. Child is taken away and placed with relatives. Mother found to be insane and sent to Elgin Insane Asylum.
- 1 Father does not provide for family and stepmother abuses children. Both cautioned. On second visit great improvement shown.
- 1 Failing to provide for adopted girl baby. Foster mother cautioned.
- 1 Failing to provide for wife and children properly. Father cautioned.
- 1 Failing to support wife and girl, 8 years old. Husband had deserted and could not be found and wife went to home of parents.
- 1 Husband earns \$2.00 per day but fails to give his wife any of it, excepting 50 cents on rare occasions. The wife has to work and earn what money she needs. There are three children in the family. In all other respects the husband is a good man and works every day. Wife afraid to have Society take action.
- 1 Boy 20 years old refuses to work and help support family. Cautioned by Humane Officer. Goes to work.

- 1 Neglecting to properly care for baby. Mother is cautioned for the second time. Given one more chance.
- 1 Baby not properly cared for. Sent to Foundling's Home.
- 1 Mother going out and leaving baby without care. Cautioned.
- 1 Mother going out at night and neglecting to care for 3 young children. Cautioned.
- 1 Four sick children neglected. Notified County Agent who took the case.
- 1 Child, 11 years old, neglected by mother. Child placed in care of Probation Officer.
- 1 Child, 1 year old, sick and neglected, dies from lack of proper care and treatment. Child had just died when Officer arrived. The information came anonymously and the Officer could not get satisfactory information from the doctor and others.
- 1 Mother drinks, is dissolute in her habits and neglects 3 young children. Cautioned twice. One more chance given.
- 2 Women partially demented. Neglected by their husbands. Husbands cautioned by Humane Officer. Women sent to a sanitarium.
- 1 Mother neglecting girl 2½ years old is cautioned and on a second visit conditions are found to be improved.
- 1 Mother goes off on a vacation leaving sick child, 2 years old. Child cared for.
- 1 Mother neglecting to keep children from running streets while family quarantined on account of diphtheria. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Girl 15 years old taken from an Orphan Asylum allowed to run streets while foster mother is sick and unable to care for her. Girl is sent back to Orphan Asylum.
- 1 Children found to be sick, suffering from scarlet fever. Health Department took charge of case.

WIFE BEATING:

- 1 Man; not prosecuted at request of wife.
- 1 The cause of this case was waywardness on the part of the wife and jealousy on the part of the husband. The wife had to be taken to a hospital.
- 3 Man gets intoxicated and beats wife. She does not want him prosecuted and he is cautioned.

COMPLAINTS MADE and no just cause found:

- 1 Beating and abusing 3 young children, one a cripple. Made anonymously against parents.
- 1 Abusing step-child, 6 years old, by step-mother. Child found healthy, well clothed, clean and happy. Complaint made anonymously.
- 1 Neighbors complain that step-mother abuses boy, 14 years old, not giving him sufficient or proper food. The boy is inclined to rebel against the step-mother's rule and the neighbors encourage him. Boy cautioned and interfering neighbors threatened with prosecution by Humane Officer. Boy was well cared for.
- 1 Aunt abusing girl, 13 years old, in her care and custody. Complaint made anonymously. Girl found to be well cared for.
- 1 Abusing adopted girl, 13 years old, by foster parents. Complaint made anonymously. Girl found well cared for and not abused.
- 1 Neglecting child, 1 year old, by mother. Because child cried all the time neglect was presumed. But there was no neglect. Complaint made by neighbors.
- 1 Young children cry and it gets on a woman's nerves. She complains to the Society that they are abused, but no abuse is found.
- 1 Mother abuses and neglects girl, 12 years old. The complainant in this case wanted girl to live with her but mother objected. Girl was not abused or neglected. Complaints are frequently made with some motive such as in this case. A mother must be very indifferent and neglectful before she can be deprived of the custody and care of her child, and it must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that she is so. This sort of thing has a tendency at times to create dissatisfaction with home conditions and is destructive.
- 1 A father struck boy, 12 years old, with an iron rail. Complaint made anonymously. Could not find child or father or any trace of case.
- 1 Father and mother are divorced for his habitual intoxication and non-support. Mother gets custody of child. Father wants child and makes charges against

the mother which are found to be untrue. Child getting proper care from mother.

- 1 A house-keeper having care of four young children leaves home and neglects children. Complaint made anonymously and found to be untrue.
- 1 Beating children cruelly. Complaint made anonymously and found not true.
- 1 Abusing wife and baby. Complaint made anonymously and found not true.

NEIGHBORHOOD QUARRELS, commonly called "CLOTHES-LINE ROWS":

- 1 A complaint being made that a boy, 7 years old, is cruelly beaten, an investigation disclosed that a fight between two boys spread to the mothers and families of the contestants. All parties are cautioned and threatened with arrest for disorderly conduct unless peace and tranquillity are restored.
- 1 A clothes-line row between two families subsides after visit of officer.
- 1 girl, 16 years old, is set upon and beaten while passing the house of a neighbor. This involves a general fight between the children of both families. All taken to the Police Station and then to the Juvenile Court.

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OR DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN.

- 2 Father drinks and uses profane and threatening language before children. Father cautioned by Humane Officer.
- 1 Woman drinks and neglects her three young children who are becoming delinquent. Father is a good provider. Mother threatened and will be sent to Martha Washington Home unless she improves.
- 1 Mother drinking and neglecting two young children. Very slight cause for complaint. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Giving child, 7 years old, whisky. A warrant is out for the arrest of this woman.
- 1 Selling liquor to minors. Saloon keeper arrested. Case pending.
- 1 A girl, 17 years old, inclined to be wayward taken from custody of unfit persons and put under protection of Juvenile Court.

CHILDREN SELLING, PEDDLING AND BEGGING.

Boy, 10 years old, sent into loop-district to sell papers from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Boy sent home. Found that father had a good business and that there was no necessity of exploiting boy. Father is cautioned and on second visit boy is found at home.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES:

- 1 Abusing an adopted girl, 16 years old. Foster mother is cautioned.
- 1 Children allowed to hang around nickel shows until late at night. Parents and proprietor of show cautioned.
- 1 Child, one and one-half years old, knocked down by vicious dog and injured. Dog sent to Pound and destroyed. Child not seriously injured.
- 1 A girl found intoxicated sent to Martha Washington Home.
- 1 A girl, 18 years old, is enticed away from her home in Minneapolis by three men who are traced to Chicago but get away before they can be caught. No trace of the girl has as yet been found.
- 1 A boy, 7 years old, is impertinent and saucy to a step-mother. This causes father and mother to separate. Father is cautioned to discipline the boy, which he promises to do and the family is reunited.
- 1 Man unable to work on account of sickness, and preying upon sympathy of credulous people found to be an impostor and made to go to work.
- 1 Children not allowed to play in yard by landlord. Nothing to do in this case but take children where they can play. They need to play as much as they do to eat or sleep.
- 1 A boy, 8 years old, found to be feeble minded is sent to the Home for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln, Illinois.

OLD PEOPLE:

- 1 Daughter and grandchildren abuse an old lady. All are cautioned.
- 1 An old man living with one son at Chicago wanted to go and live with another at Kankakee, Illinois, but was prevented from doing so by the Chicago son. A Humane Officer helped the old man to do as he wished and cautioned the son.
- 1 Complaint made that an old lady is compelled to live in a barn. Found that she

lives in a barn of her own free will. She is well and healthy and prefers it to living in the house.

- 1 Man causing annoyance to neighbors by "surcharging the air with deadly gas" cautioned and the nuisance stopped.

PROSECUTIONS:

For failing to work and provide for wife and two young children. Father arrested on a complaint charging him with contributing to dependency. The case was continued from time to time. Finally the father started to work and gave his pay envelope to the wife. The case was dismissed by Judge Gemmill. Prosecution 64-326.

For beating a boy five years old. Father arrested. Judge Dicker continued case for some time during which time father was on probation. Being repentant and good to the boy, the case was dismissed. Prosecution 64-522.

For criminal assault on girl, 9 years old, charged to disorderly conduct on account of lack of evidence and defendant sent to House of Correction. Prosecution 64-768.

For drinking and beating his wife, a man was arrested, fined \$50.00 and sent to the House of Correction. He was there just one month when "friend wife" got him out by paying part of the fine. He then deserted his family and frequented saloons, spending all he earned for drink. There are four children in the family, ranging in age from 15 years to 8 years. The father was located by a Humane Officer and taken into the Court of Domestic Relations and ordered by Judge Gemmill to pay \$6.00 per week into court for support of family or go back to the House of Correction for a longer term. Prosecution 64-698.

Man, 51 years old, had not earned any money for past five years. He has a good education and is a tall, strong able bodied man. There are nine children in the family, ranging in age from 20 years to 2 years. The two eldest children could not stand father's conduct and abusive language. Mother did not want to have him arrested. Officer Dean swore to a complaint and man was arrested at request of children who were tired and weary of being patient while their father was growing worse instead of better. Judge Gemmill, sitting in the Court of Domestic Relations, failing to get any extenuating reason from the father for his failure and disinclination to work, sent him to the House of Correction for thirty days. Prosecution 64-586. For this large family the only wage earner was a girl, 17 years old, who earned \$11.00 per week. The father said "\$11.00 a week would go around if they did not buy clothes."

Father and step-mother neglecting three-year-old boy. Leave boy at home alone and uncared for. Father brought boy to office after visit of Humane Officer and said he did not want him. Boy was taken by Society and placed in the Juvenile Home and Juvenile Court gives boy back to father with instructions regarding his parental duty. Prosecution 64-675.

A man was arrested for drinking and disorderly conduct and failing to provide for his family consisting of a wife and 6 children. It was found to be a case of spite work on the part of neighbors and the Judge discharged the man. Prosecution 65-4.

For criminal offense against children. Pending. Prosecution 65-18.

A man who did not support his family but allowed the privilege of doing so to his wife, was arrested and rather than go to the Bridewell went to work. Prosecution 64-465.

Wife complained that her husband was a hard drinker and gambler and threatened her, carrying a loaded revolver all the time. She was crazed with fear and wanted something done. Husband was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Judge Heap gave him a little advice and a chance to do better, which he is doing. The case was dismissed. Prosecution 64-708.

For kicking his wife and breaking her ribs, a man was arrested for assault and fined only \$25.00 and costs and sent to the House of Correction. Prosecution 64-781.

For criminal offense in connection with a girl 10 years old, father is arrested and held to the Criminal Court under \$3500 bond. The girl is placed under the protection of the Juvenile Court. A sister was sent to her grandparents. The girl will be held at the Detention Home until after the trial of the father. There is always danger that the girl's evidence will be changed before the trial if access to her is allowed. Prosecution 64-729.

FROM JULY 1st TO JULY 29th, 1912

ANIMALS.

HORSES:

- “Abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.”
- 1 On street, abandoned and suffering; humanely destroyed.
- “Cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting.”
- 1 Abusing horses hauling material; drivers cautioned.
- 1 Abusing horses at excavations; drivers cautioned.
- 5 Abusing delivery horses by boy drivers; owners cautioned.
- 1 Abusing horses on laundry wagons; proprietor notified. He called all his drivers together and cautioned them.
- 1 Abusing horse used on hoisting machine; owner cautioned.
- 8 Beaten and abused. Owners notified and cautioned.
- 3 Beaten; owner notified and drivers discharged.
- 4 Beating. See prosecution, post. (1) An old worn out horse; (2) over head with lutt end of whip; (3) to death; (4) with a chain until it fell, guilty party not yet found.
- 1 Beating and kicking horse; driver not yet found.
- 1 Beating over head with a beer can; driver ran away and not yet found.
- 1 Beating and wrapping wire around horse's tongue. See Prosecution, post.
- 1 Whipping horses to show them off for purposes of sale. Sellers cautioned.
- “Overloading, overdriving, overworking.”
- 6 Overloading; owners cautioned.
- 3 Overdriving; driver cautioned.
- 1 Overworking; owner cautioned.
- A complaint made June 26, 1912, that 2-horse teams were hauling 6 and 7 tons and 3-horse teams were hauling 10 and 11 tons for a paper concern. Officer Brayne from time to time examined the loads hauled to and from this place. Sixteen 2-horse teams and two 3-horse teams were found to be not overloaded—the doubles loading four tons and the 3-horse teams five tons. There were several prosecutions for overloading last March, since which time there has been an improvement at this place, and we are informed that one teaming company lost the hauling because it refused to haul their heavy loads.
- “Cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.”
- 19 Lamé, from injured ankle, corns, picking up nails, foundered, etc.; laid up and owners cautioned. In all these cases officer compels treatment to be given. Sometimes they are sent to the country. Also see prosecutions, post.
- 19 With sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., being worked. In some cases these sores are the result of neglect and in some cases the collar, saddle or other part of harness presses upon and irritates the sore. Where horses are laid up, officers compel treatment, and in cases showing carelessness and gross neglect, owners, drivers, etc., are all prosecuted. In many cases an adjustment of the harness so as to relieve pressure against any sore spot will be sufficient to protect the animal from suffering or pain.
- 2 Ill-fitting harness; adjusted.
- 26 Unfit for service by reason of being old and blind, weak and infirm. These horses are laid up and sometimes allowed to do light work; sometimes are sent to the country and sometimes are humanely destroyed. Owners when cautioned not to work these animals are prosecuted for a second offense.
- “Failing to provide any animal with proper food, drink, shelter or air.”
- 2 Barns cleaned up and put in sanitary condition.
- 7 Failing to provide feed and water for horses.
- 1 Failing to protect horse from flies; owner cautioned.
- 4 Failing to provide veterinary care for 4 horses having “Stock Yards Fever.” This is a distemper—sort of influenza—a germ disease and contagious. It is caused by bad water or insanitary conditions. This barn was whitewashed and put in sanitary condition throughout. Three horses died.
- 4 Failing to provide veterinary care or proper treatment for sick animals. The officers in these cases request that proper treatment be given and follow up the request with as many visits as it may be necessary to make to insure proper treatment. Prosecutions are used to force compliance whenever necessary.
- 6 Horses sick on the street; helped.

- 1 Horse suffering from shoe boil; laid up and sent out on pasture after owner was cautioned.
- 8 Heat prostration. In these cases veterinary attention is needed and the owner is urged to procure such treatment promptly. In the meantime the horse is sheltered and looked after and a stimulant is usually given by the veterinary. In some cases the horse is picked up by ambulance and taken to a hospital. Sometimes horses are crazed by the heat. A horse blind in both eyes, after getting on his feet, walked through a plate glass window into a pool room, injuring his spine and had to be destroyed.
- 1 Letting horse stand on street for an unnecessary length of time.
- 1 Letting horses stand in sun; driver in this case had been arrested and taken off wagon to the station. No provision was made for the poor animals. The driver was not to blame.
- 2 Veterinary treatment provided for sick horses on street.
"Humanely destroyed."
- 9 Sick on the street or in barns and destroyed at owners' request to prevent suffering and pain.
- 3 Overcome with heat and went wild.
- 4 Struck by street car (leg broken or otherwise injured).
- 2 Sick and neglected; destroyed by humane officer without owners' consent. In these cases it is the usual practice to call a veterinary and if he finds the animal cannot recover for any useful purpose and is suffering, the horse is destroyed regardless of the owner who oftentimes cannot be found. There is no power or authority, however, vested in any police officer or humane officer to destroy a horse or other useful domestic animal of his own volition or on his mere desire to do so, even if in his opinion it ought to be done. That is the reason why police officers do not care to destroy animals of value and call on the Humane Society to do that work.
- 5 Horses burned in a fire; destroyed. On June 16th, Captain of Company No. 6, Fire Department, reported a number of horses burned in a fire at 31st Street and Shields Avenue. Officer Brayne, at 5 A. M., went to this barn and found 10 horses lying smothered in the stalls—one, almost dead, he destroyed. He immediately sent for a veterinary surgeon and looked around for the owner to get his consent to destroy some of the other horses, and later 4 more were destroyed. The others all recovered.
- 1 heat prostration; past recovery and, on advice of veterinary and consent of owner, was destroyed.
- 2 horses unfit for service destroyed at request of owner after having been placed in a hospital.
- 1 horse slightly burned by fire. Horse under care and treatment of veterinary surgeon. Owner wanted horse destroyed to get insurance, but officer declined to do so. Horse could recover and was not suffering much pain.

GENERAL WORK:

- 34 horses examined at excavations.

July 18, Officers Brayne and Dean visited Randolph Street Horse Market and examined 125 horses. Seven persons cautioned for abuse to horses in showing them off for sale. No horses found that should be condemned.

HORSE TRADING CASES:

As a rule, horses bought and found unsound or not as represented, should be returned as soon as possible and not worked. Keeping a horse three weeks and working it every day and then taking it back to the seller and demanding the price paid is not regarded favorably by the courts or the Society.

"A horse shark keeps two horses, apparently fine horses, and has a fine appearing cheap harness. The horses are known as bulls, or horses without the required amount of brains and sometimes refuse to work, if they can be driven at all. The method used to make money selling these horses is to make an impression on an innocent purchaser and make a sale, after which various people will appear and intercept the purchaser, proving to him the horses are of no value and buy them for the original owner at half price. They are sold and sold over and over again."

HORSES AT EVANSTON:

At Evanston, a barn containing five horses was examined in co-operation with the Evanston Health Department on complaint of the Evanston Humane Society. Barn found to be sanitary and four horses in good condition. One with sore back was laid up temporarily.

Sergeant Best of the Evanston Police force called Society's attention to a horse suffering from a quittor. With the co-operation of the President of the Evanston Humane Society, a veterinary surgeon was sent to treat the horse.

A complaint for failing to provide horses with proper shelter was made to the Evanston Humane Society. On examination no cruelty was found.

DOGS:

- 3 cruelly beating and abusing dogs for various reasons, viz.: to keep from barking; beating over head with hammer for being vicious.
- 1 cruelly kicking and beating dog by dog catcher. Self defense as a justification claimed by the dog catcher.
- 1 cruelly jerking dog on chain; cautioned.
- 1 home found for dog.
- 10 humanely destroyed on account of being injured, diseased, stray, vicious and unwanted by owners who wished them to be destroyed.
- 3 injured or sick dogs cared for.
- 2 keeping dogs locked up in buildings, etc. In these cases the dogs were relieved.
- 16 keeping dogs tied up and failing to give them food, water or opportunity to exercise. In these cases owners were cautioned and dogs relieved.
- 1 keeping dog tied up in the sun; owner compelled to give dog more leeway and place it in the shade.
- 6 sent to the Dog Pound.
- 3 cases of cruelly killing dogs were found to be for biting a milkman, a janitor and children. In the latter case a fireman came to the rescue of the children and killed the dog.

MULES:

- 1 beating mule over head with butt end of whip; driver discharged. See prosecution, post.
- 1 beating team of mules; driver arrested. Complaining witness did not appear. See prosecution, post.
- 1 unfit for service and suffering; destroyed at owner's request.

CATS:

- 6 homes found for cats.
- 27 humanely destroyed by gas for being sick, diseased, injured or unwanted.
- 4 locked up in buildings and abandoned; released.
- 6 used in large mercantile establishment are not fed or watered. Owners are notified and attend to the wants of the cats. They are useful and needed and do their work well.
- 1 poisoning case. Evidence not sufficient to hold party suspected. These crimes are always done secretly and it is difficult to connect the guilty party with the act. The penalty being severe, strict proof is required.
- 1 cat up a tree too high for human hands to reach, as usual comes down after the commotion over its condition has subsided. In this case the humane officer's position was not an enviable one. There was no way of rescuing this cat except by using a flying machine or cutting down the tree.
- 2 cats thrown from second story of building; cruelly killed by owner.

CHICKENS:

Failing to provide feed and water for 40 chickens. Owner cautioned and conditions remedied.

Overcrowding in coops. Seventy-four hens taken out of coop and placed in small open space 20 feet square. Floor covered with clean sawdust and supplied with plenty of feed and water.

Officer Dean compelled West Side dealers to remove crates of chickens from sidewalk where they were exposed to the hot sun, into the shade.

ESKIMO DOGS:

The 8 Eskimo dogs owned by Mrs. Estell Mason which left Nome, Alaska, October 27th, 1908, for a trip around the world and scheduled to arrive at the

International Exposition, San Francisco, California, not later than May 1st, 1915, are now at Riverview Park, Chicago, Illinois. They were carefully examined and found to be in good condition and well trained. It is the nature of these dogs to be polite and sociable only when they are in harness; when the harness is removed they become, presto change, watchdogs and snarl and bite all strangers coming near them or their sled.

COWS:

- 1 Cow, emaciated and with injured foot. Owner cautioned about care and treatment, and on officer's second visit conditions are found much improved.

BIRDS:

July 22nd, Officer Nolan examined 7 parrots, 40 canary birds, 2 pigeons, 5 rabbits and 2 dogs in a bird store at 721 E. 43rd Street and found the cages all clean and the animals in a healthy condition. The proprietor said that the cages were cleaned every day.

ALLIGATORS:

- 1 complaint about alligators that were cruelly treated at Amusement Park. On examination 2,000 more or less were found in six tanks, ranging in age from one year old and 8 to 12 inches in length up to full grown specimens. Tanks were found to be clean and to contain plenty of fresh water. These animals are fed with fish and raw Hamburger steak at their special times for feeding. The exhibit is said to be a valuable one and fully insured. No cruelty could be found.

BEARS:

Keeping 4 bears (2 of them being cubs) in cages too small for them and exposing them to the heat of the sun. Conditions are remedied and owners are cautioned.

MONKEYS:

On June 28th Officer Dean questioned an Italian organ grinder regarding his "monk." It was four years old and the present owner had had it for a year. It works about eight hours a day and eats most of the time and he gives it plenty of water and does not overwork it.

Another Italian had a "monk" five or six years old, and he had owned it for a year. It cost him 15 cents a day to keep it and it is worked not more than seven or eight hours a day and eats always when he does. Another had a monk five years old and worked it eight hours a day and its food cost twenty cents a day. It is said "Monkeys live 15 to 25 years when carried with hand organs. They die much sooner when confined in Zoological Gardens or Menageries. The kind of monkey used by organ grinders is known as the ring tailed or capucine monkey which comes from South America. They are imported to New Orleans where they are trained by Italians and sold for \$50 and sometimes \$100 each." The same authority states: "It is true that they are worked long hours, but there are rests in between because the owners are not usually of a class that like steady work. They are well fed, both by persons whom they entertain and by their owners, and they are seldom abused, because they are too valuable. It looks cruel sometimes to see them going about the streets so many hours a day, but on a comparison of longevity, the facts are in favor of the organ-grinder."

The foregoing defense was made by Mr. Edward Watson. Nevertheless the treatment of these monkeys is being closely watched.

All Italian and other organ-grinders using monkeys are being warned and watched.

STREETS FIXED:

On June 12th a horse caught its foot in rails at street crossing at Clinton and Lake Streets and breaking its fetlock joint had to be destroyed. The place in question was reported to the city and the street crossing fixed and made safe. On the 12th Street Viaduct between State and Clark Streets, there were three bad spots which the city fixed at request of Society.

PROSECUTIONS:

Police Officer Cogney of the 21st Precinct Station arrested a pedlar for peddling without a license. His horse was thin and blind but could not be condemned

as unfit for slow work. A chain was used for a belly band but had not injured the horse. This was discarded after the humane officer warned the pedlar. He was fined \$20.00 and costs, making \$23.00 in all, for peddling without a license. Prosecution 92-492.

For deliberately and brutally beating a horse to death in Bureau County, two men were arrested by W. I. Kendall, Special Agent. They were fined each \$20.00 and costs—in all \$54.75. Failing to pay fine, defendants were committed to County Jail. The case was prosecuted in Spring Valley. Prosecution 92-456.

For working a team of horses, both lame and otherwise in poor condition, driver and owner were arrested and Judge Heap of the Municipal Court discharged them on learning horses had been laid up for treatment and would not be worked until well. Prosecution 92-404.

Mounted Police Officer O'Neil arrested the owner and driver of a fruit wagon for working a horse with sores under collar and saddle. Sores were raw and bleeding. Judge Beitler imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs—\$11.50 in all. Prosecution 92-405.

Mounted Police Officer Malloy called on Society to examine a horse he stopped working in Loop. It had a loathsome disease. The owner was fined \$10.00 and costs—\$18.50 in all by Judge Caverly. Health Department was notified. State's Veterinarian was also notified. Prosecution 92-410.

For beating and cruelly treating an animal, man was fined \$5.00 and costs. Prosecution 92-442.

For beating team of mules a driver was arrested at request of a citizen who witnessed beating. Humane Officer found complaint well founded and driver admitted the beating but justified it by saying that the mules were stubborn and he wanted the mules to understand that he was master. Complainant was notified to appear in court but did not and Judge Hines discharged the driver. Prosecution 91-805.

June 28th, 1912, Officer Nolan examined 6 horses hauling dirt between 43rd and 44th and Forrestville Avenues preparing for street paving and found them in good condition and a lead team was being used.

A woman saw a driver beating a horse over the head with butt end of whip. She "yelled" at him. He "talked" back. Her son-in-law was a police officer and was at home. She ran into the house, got her son-in-law and he arrested the driver and notified the Humane Society. Judge Heap fined him \$20.00 and costs. Prosecution 92-522.

For working a horse with sore shoulders and sore neck, driver was arrested by Officer Mike Higgins of the Stock Yards police station and fined \$5.00 and costs, \$11.50 in all, by Judge Heap at the Englewood Police Court. Prosecution 92-519.

For working a horse with sore shoulder on an express wagon at Highland Park, the superintendent was fined \$5.00 and costs by Justice Boylan for sending horse out to work. Horse sent to Milwaukee, Wis. Prosecution 92-486.

Officer Brayne found a pedlar lying in a shed drunk, his horse starving. The officer got feed and water for the horse and took the owner to the station. He had a boy, 8 years old, with him. The boy was taken to the Juvenile Court, paroled to a Probation Officer and placed in a good home. The father was fined \$15.00 by Judge Walker and sent to the Bridewell. A home was also found for the horse. Prosecution 92-688.

For working "killers" (horses condemned as unfit for service), driver was arrested by Police Officer Swartz. Owner was arrested by Humane Officer McCarthy. Owner fined \$20.00 by Judge Dicker at Desplaines Street Station and all his horses were ordered to be destroyed at once. Prosecution 92-588.

For using a horse which was very lame from dislocated stifle joint, and having sore shoulders, to haul ice and ice cream to a picnic, the driver was arrested and fined \$10.00 and costs by Judge Heap at the Englewood Police Court. Prosecution 92-505.

Lieutenant Denman of the Mounted Squadron stopped a horse suffering with what is called by veterinary surgeons a melanotic tumor. It was unsightly and the horse was removed from the street and destroyed. The owner was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Cottrell at the Criminal Court Branch. Prosecution 92-512.

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AUGUST, 1912

HONOR FOR THE ARMY MULE

The army mule has distinguished himself. He engaged in a contest with the automobile to determine the best means of transportation for provisions and camp supplies, and won out. A victory for mule power over motor power!

During the recent encampment at Dubuque, Iowa, of a regiment formed of soldiers from Forts Snelling, Brady, Crook and Sheridan, under Colonel Getty, a practice march was made to Sparta, Wisconsin; this was a test of human endurance and a trial of the Mule vs. Automobile case. The men studied the march well. The mule teams and automobiles, laden with provisions, started off at the same time for the same point. The mules arrived over half an hour before the autos hove in sight—the old story of the tortoise and the hare. This contest demonstrated that while autos have speed and capacity, mules are slow and sure; in short, that a team of mules hitched to an army wagon is the best "horseless carriage" in the field.

History repeats itself. Thus the common mule that in ancient times was wont to draw the chariots of cardinals and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, the chosen playmate of the sons of kings, now, after long years of service in many lands as a beast of bur-

den, is again touching the high mark of public favor. The fact is, the mule has always been highly esteemed by the masses but the elite have been slow to appreciate his value. By reason of his superior sense he has been enabled to bide his time and educate the public to a just estimate of his worth. Long may he hold his own!

"I am the Mule; along the precipice's
outer edges

I walk demurely, stepping surely

Across the slippery ledges

Of smooth, worn rock; derisory I grin

The while I note the mental state
wherein

Is cast my rider."

CASE AT SHELBYVILLE

Mrs. Ella Hamlin, our faithful Special Agent at Shelbyville, Illinois, tells us that Mr. Lafe Tallman, Police Magistrate of that city, is very much in sympathy with humane work, and that he is doing all within his judicial power to educate the offenders who come before him to a better understanding of the rights of animals and man's duty toward them.

A recent case is in point: A farm hand was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. I. L. Killam, his employer, charged with cruelly beating, overdriving and overworking a horse that had been given him to work. The horse died. When brought before Magistrate Tallman, defendant denied having overdriven or mistreated the horse, and declared that he had only used the horse to haul a load of grain from the Killam farm to the town of Westervelt (two and one-half miles distant) and to haul a load of coal on the return trip. He claimed there was something wrong with the horse physically that caused it to fall to the ground, and that upon the application of cold water on its head, the horse had died.

Magistrate Tallman fined defendant \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$13.50 in all. Thanks to Mr. Killam and Magistrate Tallman this farm hand has learned to respect the law that protects animals.

MEETING AT BELVIDERE

On July 18th, 1912, Mr. Scott, the secretary of this Society, attended a meeting of the Boone County Humane Society at Belvidere, Illinois, which was held to discuss ways and means of raising money for the purpose of employing an agent. Mr. A. S. T. Oglesby, of Rockford, was also present.

The Boone County Society has been an active one and its work has justified its existence. Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, the president, has given generously of his time to the work and has investigated many cases involving cruelty to children and animals. He has made a great sacrifice of time—more than he can afford—and his efforts should be rewarded as well as appreciated.

Miss Juliet Sager, the secretary, was the originator of the Society and has contributed much time, energy and enthusiasm to the work; by means of both written and spoken appeals she has created much sympathy for abused animals and has roused much humane sentiment in Boone County. We wish the Society no greater good fortune than the continued activity of its president and secretary.

FOUNTAIN REPAIRED

The fountain at Seventy-ninth and Halsted streets which was put out of commission some time ago has been repaired and is now in operation. One of the wagons of the Knickerbocker Ice Company ran into this fountain, breaking the connections and pipes.

The matter was taken up with Mr.

J. P. McKinley of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and the company paid \$12.65 to cover the cost of repairing the fountain. The action of this company in defraying the cost of repairing the damage done by one of its drivers shows the right spirit. The Society wishes that this spirit prevailed generally throughout the city.

RECENT ANNUAL MEMBERS

Commonwealth Edison Co.
W. B. Carlisle.
John M. Carlson.
F. O. Campe.
The Arms Palace Horse Car Co.
Mrs. R. T. Crane.
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.
Mrs. Arthur Spiegel.
J. T. Beveridge.
John P. Wilson.
W. S. Gaylord.
C. L. Day.
Fred M. Dickhaut.
Onward Bates.
C. H. Haney.
J. Parker Gowing.
Joseph Erick Frisk.
Alonzo Burt.

PERSONALS

On July 25, Mr. John L. Shortall and his family sailed on the Laconia for Europe, where they will remain for the summer. At present they are motoring in England.

On June 26, Mrs. James C. Fesler of Rochelle, Illinois, called at the Society's office.

On July 1, Mrs. E. A. Rosine, secretary of the Evanston Humane Society, paid a visit to the Society.

On July 2, Mr. Jesse F. Hannah, president of the Boone County Humane Society, Belvidere, Illinois, came to see us, especially to talk about humane matters in Boone county.

On July 2, Mr. Thomas D. Walsh, superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, called at the office of The Illinois Humane Society and spent some time discussing the work of children's societies. While in Chicago, he visited the Juvenile Court where he met Judge Pinckney and Chief Justice Olson and watched the court proceedings. Mr. Walsh left for Mackinac Island en route for Buffalo.

LAW REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ON STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES

Office of the General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, July 29, 1912.

To Commanding Officers: The following ordinance was passed by the City Council on July 8, 1912. Instruct your subordinates to strictly enforce the same:

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Employment of Children on the Streets and in Public Places.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city.

Sec. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

Sec. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in

control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

John McWeeny,
General Superintendent of Police.

ORDER TO OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

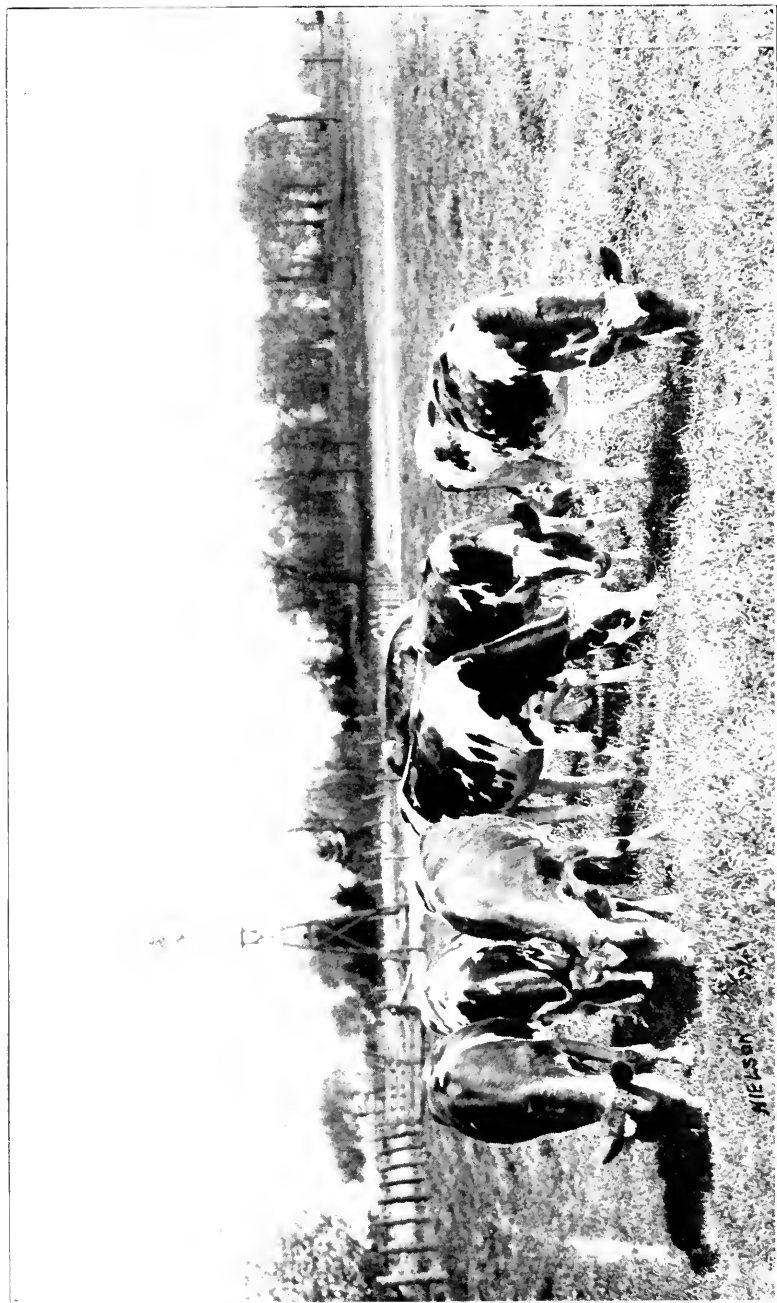
That no girl under the age of 18 years shall sell or peddle or expose for sale any newspapers, etc., on the streets or in any public place in the city or shall exercise any trade or any occupation or solicit money or other thing of value in any street or public place in the city.

That no boy under the age of 14 years shall pursue any of the occupations above mentioned upon the streets or public places of the city before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening. That boys between 14 and 16 years of age shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate such as is now required by law.

The method of enforcing this ordinance is to warn the boy or girl that he or she is violating the law; also warn the parents that the law is being violated by their children. If the children are found out a second time and it is the fault of the parents sending them out, the matter should be, of course, taken into court.

George A. H. Scott,
Secretary.

August 9th, 1912.



GROUP OF GUERNSEY HEIFERS

[Photographed by Edward C. Nielson, of Madison, Wis.]

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Said a very small wren
To a very large hen:

"Pray, why do you make such a
clatter?"

I never could guess

Why an egg more or less

Should be thought so important a
matter."

Then answered the hen

To the very small wren:

"If I laid such small eggs as you,
madam,

I would not cluck loud,

Nor would I feel proud,

Look at these! How you'd crow if
you had 'em!"

—St. Nicholas.

JENNY WRENS LIKE HUMAN COMPANY

"The little house wren, that lively, cheerful favorite among the ordinary birds, is back after the long winter. The desire for human protection prompts this bird to build his summer home under the eaves or in the cornice of the house, shed or barn, or in a hollow apple tree, a bird box or a deserted woodpeckers' hole.

However large the cavity may be, the wren fills it up with twigs through which only a tiny passage is left to the farthest corner, where the true nest of grasses, leaves and feathers is located. The entrance is so small that one wonders if the birds themselves can get in. No bird of any size could disturb the little nest. Two broods are often raised in a season. It is generally believed that the birds return to the same nest for several seasons.

The food of these birds, young and old, includes a great variety of insects, gathered from the leaves and branches of trees, shrubs and plants. Thus, in raising their family, wrens protect our grains, fruits and vegetables.

Although small and insignificant looking, the wren is a bold intruder upon the rights of other birds. He will drive bluebirds and

martins from their boxes to gain a nesting place for himself, and he fights any bird that approaches his home or attempts to build a nest in his neighborhood. Squabbling with other birds is his chief pastime, and his happiness appears to increase as his fights multiply. Upon the approach of a cat, scolding begins. Trusting to his own sprightliness, the wren berates the cat until it finally slinks off.

Jenny is the pet name often given the female wren, which she will soon learn to know. So tame does she become when nesting about the yard that she will come from her nest when called by name and take a seed from the end of a long pole if it is raised beside her."

REGIMENTAL PETS

by Horace Wyndham.

The number of regimental pets in the British Army is a considerable one, for, while on foreign service, soldiers always make a point of securing furred and feathered friends which accompany them from garrison to garrison and eventually follow the drum back to England. The denizens of the animal world which thus embrace a military career are of various kinds, and include not only young bears, but lion and tiger cubs, dogs, deer, goats, cats, mon-gooses, monkeys, and parrots, etc. Mr. Atkins, indeed, has a very warm corner in his heart for his dumb companions, and every time the barracks, camp, or cantonments echo to the shrill blast of a bugle there is certain to be one of them near at hand. Most of them seem to know by instinct when it is one o'clock. At any rate, the moment the welcome "dinner-call" is sounded every dog in barracks will scamper across the parade-ground to the cook-house door and apply for their rations like true-born soldiers. In fact, it might be said "hounds meet at one p. m." On the coldest winter's night, too, the guard-room cat may be sure of the warmest corner beside the fire, and a brimming saucer of milk to reward her efforts when she catches a mouse. Regimental pets, indeed, are invariably treated with a kindness that if generally copied in other circles would render the activities of the R. S. P. C. A. abortive. It is not remarkable, therefore, that most of them live to a considerable age.

When a British regiment is performing its tour of duty in the "Shining East"

(extending, perhaps, for twenty years at a time) it naturally has more opportunities of collecting pets than when quartered at home. For some reason, battalions serving in India are particularly fond of bears, and many specimens of the Bruin tribe are wooed from their native fastnesses and taken "on the strength." Although at first they may regret their lost freedom, they soon find that captivity, when accompanied by regular meals, warm beds, and comfortable quarters, is not without its advantages. Among the bear cubs thus brought under military discipline was one which Prince Adolphus of Teck captured in Cashmere and presented to the 17th Lancers. For twelve months "Lizzie," as the animal was named, passed a peaceful life in contentment at Lucknow. "Lizzie's" nature, however, was not grateful. She pined for the jungle, and one evening, watching her opportunity, committed the unsoldierlike action of desertion. During the next year the Lancers sought her in vain. Then suddenly she was discovered by a sharp-eyed sergeant among a troupe of performing bears visiting the district. Another regimental bear belonged to the 19th Hussars in India, and a third cub, called "Roosevelt," is the property of a Territorial battalion, and spent last summer in camp at Arundel, where he lived the "simple life."

Another bear, called "Teddy," is the property of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, and was brought to Shorncliffe from India about two years ago. For a long time "Teddy" was an exemplary specimen of his kindred, and would have got prizes for good conduct anywhere. Not a single entry sullied his defaulter-sheet, and he always looked as though butter would not melt in his mouth. But, sad to relate, "Teddy" was living a double life. While pretending to enjoy a military career, he was secretly planning a dash "back to the land." He hatched a deep-laid plot. On Christmas Eve he affected to be sound asleep, and emitted his customary heavy snore when the sentry came to see that he was comfortable. But the moment the lights had been extinguished throughout the camp and the vigilance of his guardians was temporarily relaxed, "Teddy" burst the bars of his cage and ambled off on a voyage of discovery, visiting the canteen *en route* and sampling the stock there. The next morning, when the cook appeared with his breakfast, there was no "Teddy" to eat it. Of course, a hue

and cry was raised, and the whole battalion, assisted by a troop of Boy Scouts, turned out to scour the adjoining woods. For three days the search was kept up, and then the deserter was discovered lurking with a shame-faced air in some sheds. From here he was escorted back in triumph.

Soldiers have made some rather curious pets when on foreign service. Among such was "Derby," a black ram, belonging to the 95th Foot. The 2nd Middlesex Regiment once had a mule, which followed them in India and South Africa; and the Yorkshire Regiment have adopted a donkey which wandered into their camp at Peshawar. Until a few months ago a familiar feature of garrison life at Gibraltar was a pet donkey called "Jenny." This intelligent little animal used to carry letters and parcels for the look-out men up to the signal station perched on the top of "the Rock."

Everybody who has served in Gibraltar is probably aware that a small tribe of monkeys inhabit the upper portions of the fortress. They are rather timid animals as a rule, and seldom show themselves near the barracks. Still, sometimes during the winter when the supply of nuts and fruit falls short they will hover round the sentries' posts and accept anything offered them from the ration-dish. A very popular member of the band was "Jacko," a huge Barbary ape, who established himself at Europa Point. "Jacko's" popularity with the garrison, however, rested chiefly on the fact that he once paid a surreptitious visit to the orderly-room at South Barracks and destroyed a batch of regimental defaulter-sheets. Thereupon the grateful troops rewarded him with a D. S. O., if not with a Victoria Cross, and provided him with a beautiful banquet.

The strangest of all regimental mascots, however, was "Peter," a goose which accompanied the Grenadier Guards from Canada to England and took up his quarters at the Tower. But for his adventurous disposition (which led him to explore the world outside the barrack yard, and get run over by a cab) "Peter" might still be living.

But, of all the denizens of the animal world, the British soldier prefers a dog; and when a battalion embarks for foreign service it is allowed to be accompanied by a small canine contingent, not exceeding eight in number. Some of them become veritable "dogs of war" and earn medals like their masters.

TO SAVE A HORSE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,
President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

DIRECTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.



FOUNTAIN AT 93d STREET AND COMMERCIAL AVENUE,
SOUTH CHICAGO

Humane Advocate

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RECONSTRUCTION OF FOUNTAIN AT 93d STREET AND COMMERCIAL AVENUE

On June 10th, a teamster ran into and broke the circular cast iron fountain at 93rd Street and Commercial Avenue, South Chicago. The fountain was out of commission during the latter part of June, July and August.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society, held the first Tuesday of August, it was decided to reconstruct this fountain and place it in commission again and also to erect a concrete wall around the iron bowl to protect it from the assaults of teamsters in the future.

The cost of reconstructing and building this fountain with the concrete wall referred to was estimated at \$30.00.

The information that the Society would reconstruct this fountain was well received by the merchants and others in South Chicago, and Officer Oscar E. Spliid, who is in charge of the fountains of the Society, was sent to South Chicago to see what could be done in the way of procuring some financial assistance from the merchants there in order to help the Society defray the cost of reconstruction. The editor of the "Daily Calumet," Mr. W. A. Rouan, became actively interested in procuring subscriptions, and, through the columns of his paper, obtained an aggregate in subscriptions of \$33.00. Mr. Douglas, Assistant Superintendent of Streets, procured and paid into the Society \$12.00. The old broken bowl was sold for \$2.40, making a total of

\$47.40 raised in South Chicago for this work.

The cost of reconstruction was as follows: iron basin or bowl, \$40.00; building a concrete wall 72 inches in diameter, 5 inches in depth from the ground to the top of the bowl, reinforced with 8 pieces of iron, \$26.00; for the removal of the old fountain and getting the new one connected, the plumbing charges amounted to \$10.00; hauling fountain to South Chicago, \$4.; extra drilling, \$1.75, making a total cost of \$81.75 of which the Society paid \$34.35.

The work on this fountain was commenced August 30th and finished September 6th, and, on the latter date, was dedicated.

Mr. Kohlhof, Cement Contractor, furnished free of charge brass letters "The Illinois Humane Society" for the fountain.

At the dedicatory exercises the Society was represented by Mr. Spliid who thanked the citizens of South Chicago for their kind assistance and liberal contributions towards the reconstruction of the fountain. Others present were Mr. George Cave, a merchant of South Chicago; Mr. W. A. Rouan of the Daily Calumet; Mr. Hunt, Sewer Inspector; Tobin Brothers, Team Owners at South Chicago; Mr. Leopold Grand, Superintendent of Street Department, South Chicago, and Mr. Douglas, Assistant Superintendent of Street Department.

ABUSES OF ANIMAL PROTECTION AS VIEWED BY AN EASTERN JUDGE

An Eastern Judge recently discharged a defendant and reprimanded some humane officers for arresting and bringing into court persons who were really not guilty of a violation of the laws.

In a case where the charge was that of working a horse with a "raw sore" under the collar, the magistrate upon personal inspection found that this "sore" consisted only of a scab a year old, under a felt collar, which had no sensitiveness when prodded. If there was no sensitiveness and no pain, as stated, the arrest was not justified.

The same Judge in commenting on the foregoing case said: "In nearly all the cases against drivers brought in by the Humane Society the majority pleaded guilty and had necessarily to be fined. This money does not go to the city, but to the society. In all cases I have tried to persuade the defendant to change his plea of guilty in order that there may be investigation, but I have invariably found him instructed by the owner to so plead.

"No one wishes to be more severe than I to the man guilty of torture and cruelty covered by the statute which causes unjustifiable pain and suffering. Last week I sentenced a boy to thirty days for cutting a horse on the ear with his whip.

"But cruelty cases are not common law; they are statutory offences. To bring a man from the street and his legitimate business and cast him into prison awaiting trial on the mere accusation of self-appointed policemen is to carry matters very far, particu-

larly in view of the mistakes which these agents are constantly shown to be making.

"I had a case over in Jefferson Market Court of two mules, one of which was lame. Both were taken to a stable by a humane society agent and an impounding fee charged for both. The man came back to court to complain to me about the dollar he had paid for the well mule. I gave him a summons.

"My own opinion of the situation is that the Society instead of causing an arrest should have power simply to issue a summons. This would bring man and horse to court in good time. The driver could telephone for another horse and appear in court the next morning. Instead of impounding and adding thereby to the fine the animal should be brought to the street outside court for the Magistrate's view."

It would be a serious impediment to the work of Humane Societies if the testimony of their officers was not regarded as trustworthy by the Courts. But this condition will surely come as the result of unjust arrests and prosecutions, exaggeration and overzealousness on the part of officers. Poor judgment will kill perfectly good emotions, and what Societies need more than anything else are officers with good judgment who are humane and sympathetic in their feelings. If these officers err it is better to have them err on the side of mercy.

WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

FROM JULY 29th TO AUGUST 31st, 1912

CHILDREN.

Abandonment:

- 1 Man deserts wife and two infant children in Newport, Kentucky. Is traced to Chicago. The Circuit Court in Newport decreed \$5.00 a week for support of family. Desertion of infants in Kentucky is now a felony under the Kentucky laws, punishable by three years' confinement in the penitentiary, and a warrant has been issued by the Campbell County Juvenile Court at Newport under that law and is now in the hands of the Sheriff to be executed, and, if necessary, extradition papers can be obtained and this man sent back to Kentucky.
- 1 Young man, 18 years old, abandons wife in Minneapolis. The wife was five years older than her husband and the Minneapolis Humane Society sent her to the Illinois Humane Society to get relief. See Prosecutions, post.
- 1 Man deserts wife and 8-year-old son at Terre Haute, Indiana, and comes to Chicago. Cannot be located. This was the third desertion at different periods. Montgomery County Humane Society trying to help wife.

Beating and Abusing:

- 1 Beating boy, 8 years old with razor strap. Boy disobedient. Mother cautioned not to be too severe. Home clean and well kept.
- 1 Beating boy 7 years old. Mother admitted beating boy. She said, "He is such a loafer." Boy not injured. Mother was cautioned about being too severe.
- 1 Beating girl, 11 years old, for stealing and staying out at night. Girl threatened by father that if she continues to be incorrigible he will take her into Juvenile Court.
- 1 Abusing and using bad language before children. Father cautioned. Five children involved.
- 1 Father abuses girl 15 years old. Relations found to be undesirable and cruel, and girl is advised to leave her father and find another more desirable home. Girl does not care to have her father prosecuted.
- 1 Father abuses and mistreats wife and two children. Cautioned. Mother will not help in this case.
- 1 Mother abusing crippled boy 12 years old. No cruelty found in this case. Complaint made by neighbors.
- 1 Beating boy 8 years old. Boy ran the streets too late to suit father, who chastised him moderately. No cruelty.
- 1 Anonymous complaint that wife and three children are beaten and abused by husband found to be untrue. Children are well cared for.
- 1 Abusing boy, 11 years old, by not allowing him to have food or sleep at home, for a day at a time. The father, who is a Rabbi, took this means of correcting the boy, but stopped it on request.
- 1 Girl, 18 years old, demented, alleged to be abused by parents, found to be well cared for.
- 1 Father abusing mother and 18-months-old child. No truth in complaint.
- 1 Woman beats and abused her four children; fights with neighbors; is arrested and placed under bond to keep the peace.
- 1 Stepmother beating children. Does not deny beating, but says it is not too severe and is necessary to correct children, who are inclined to quarrel. Four children involved.
- 1 Justice Boyer of Evanston called Society's attention to a case where a boy 6 years old was cruelly beaten. There was some justification for it. The boy was bad and always getting into trouble. He stole money from his mother and bought beer with it. This boy—young as he is—one day turned in a false fire alarm. The parents were cautioned, but more particularly the boy.
- 1 Boy, 12 years old, beaten with a slipper by father for stealing cheque; forging father's name to it and trying to cash it.
- 1 Mother kept a boy in the house, tied to a flat iron, so that he could not run away. He finally got free of the incumbrance and stole away. The mother cannot locate him, neither can the police.
- 1 Beating and abusing wife and neglecting six children. This man, acting on legal advice, gives his wife the very least the law allows and as much abuse as the law will stand. Is cautioned and will be prosecuted.

- 1 Girl, 17 years of age, afraid of stepfather, who threatened to do her bodily harm, appeals to Society for protection and is referred to Police Station, but she is afraid to prosecute and stepfather is cautioned.
- 1 Beating boy, 10 years old, who lies and is unusually bad. Father is cautioned as to severity and boy is told by humane officer that unless he improves he will be sent to a correctional institution.
- 1 Boy, 14 years old, beaten by stepmother for using vile language. Boy now on probation and severely reprimanded by humane officer.
- 1 Father drinking and abusing children. Cautioned.
- 1 Beating and abusing an Italian boy 14 years old. Parents cautioned.
- 1 Contributing to delinquency of girl 8 years old, foster father and mother were arrested. See Prosecutions, post.
- 1 A girl, 16 years old, reported as being kept at a saloon and abused, upon investigation was found to be in care of the widow of a saloonkeeper who had the girl with her seven years. The girl was found to be well cared for. This girl has served at the bar where the customers are all respectable farmers. The father of the girl visits her every Sunday. The father thinks the daughter is in good hands, but promised to go and see that the girl is kept out of the saloon. Both the widow and father were cautioned under no circumstances to allow this girl to frequent the saloon or tend bar.
- 1 Abusing boy 13 years old, making him drink beer, etc., etc. See Prosecutions, post.

Criminal Complaints:

- 1 Upon complaint that a girl 17 years of age had been kept against her will in a saloon for immoral purposes, search was made by Humane Officers and Police Officers, but girl could not be found and no information of such a girl ever having been kept there could be found.
- 1 Upon an anonymous complaint that an infant one year old was kept in a disorderly house, Humane Officers and Police Officers investigated but found no cause for removing child. The mother of the child has tuberculosis and is dying.
- 1 An anonymous complaint that a woman having four young children keeps a disorderly house and is a bad character. Two humane officers examined place, ordered woman to take care of her children and clean up. Will watch this family.
- 1 That three young children were neglected and kept in a disorderly house. This complaint could not be verified. Children were found clean and healthy and their environment good.
- 1 That girl 17 years old was placed in improper and immoral surroundings by husband who intended making a white slave of her. See Prosecutions, post.
- 1 Upon inquiry from New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the life of a girl 14 years of age, coming from New York and employed in Chicago, was investigated. The girl had found her way into a questionable locality and had been sent home.

Failing to Provide for and Support Children:

- 1 Drinking and failing to provide on part of father. Seven children involved. Father cautioned, promises to reform.
- 1 Mother drinking and neglecting child two years old. Mother admitted drinking, but denied neglecting child. Cautioned.
- 1 Mother complains of father deserting her and children. Mother appears to be at fault, not properly caring for children. Father was a good man with no bad habits, but refused to live with mother. Three children involved.
- 1 Child six years old said to be neglected by parents and in improper place. Found to be in the custody of "can rushers." These are cautioned and child will be removed if found to be necessary and advisable.
- 1 Woman wanting separate maintenance for herself and two children is referred to the Legal Aid Society.
- 1 Father drinks and mother neglects children and home. Both are cautioned—the one to quit drinking and go to work and the other to clean up the home and the children. There are eight children, aged from 17 years down to 13 months.
- 1 For drinking, carousing, soliciting on the streets, mother of three young children is arrested. See Prosecutions, post.
- 1 Father leaves his wife and takes their two young children 2 years and 3 years old to live with him in a barn. Children taken from him by Humane Officer. See Juvenile Court Case, post.

- 1 Mother goes out and leaves three young children alone in house locked up; is cautioned and promises not to do so any more.
- 1 Drinking and failing to provide children 11 and 3 years old with food. See Juvenile Court Case, post.
- 1 Failing to work and provide for wife and three children who have to be supported by relatives. Man is protected by mother of children and nothing seemingly can be done.
- 1 Woman charged with drinking and failing to care for child 14 months old is found intoxicated by Humane Officer when he calls, and the child in a dirty, neglected condition. Officer threatened to call the wagon and take woman to station. She promised to sober up and clean up. The officer went back again in a few hours and found the woman sobering up, and the next day she was sober and washing, and a few days later was still sober and had cleaned up.
- 1 Drinking and failing to provide properly for five children. Father cautioned.
- 1 Drinking and failing to provide for wife and five children. See Prosecutions, post.

Children Singing, Peddling, Etc., on the Streets or in Public Places:

- 1 Three children 14 years, 11 years and 5 years old singing and dancing in a resort at Fox Lake, Ill., rescued by Officer McCarthy and proprietor of resort. Father and mother of children arrested and prosecuted. See prosecutions, post.
- 1 A vegetable peddler uses two girls, 14 years and 9 years old, to peddle vegetables. The younger girl was carrying large parcels of vegetables up several flights of stairs. The peddler was cautioned that a girl 9 years old was too young for this work and that he would be prosecuted unless it stopped. Both girls are strong, healthy and clean.

Note:

These girls were working for their father "as a filial duty" and were not employed. The Child Labor Law would not apply. It is a violation of the Cruelty to Children Law of Illinois to use any child under 14 years of age for the purpose of peddling, etc.

- 1 Complaint was made to the Society that a woman at an amusement park was obliged to eat mud and drink muddy water in order to enable a concessionaire to make some money by exhibiting "a real specimen of the ancient order of mud eaters found only on the banks of the China Sea." This woman is a man 22 years old, who was neither an idiot nor a fool, and really belongs to the ancient order of "Fakers."

Old People:

Daughter neglects and refuses to support aged mother. The County has to provide for her and the daughter is very abusive to neighbors on account of their criticism. Referred to County Attorney.

- 1 Old man, 75 years of age, suffering extremely from cancerous throat and stomach, sent to Oak Forest Home for the destitute.
- 1 Daughter hits an aged man (her father) over head with a walking stick, cutting his head. Father comes to Humane Society and is sent to County Institution. Daughter is reprimanded and wants to get her father back home.
- 1 Father beats his wife. He never strikes or beats the children, and she says will not let her beat them, but he frequently beats her. He is now in the Bridewell working out a \$10.00 fine.
- 1 Neighboring families fighting and using profane and indecent language before young children are severely reprimanded and threatened with prosecution, which had a good effect.
- 1 Disorderly neighbors at North Crystal Lake, Illinois, who drink and quarrel, warned. No children, however, were found to be involved.

Spite Work Complaints:

- 1 That mother of four children "rushes the can" and neglects them. Children found to be clean and well cared for. Mother never drinks and no beer had ever been brought into the house.
- 1 Mother has husband sent to Bridewell for six months for drinking. He has complaint made to Society that she is neglecting her three children, which is found to be without foundation.
- 1 Woman falsely accused of misconduct by neighbors asks the Society for protection and neighbors steal away before any action can be taken. The charges were found to be entirely without foundation.

- 1 Neighbor complains that girl 13 years old is abused by her foster mother; that she is not allowed to eat at the table—"gets only the leavings"; has to do all the housework; is shamefully abused and beaten. None of this proved to be true.
- 1 Father beats and mother neglects children. One of the children—a cripple 4 years old—is beaten severely by father and neglected shamefully by mother. No truth in these charges. Four children involved.
- 1 That children 14 months and 2 years old have whooping cough and are beaten and abused. Complaint made by neighbors and found to be untrue.
- 1 That grandmother cruelly beats grandchild—a girl 4 years old. No foundation found for complaint.

Prosecutions:

At Fox Lake, Ill., the proprietor of a place known as the "Colonial" employed three children (girls) 14 and 11 years old, and boy 5 years old, to sing and entertain patrons of place by doing bear cat dances and singing "rag time." Officer McCarthy went to this place on a Sunday night and found the children at work before a miscellaneous crowd of men and women sitting around tables and drinking. The children were doing the bear dance and humming rag time. The father and mother of these children were in the beer hall. The father was a waiter and the mother was sitting at a table. These children had to work from 2 p. m. until midnight and even after 1 and 2 a. m. After Officer McCarthy notified the proprietor that these children could not be exploited or used in that way on account of their age and the shady surroundings the mother took them away. The officer telephoned Justice Phillips of Highland Park, Ill., and a deputy sheriff with three warrants for the arrest of the proprietor and the parents, was sent in an automobile to Fox Lake, where they were executed and the offenders taken into custody. They were charged with employing, using and exhibiting children under 14 years of age for the purpose of singing, dancing, etc., in any place whatsoever in violation of Section 492, Chapter 38, Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois. To make a long story short, the parents were each fined \$20 and costs, and the proprietor \$10 and costs by Justice Phillips at Highland Park. The total amount of all fines and costs in this case was \$75.60. The children are now attending the Holy Name school. Prosecution 65-161.

For drinking and failing to provide for children and also abusing children, a father was arrested on complaint of the mother and sentenced to the Bridewell for three months (the prisoner to get treatment for drink there) by Judge Moran sitting in the Court of Domestic Relations. The mother had been supporting the family, consisting of herself and three young children, for two years by scrubbing and washing. The defendant in this case died shortly after going to the Bridewell from chronic alcoholism. Prosecution 65-148.

Boy 16 years old arrested charged with criminal offense. He ran away with a girl 14 years old and father of girl made complaint. On account of their ages they were both held to the Juvenile Court by Justice Sabath sitting in the Hyde Park Police Court. To be guilty of this crime the boy must be "seventeen years old and upward" and the girl under 16 years old, and not his wife, and even with or without her consent. Prosecution 65-138.

Woman sent from Minneapolis by Minneapolis Humane Society to Chicago with letter to secretary of Illinois Humane Society, was picked up on the lake front in a partially demented condition and taken to Harrison street annex. She is taken to Domestic Court by Officer McDonough and a warrant is procured for arrest of her young husband who abandoned her in Minneapolis and came to live with his family in Chicago. Judge Gemmill made husband give bond to pay \$5 a week to his wife—the wife to go home to Minneapolis and her transportation to be furnished by the husband. While this young wife was in Chicago she was in a very nervous state, crying all the time, and was cared for at the Augustana Central Home. This case was a particularly tragic one, owing to the heart-aching torture of the wife over the estrangement from her young husband. Prosecution 65-23.

Man separated from his wife takes their children 2 and 3 years old to live with him in a barn. Mother of children complains to Humane Society and place is found to be unfit and improper for children. Humane Officer takes them into the Juvenile Court and Judge Pinckney turns children over to grandmother on father's side. Prosecution 64-55.

For drinking, carousing, soliciting with knowledge and apparent approbation of

husband, a woman was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct by Officer Schultz of the Shakespeare avenue station. This woman had been running the streets for several months. She had been seen taking her three young children home as late as 2 a. m. The husband was called into Court and given a severe lecture by Judge Uhlir for allowing his wife to run around as she did, and the case was continued until Officer Brayne could look into conditions. The three children in this case were 7, 5 and 2 years old. After a month's time conditions had improved—the house was neat and clean and also the children. The woman was doing well and did not neglect her children. She was fined \$2 and no costs by Judge Maxwell for disorderly conduct. Prosecution 64-790.

A girl 8 years old sent to school in a dirty and neglected condition and even unfed. The foster parents drunk most all of the time and the mother addicted to habits that make the child's environment impossible and teach the child things she ought not to know. In order to get immediate possession of this child, a disorderly warrant is obtained by Officer Brayne, and after the parents are arrested the child is taken to the Juvenile Home. The mother is fined \$10 and \$8.50 costs, and in default of payment is sent to the House of Correction by Judge Genmill at Desplaines street court. The father is fined \$5 and \$8.50 costs by Judge Uhlir at same court. The girl was sent to Feehanville by Judge Pomeroy sitting in the Juvenile Court. Prosecution 65-171.

Two children, girls 11 and 3 years old, were found by Officer Brayne in a basement on Sangamon street without food. Mother had been taken to hospital and father was an habitual drinker. The officer left the children in care of neighbors and went in search of the father, whom he found working and his system thoroughly saturated with liquor. He told the officer that his wife's sister would take the children, but she refused to do so when seen. The children were then taken to the Juvenile Home and later Judge Pomeroy sent the oldest child (11 years) to Feehanville and the youngest (3 years) to St. Vincent's. The parents were given a period of 60 days to reconstruct their home, in which time if the court can be satisfied the children may be returned to the parents. The Humane Officer will help the parents in the meantime. Prosecution 65-172.

For giving girl 7 years old whisky and assaulting mother of girl, who objected, a woman was fined \$15 and costs by Judge Hopkins at Englewood Police Court. Prosecution 64-775.

Lazy husband, who drinks up what he earns and fails to provide support for wife and five children, is taken into Court of Domestic Relations on an attachment—having been there before on the same charge, and was ordered to pay \$10 at once and the same weekly. He has gone to work and is now doing well. Prosecution 64-706.

For abusing boy 13 years old and teaching him to drink beer and being generally an unfit and improper person on account of drink, etc., to be the guardian of a boy, Officer Dean took case into Juvenile Court. Judge Pomeroy of the Juvenile Court took boy away from father and put him in the care of the Home and Aid Society for the purpose of finding a home for the boy in the country, and ordered father to pay \$15 a month for boy's support.

Officer Brayne procured a warrant from Judge Going for the arrest of an Italian said to be a "black hand," on a charge of pandering. He placed a girl 17 years old, whom he claimed to be his wife, in an immoral resort. When the case came up before Judge Sabath at the Criminal Court, the girl swore that she was 20 years old and followed a life of shame by preference. Unable to establish the case against the so-called husband, the girl was taken before Captain Ryan, who is the captain of police having charge of the vice district around 22nd street, and the girl was told to get out of the district or else she would be arrested on sight. Of course this girl was coached and defended by an able lawyer who was wise on the question of the "age" of the girl, and what a difference 20 years would make instead of 17 years. Prosecution 65-136.

Animals.

Horses:

..Cruelly Beating, Torturing, Tormenting, Cruelly Killing, etc.'':

3 Delivery horses abused.

1 15-year-old boy abusing delivery horse. Boy discharged.

1 Striking horse in face with fist. Driver cautioned.

- 2 Abusing horses. Owner notified. Driver discharged.
- 1 Abusing horses down on street sick to make them get up.
- 1 Beating horse with butt end of whip. Not evidence enough to prosecute.
- 1 Abusing and beating horses.
- 2 Beating. Offender not yet found.
- 1 Beating horses over head. Driver watched.
- 1 Driver getting drunk and beating team attached to garbage wagon. Driver discharged.
- 1 Peddlers abusing horses.
- 1 Abusing horses attached to garbage wagon.
- 3 Abusing horses attached to sand wagons. Drivers cautioned.
- 1 Hitting mule over the head with a chain. See prosecution post.
- 3 Horse traders abusing. Cautioned.
- "Cruelly Working Old, Maimed, Infirm, Sick and Disabled Animals":**
- 1 Blind and lame from spavin—laid up permanently and owner cautioned.
- 1 Lame horse at Evanston laid up and owner cautioned.
- 1 Lame horse unhitched from wagon, laid up and owner cautioned.
- 1 Lame horse—newspaper delivery wagon—laid up, etc.
- 7 Lame horses from corn laid up.
- 2 Lame horses laid up. See prosecution post.
- 5 Lame horses laid up. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Lame from spavin. Horse laid up. Owner cautioned.
- 2 Sick and down on street.
- 1 Sick on street; sent to a Veterinary Surgeon.
- 1 Lame from quittor laid up and being treated.
- 1 Lame, laid up. Veterinary care given.
- 1 Worked with injured hip; laid up. Owner cautioned.
- 4 At Lake Forest with sore shoulders laid up.
- 7 Horses with sore shoulders laid up. Owners cautioned.
- 4 Horses with sore shoulders at Highland Park. See prosecution post.
- 1 Horse with sore mouth laid up temporarily.
- 1 Horse with sore shoulders working for City laid up.
- 2 Horses with sore back laid up. Sent to barn by C. W. Brown, City Inspector.
- 3 With sore shoulder. Collar adjusted.
- 1 With sore neck. No suffering; nothing bearing upon sore.
- 1 Working horse with sore back and sore hip. Stopped by Mounted Police Officer.
See prosecution post.
- 1 With sore leg laid up.
- 6 Working horses with sore shoulders. Owners cautioned.
- 1 Working horse with sore foot. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Flapping blinders. Owners cautioned.
- 11 Working horse unfit for service. Owner cautioned.
- 8 Horses unfit for service laid up.
- 3 Horses unfit for service; ordered destroyed.
- 1 Horse down on street helped.
- 1 Nose bags used for feeding on street examined with reference to ventilation, etc.
- 1 Mounted Police Officer ordered horse very thin and run down laid up. Notified Humane Society, and an officer was sent to see if horse was laid up. He found it laid up, and will not be worked till in fit condition.
- 1 Spite work complaints.
A horse killer is a cheap horse dealer, and buys for the killers. The horses they buy are abused, and these men are being continually watched and cautioned.
- "Failing to Provide Feed, Rest and Shelter":**
- 1 Failing to feed. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Horses in a barn in rear of an apartment building annoy tenants, and they complain that horses are not fed or watered and are eaten up by rats, all of which statements are found to be untrue.
- 1 Horse emaciated and covered with sores, bothered and tormented by flies. Owner cautioned to protect horse, gets a covering for it and gives it more attention.
- 1 Horse sick on lot ordered to be destroyed, and owner sold horse to Rendering Co., where it was destroyed.
- 3 Failing to feed and water. Cautioned.
- 1 Lame horse staked out in vacant lot in hot sun; compelled to take horse in during hot part of day and cautioned.

- 1 For sick horse in barn. Veterinary care provided and owner cautioned.
- 1 Heat prostration. Horse died.
- 1 Officer Brayne noticed horse, having a deep, raw, neglected sore, tethered out in a vacant lot and flies tormenting it. Owner, cautioned, cleans and dresses sore and places light cloth over it to protect it from the flies. Officer called again in a week and found animal's back practically healed up.

“Overloading, Overworking, Overdriving, etc.”:

- 1 Hauling brick over bad roads too much for a team. Six horses are used.
- 1 At excavation horses overworked. Owner is cautioned and lead team is provided.
- 4 Overworked and fatigued. Horses unharnessed and sent to barn by humane officer. Owner cautioned.
- 2 Overloading coal teams. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Overdriving. Owners cautioned about drivers.

“Humanely Destroyed”:

- 1 Sick on street at Cragin (collic), destroyed by Officer O'Malley of Cragin Police.
- 11 Sick horses down on street destroyed.
- 6 Sick horses destroyed at request of owner.
- 1 Old horse abandoned; destroyed.
- 3 Hit by street car—left front leg broken—destroyed at owner's request.
- 1 Horse killer taking two horses to killers stopped and one horse destroyed.
- 2 Horses' legs broken; destroyed on Veterinary's order.
- 1 Load of lumber fell on a horse, injuring it so that it had to be destroyed.
- 1 Destroyed at request of police.
- 1 Mule used on garbage wagon at Glencoe, Illinois, found unfit for service, was condemned and destroyed with owner's consent.

“Horses Examined”:

- 82 At dumps.
- 214 At excavations.
- 6 On junk wagons.
- 168 On street work.
- 1 Struck by street car, slightly injured; examined at owner's request and found able to work.
- 8 Hauling sand.
- 14 Hauling stone.
- 1 At excavation La Salle and Washington Streets, two three-horse hitches being used to pull team up hill.
- 203 On street hauling material.
- 150 On street work.
- 9 On fruit wagons.
- 84 On milk delivery wagons.
- 24 On delivery wagons.
- 12 On ice cream wagons.
- 3 At Highland Park.
- 3 Barns examined.
- 54 In barns for sale.
- 1 A complaint that horses were abused at an excavation at 31st St. and Indiana Ave. proved to be unfounded. The conditions were as follows: “Horses all in fine condition. There is a lead team that pulls the load up the incline to the street. This incline is kept in good condition so that the horses will have a good footing. When the empty wagons go down the incline the hind wheels are blocked, so that there is no trouble going up or down, and the best part of it all is that the owner of the eighteen horses is there in person and will not allow his horses to be abused.” This is the condition of affairs that a humane officer should strive to realize at all excavating work.
- At Lake Forest, August 16, 1912:
- 47 Horses and mules attached to cabs, brick wagons, stone wagons, coal and lumber wagons; also 10 horses working at McCormick's home, were examined.

Mules:

- 1 Overdriving and overworking mules by making them go 40 miles a day. Mules found to be in good condition and being driven 20 miles a day five days a week.

Cattle:

- 1 A steer owned by a Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, attached to a prairie schooner with 17 other steers, was noticed to be a little lame by a humane officer. The

shoe was found to be pinching it, and was pulled, giving instant relief. The officer then examined 214 horses, 21 oxen, 8 burros, 12 mules, 4 elephants, 4 camels, and found them all in good condition.

Goat:

- 1 Failing to provide proper care for sick goat. Owners cautioned. Will notify Humane Society if a change for the better does not take place in a few days, and goat will be humanely destroyed.

Dogs:

- 7 Starving. No cause for complaint.
- 4 Tied up on short chain and exposed to sun, etc. Relieved and owners cautioned.
- 2 Kicking dogs; cautioned.
- 1 Hitting dogs with sticks or canes; cautioned.
- 1 Mutilating dog by hitting it with sharp edge of shovel. Not enough evidence to prosecute.
- 1 Cutting dog's throat. See Prosecutions, post.
- 1 Brindle bull kept in barn to protect horses barks and annoys neighbors. Dog found well cared for, but is tormented by boys who come around the barn.
- 1 Poisoned.
- 13 Sick or injured, humanely destroyed.
- 2 Unwanted, destroyed.
- 6 Unwanted, sent to Pound.
- 1 Boston bull terrier chasing cats and biting cat's tail. Dog was not set on cat and mere instinct was to blame.
- 1 Stray dog reported.
- 1 Kept tied in dog house placed in yard so that dog to get air must lie in hot sun and in filth and dirt at night. Owner ordered to change things at once, which he did to satisfaction of humane officer.
- 1 Boy 7 years old "outside on the street teases dog in its own yard through the fence." The boy reached his arm over the fence in the act of teasing and tormenting dog and was bitten. Father of boy attempts to kill dog with a hatchet and assaults owner. The case is now pending in Court.

Cats:

- 1 Locked in building released.
 - 3 Cruelly killed.
 - 1 Falls from third story of building to ground and dies. No cruelty found, although it was charged that cat was thrown down.
 - 1 Smearing cat over with grease and oil, causing it to die in great agony. Done for sport. Could not get evidence in this case, but would like to prosecute the perpetrator.
 - 3 Tormented by boys.
- "Humanely Destroyed":**
- 6 Sick or injured cats.
 - 11 Unwanted cats.
 - 1 2 cats shot for trespassing on and injuring garden. Owner of cats and man who did the shooting are neighbors and are unfriendly. Both cautioned about cruelty to the animals.
 - 1 Cat shot for annoying neighbors at 3 a. m. This cat was wounded only and remained so for some hours before being killed. A good case for prosecution, but owner would not make complaint.
 - 1 Boy 13 years old shooting at and tormenting cats. Parents and boy cautioned in this case.
 - 1 A complaint that cats were burned alive by small boys; could not be verified.
 - 1 Cat killing young chickens is thrown from second story by owner of chickens and injured. Owner of cat complains.
 - 1 Chicken owner shoots at cats with an air gun to scare them away. He was told to warn owner of cats to keep them off his premises and stop shooting.

Monkeys:

- 3 Monkeys used by organ grinders examined by Officer Nolan were found to be in good condition and looked well. Cautioned.
- 2 Monkeys used by organ grinders examined by Officer Brayne and found all right and apparently were not abused. One Italian said, "I feed him all right; he likes the job." Cautioned.

Note:

In cautioning these Italians means giving them officer's card, showing who they are and where they come from and explaining the law and its punishment.

Rats:

1 Burning rats alive. See Prosecutions, post.

Chickens:

Chickens overcrowded in crates and shut off from air. After chickens were taken out of lower crates and overcrowding ceased. Owners were cautioned.

Failing to feed and water chickens. Chickens were found to be well cared for and only were objected to by neighbors, who did not like them around.

Complaint that three roosters in a coop were fighting and one of them was badly injured. Owners cautioned, who claim that it is hard to keep roosters from fighting.

Chickens improperly cared for are taken from owners, who are cautioned not to try and raise them.

Keeping fighting birds together in a coop. Owners cautioned and birds are separated.

Birds:

Feeding live birds to snakes at an amusement park. Snakes found to be shedding and not eating; that when they do eat they are fed eggs and milk and not birds.

Poisoning 17 pigeons. Poisoner arrested. Prosecution pending.

Lobsters:

Live lobsters kept on ice in a Department Store. "Live lobsters are dark green and must be kept in a cool place, but no ice should be on them or under them, as it would kill them." The boiled lobsters, which are red, were packed in ice.

Prosecutions:

For brutally cutting dog's throat—the cut was 5 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—a man was arrested by Officer Kane of the South Chicago Police on complaint of the owner of the dog, who was a woman, and the cruel act was the result of a neighborly row. Humane Officer Miller assisted the owner. Judge Gemmill fined defendant \$25.00 and costs. Strange to say, the dog is now alive and doing well. Prosecution 92-818.

Officer Brayne noticed a man holding a cage of rats over the flames of a fire and burning them to death on the street. The rats were jumping around in the greatest torture. The officer jumped off the car and stopped this cruel exhibition. Two men involved in this matter were arrested. Both were ignorant that they had done anything wrong. Their lawyer raised the question whether or not a rat was an animal. But Judge Himes fined one of them \$3.00 and costs and let the other go on account of poverty. Prosecution 92-635.

Driver of a team attached to a wagon hauling brick beat his horses so strenuously that he woke up a police officer who was at home asleep. The officer got up, placed the man under arrest and Judge Sabath fined him \$25.00 and costs—\$31.00 in all—at the Hyde Park Station. Edward Gallagher of the 13th Precinct was the officer. Prosecution 92-827.

One horse shark has another arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. One trades his horse to another and gives \$13.00 "to boot" for a horse, which is subsequently discovered to have a hole in its head filled up with putty. Humane Officer makes two sharks exchange horses and the \$13.00 is refunded. Both horses are what is known as "killers" and will not be allowed to work. Prosecution 92-737.

Police Officer Murphy arrested a man for driving an old, lame, thin horse. He was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Gemmill at Desplaines St. Police Station. Prosecution 93-78.

For hitting a mule over the head with a chain because it would not pull, the owner and driver were arrested and fined \$3.00 and \$5.50 and costs, by Justice Saunders at Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Two women of Glen Ellyn were witnesses and made complaint in this case. Prosecution 92-808.

For working a horse that was lame, and ordered laid up, the driver and owner were arrested. The driver was fined \$3.00 and no costs and the owner \$10.00 and costs, \$8.50, making \$18.50 in all. This horse was lame in both hind legs and suffering. The driver and owner were inclined to deceive the officer and paid the price—\$21.50. Prosecution 92-471.

For working horse covered with sores and generally unfit for service, owner is fined \$10.00 and costs by Judge Scully at Maxwell St. Court.

At Lake Forest, two men were caught working horses with sores on neck and shoulders, which were raw and the collar bearing on them all the time. Officer McCarthy procured warrants for the owners and they were fined \$5.00 and costs of Court respectively, by Judge Boylen at Highland Park. Prosecution 92-847.

At Highland Park, a man working a horse with a raw sore on right shoulder and collar bearing on it was arrested by Officer McCarthy and fined \$3.00 and costs by Justice Boylan. The horse is now wearing a breast collar. Prosecution 92-773.

Working horse with sore back, sore hip and poor in flesh, a man was arrested by Mounted Police Officer Loser and fined \$10.00 and costs by Judge Caverly at East Chicago. Humane Officer McDonough assisted.

For working horse with two raw sores on shoulder, an Italian was arrested and prosecuted by Officer McCarthy at Highland Park before Justice Boylan. He was fined \$10.00 and costs. The sores are getting the proper attention. Prosecution 92-719.

Bad Places in Streets:

South Chicago Ave., on south side of incline, is unusually slippery and horses are falling. Mr. Mulroy, Superintendent of 7th Ward, promised to attend to this. At 40th Ave. and Bloomingdale Road streets are in bad condition and horses hauling sand and gravel are abused.

Team track at Mayfair in bad condition and railroad asked to improve roadway. Horses hauling building material are abused.

Entrance to alley west of McVicker's Theatre on Madison St. is the scene of many horses falling.

Flies Tormenting the Animals at the Zoo:

One complainant said that the animals suffer, especially the buffalo, on account of the flies; that a large swarm of flies torment one old buffalo, making it frantic to get relief. "The constant effort is destroying its appetite and working up such a nervous condition that it is losing all its flesh and appears like a mere skeleton under a hide," etc., etc. The same complainant goes on to say: "The poor things are deprived of their liberty and natural means of protection and not even a blanket spread over the backs of those having insufficient natural covering or fly remedies used of any value at all, or any means employed to exterminate the flies," etc., etc.

Officer McDonough examined the birds and animals there. He found the birds to be in good condition. Their cages were clean and surroundings clean. He examined 2 mountain lions, 3 deers, 7 monkeys, 6 red foxes, 1 arctic fox, 3 coyotes, 2 wild dogs or Dingoes, and found them all contented. Their cages were clean. Some flies were on the bears. One old elephant was snorting and tossing hay on himself. Twenty-five ponies are in good condition. Monkeys, as usual, were scratching and looking for vermin on each other. He examined 11 buffaloes and three buffalo calves. One old cow buffalo was very thin, its bones sticking up, and the flies on this buffalo were more than on the others. They have a large triangular pen with a water run in it about 20x25 feet, where the animals can drink or bathe.

It is well known that the animals at the Lincoln Park Zoo are unusually well cared for under the supervision of Mr. Cy de Vry, who is known all over the country for his knowledge and skill regarding the care of wild animals.

Mr. de Vry says he has spent \$200.00 for fly "dope" this season; and that the dope is put on the bears and other animals three or four times a day. "The buffalo referred to," said Mr. de Vry, "is an old cow buffalo that gave birth to a calf last summer and another this summer, which was the cause of the poor condition of the cow at present, but she would be strong and fat this fall, and that in 25 years he had only lost two buffaloes by death."

He further said that flies were a great trouble to him and to the animals and he would be glad to get any good suggestions that would help him to protect the animals from them. Criticism in a case where a man is taking pains to do all he can, intelligently, hurts.

The Society has received many complaints of cruelty and neglect in the treatment of animals at the Zoo, but "invariably the officers have found no cruelty and no neglect." The number of these complaints is trifling considering that these animals and birds afford interest and amusement to at least 100,000 persons a day.

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SEPTEMBER, 1912

PIT PONIES

It is interesting to note that a movement is on foot in England to introduce mechanical haulage instead of ponies in the coal mines. This is the practical solution of the problem of pit ponies and mules, and it is to be hoped the movement will extend to every mining country.

A recent story which appeared in "The Animal World," of London, England, not only shows the pathetic feature of this underground life for animals, but measures the progress that has been made in the emancipation of little children from this service, and emphasizes the present need of mechanical haulage to free the pit ponies and mine mules from the unnaturally hard work to which they have been subjected for so many years.

It may be interesting in this connection to state that Mr. Harry Lauder, the famous Scottish comedian, once worked in a coal mine as a driver, and that on one occasion his life was saved by the sagacity of his pit pony. One day upon ordering his pony to proceed, it refused to budge even when urged to do so by the whip. A moment later there was a great crash of falling coal. After the fall was over the pony picked his way carefully by the pile that had fallen and continued on his way. When Mr.

Lauder realized that he owed his life to the little pony he threw his arms around its neck and gave it a kiss. His gratitude for his escape prompts him to give every year a silver cup and a gold medal to the Donkey Parade organized by the Blackpool Auxiliary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in London, England.

RELIEF WORK

Receiving a report that a horse was starving to death on a certain farm near St. Charles, Ills., Mr. E. F. Mann of the Elgin Humane Society and Constable Sinton of St. Charles made a thorough investigation. They discovered that not only was the report about the horse true, but that many cattle were dying from the same cause, and that a young girl of thirteen and a boy of nine had been left in sole charge of the farm and that they, also, were suffering from starvation.

It was learned that the father of the two children had gone to Algonquin and had left the children entirely alone for three weeks. During this time, one horse had died from starvation and another had grown so frantic from the pangs of hunger that it had battered its head against the barn. The cattle had eaten every bit of grass within their reach and were emaciated and weak from lack of food.

The children were not to blame for the condition of the animals, as they had done all in their power to care for them, and they, themselves, were suffering from want of food and care. Thanks to Mr. Mann and Constable Sinton, who uncovered the shockingly cruel and pathetic condition, action will be taken to have these children declared dependent and placed in proper surroundings. They have already received temporary relief, and the stock has been given proper care.

SOME SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A Boone County farmer of a methodical and mathematical cast of mind, makes the assertion that it costs \$248.00 to keep a team of horses for one year, and offers his expense account as evidence of the truth of his statement. The account reads as follows:

4 tons of hay at \$22.00 per ton.....	\$88.00
131 bushels of corn at 65 cents per bushel	85.00
Cost of care of horses per week, \$1.40	75.00
Sum Total	\$248.00

As the price of feed is higher in some localities and lower in others, he probably has given a fair average.

Another complaint of the present high cost of living came not long ago from the Menagerie in Central Park, New York. It seems that the greatly increased price of eggs, milk and meat have reduced the animal boarders to a lenten, hygienic bill of fare in marked contrast with the extensive menu enjoyed in former days. It is an open secret that the monkeys, tigers, lions, hippos and elephants are wroth over the food famine they are at a loss to understand. It is quite evident they do not take kindly to the practice of economy and the simple life.

Time was when a monkey could live well on an allowance of 7 cents a day, and a hippo and elephant for the sum of 60 cents. Today, the monk has to pay 12 cents a day for less food than he had before, while the hippo and elephant need \$1.00 and \$2.75 to defray their respective expenses. Perhaps the worst sufferers in this matter are the tigers and lions, which eat nothing but meat,—from twelve to eighteen pounds a day at 10 and 12 cents a pound.

So the high prices and hard times have extended to the animal world. It would seem a bankrupt prospect for our caged animal friends if we were not reminded of the old conundrum

which assures us of the fact that every bird carries a bill, each duck has a greenback, and all animals have either a (s)cent or four (fore) quarters with them. Possessed of this equivalent to currency, we know they have nothing to fear from high prices or frenzied finance, especially when they have such competent and experienced managers to handle their monies for them.

There is every indication that birds and animals are receiving more care and consideration than for many years.

In many European countries where the people have learned to cultivate every square inch of the soil and coax it to produce its utmost, the care taken of animals is equally great and painstaking. To show the conscientiousness of some foreign folk relative to the consideration due animals, we quote the following order issued by the mayor of a small city:

"Whereas, when the young people meet to dance each week after mass, the noise they make frightens the cocks and hens and other animals of the village, and whereas the result is prejudicial to agriculture, we hereby prohibit dancing within the bounds of the commune during the hours when domestic animals take their rest."

In America it is no uncommon thing for a humane society to go to the rescue of a cat up a tree, a squirrel in a trap, a pigeon wedged in under the cornice of an office building, a lobster or even a frog. A notable case was that of a society that defended a woodpecker. The complainant, a man subject to sleeplessness, brought suit against the bird charging it with disturbing the peace by tapping on a hollow tree with its bill early in the mornings, and asked permission from the court to kill the bird to insure quiet. The woodpecker was acquitted and allowed to go for the reason that it was within its own property rights and engaged in the natural pursuits of food.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



ZEBRA AT LINCOLN PARK

THE ZEBRA

The fine little fellow wearing the striped suit, pictured above, is a popular inmate of the famous Lincoln Park Zoo,—that interesting home for animals and school of natural history belonging to Chicago and cared for by Cyrus De Vry.

The zebra is one of a pair that were imported for the Zoo several years ago, and is a prime favorite with the thousands of children who visit the Park.

If zebras were as useful as they are ornamental they would be among the most valuable of animals, but as it is almost impossible to train them to ways of usefulness they serve only as circus curios and beauties of the zoo.

No one ever heard of a really tame zebra! Celebrated horse tamers and trainers have often tried to control the fiery nature of these spirited little beasts, in an attempt to break them in to harness and saddle, but few such efforts have been rewarded with success. In some rare instances zebras have been trained for riding and driving for both circus and private use, but even these animals were far from domesticated. Mr. Sheriff Parkins had the distinction of owning a beautifully matched and trained span of zebras, which he successfully drove in Hyde Park, London, many years ago.

Zebras are members of the Horse Family but are distinguished from all of their relatives by their peculiar color and marking, having coats of

delicate gray or buff curiously marked with stripes of dark brown or black. The coat on the under body and on the inside of the legs and under side of the tail is almost white and without stripes.

The original zebra,—the True Zebra or Mountain Zebra, as it is often called,—lives in the mountains of South Africa. They stand about four feet high at the shoulders. They vary in color from white and gray to a rich cream-color and are marked with velvety black stripes,—those on the legs running in horizontal bars like a succession of bracelets. The crest of the head is very high, surmounted by an upright standing mane, also marked with the alternate light and dark stripes.

Another species, Burchell's Zebra or "Quagga," used to roam in great herds over the vast plains of South Africa. Now, as in the case of most other wild animals of that region, they are each year becoming scarcer.

To look in upon the placid zebra pair at Lincoln Park, living the simple domestic life of the Zoo, it is hard to realize that in their native wilds these creatures are among the fleetest and most timid of animals, capable of scaling a rocky mountain side with all the agility and sure-footedness of a goat.

It has been said that if the zebra had a flowing tail like the horse he would be the most beautiful creature of the animal world.

THE LARK'S NEST

Helen is a little girl four years old. She lives in a white house which stands in a big garden full of lovely flowers. Behind the house is a field.

One summer morning, Helen went to play in the garden. Her father was in the field cutting corn and

Helen could see the huge machine with its two horses.

"I will go into the field and help father," thought the little girl to herself. She walked until she grew tired, and then she sat down to rest.

A lark flew up from her nest near by and sang her happy song. "Oh, there is a bird! She must have a nest in the corn," cried Helen, and she began to hunt for the nest. At last, she found it and there were six baby birds in it.

The child was delighted. "Oh, how lovely,—how tiny the birds are and what big beaks they have. They must be hungry for they keep saying 'Peep, peep.'"

Helen sat down in the corn and watched the mother bird bring worms for the little ones. Presently, she fell asleep.

In the meantime, her father with his big machine and the two horses drew nearer and nearer. At last, when they were almost upon the sleeping child, a lark flew up from her nest directly in front of the machine.

"The lark must have her nest in the corn," murmured the man. "I will find it so as not to kill the little ones." He began searching and was horrified to find his little daughter asleep beside the nest. He clasped her tenderly in his arms and the child awoke.

"Oh, father," she cried, "I was going to help you and then I found the nest. Aren't the little birds cunning? And the mother bird brings worms and the babies eat them. But what is the matter, daddy? Truly, I will help you."

"No, no, my child," said the father brokenly, "we will go in and find your mother. But I will not cut the corn around this nest. The good little mother and her babies can stay here as long as they like,—for she saved your life."

BISHOP DOANE'S LINES TO HIS DOG

I am quite sure he thinks that I am God—
 Since he is God on whom each one depends
 For life, and all things that his bounty
 sends—

My dear, old dog most constant of all
 friends;

Not quick to mind, but quicker far than I
 To turn to God I know and own; his eye
 Deep brown and liquid, watches for my nod;
 He is more patient underneath the rod
 Than I, when God his wise corrections
 sends.

He looks love at me, deep as words e'er
 spake;

And from me never crumb nor sup will
 take

But he wags thanks with his most vocal
 tail;

And when some crashing noise wakes all
 his fear.

He is content and quiet if I'm near;
 Secure that my protection will prevail,
 So, faithful, mindful, thankful, trustful, he
 Tells me what I unto my God should be.

FRANK AND THE TOAD

Frank was playing in the back yard when he discovered a toad hopping through the grass. Now, Frank was not a cruel boy, but like many boys, he was apt to be thoughtless. When the toad stood still, he cried out to him, "Go 'long! go 'long! or I'll whip you!" at the same time flourishing a stick with which he had been playing. But the toad did not move; so Frank brought the stick down on his back with such force that he gave a hop of pain.

Then, an amazing thing occurred. Looking up into the little boy's face, the toad opened his mouth and said, "Little man, you ought not to have done that." Frank, who had never heard an animal speak before, started back with his stick held aloft, his eyes staring and his mouth wide open.

The toad did not withdraw his own bright eye from Frank's, but seemed to penetrate the child's heart with his glance. Presently, a kitten crept out from a great hole under the house, and being struck with the odd picture,

approached, and with an introductory cough, followed by a mew, exclaimed, "What's the matter?"

"Frank just did a wicked thing," said the toad, without taking his glance from the boy.

"How so?" asked the kitten.

"He struck me a hard blow with that stick," returned the toad.

At that instant, a mouse put her head out of a small hole under the house, and running up to the group, squeaked, "What does all this mean?"

Pussy replied, "This naughty boy has given our friend Toad a hard blow with his stick."

"Oh, ho!" cried the mouse, "what's best to be done with him?"

"To Judge Ox," said the toad; and nodding to Frank, he hopped toward the gate. Frank moved after the toad as if something drew him that he could not resist. The kitten fell in behind, and the mouse followed.

The toad led the strange procession into a field near by, in which an ox was grazing. As they approached, the ox raised his head, and awaited their arrival with the utmost gravity. When within a yard of the ox, the toad said, "Your Honor, I have just been struck in a grievous manner by this boy."

"Assault and battery, with intent to kill," uttered the ox in a deep voice, turning a calm, dignified glance on Frank. "Let him be considered under arrest without more ado." Frank began to tremble.

"Let the case be presented to the grand jury immediately," continued the ox. "We do not delay," he added with a severe look, "as men are wont to do."

A grasshopper now stepped forward, carrying a staff,—which was only a straw,—and led the toad, the kitten, and the mouse away. Frank watched them furtively until they were out of sight, and then, on a motion from Judge Ox, he sat down on a

stone while a grandfather-long-legs held him in custody.

The grasshopper led the toad, the kitten and the mouse to a secluded spot, where sat twenty-three beetles, who composed the grand jury. In their midst was a ram, and he was the district attorney. What passed here, it would be improper to tell, for grand juries are very secret in their doings. But an indictment was found against the little boy, and duly presented. The ox stopped chewing his cud, and again declared that he could permit no delays such as were indulged in by men.

"Choose," said he to Frank, "whom you wish for counsel." At that moment, Frank heard a bleating calf coming, and thinking him a fine talker, he declared to the court, in a voice that was almost inaudible, that he would take this calf to be his counsel. The ox bowed to the calf, and so did the ram. A jury of twelve frogs was impaneled, and the indictment was read, setting forth in learned terms that Frank had assaulted the toad, maliciously and feloniously, with intent to kill.

Alas for poor Frank! at the very first objection put in by his counsel, the ram bent both his brows and his head with such a terrible air, that the calf, losing all presence of mind, blurted out something nobody could understand, and then, ingloriously turned tail and ran for a clump of bushes near by. The ram made a dash for him, but the ox commanded him to return to his place; and then, he asked the prisoner in a severe voice if he had anything to offer in defense of his conduct.

Poor Frank was so terrified by the flight of his counsel, the severe look of the judge and the threatening horns of the district attorney, that he could not say a word. So the case was given to the jury on the evidence of the toad, and they returned a verdict

of "guilty" without leaving their seats.

Frank now thought something terrible was coming. Judge Ox bade Grandfather-long-legs help him stand up for sentence. Then, a kindly smile stole over his face, and this is the sentence he pronounced: "The prisoner is sentenced to think over every night, when he goes to bed, how often he has been cruel to animals; and when he recollects abusing any, even if only a fly, to say to himself, 'I'm sorry, and will try not to do so again.'"

"Oh," cried Frank, gaining courage, "I will do that!" And he kept his promise.

From St. Nicholas.

THE OLD HORSE

No, children, he shall not be sold;

Go, lead him home and dry your tears.

'Tis true, he's blind and lame and old,

But he has served us twenty years.

Well has he served us; gentle, strong

And willing, through life's varied stage;

And having toiled for us so long,

We will protect him in his age.

Our debt of gratitude to pay,

His faithful merits to requite,

His playground be the heath by day,

A shed shall shelter him at night.

A life of labor was his lot,

He always tried to do his best;

Poor fellow, now we'll grudge him not

A little liberty and rest.

Go, then, old friend, thy future fate

To range the fields, from harness free,

And just below the cottage gate,

We'll build a roomy shed for thee.

And there we'll feed and tend the well,

No other horse can ever tell

And with such comforts we'll engage

Of greener, happier old age.

CASES IN COURT

In investigating a complaint made to the Society, charging a man with cruel abuse of his wife, Humane Officer Miller found the wife confined to her bed, suffering from painful bruises and a broken rib inflicted by her husband, who had kicked her.

The officer caused the arrest of the man, charging him with disorderly conduct and assault. Judge Heap heard the case and fined the man \$25.00 and costs. He was sent to the House of Correction to work out the fine.

Record 64; Case 781.

The Englewood Police arrested a man for cruelly beating a horse. Humane Officer Miller examined the horse, and the case was called in the Englewood Court. Judge Heap heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$20.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 92; Case 522.

The 19th Precinct Station arrested a man for cruelty to animals. Officer Nolan of this Society examined the team in question,—a black and a bay horse,—one of which he found to be suffering from several very bad sores on the shoulders and neck.

The case was called before Judge Heap, who imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$11.50, which was paid by the owner of the horse.

Record 92; Case 519.

Officer Swartz of the 30th Precinct Police Station placed a driver under arrest for using a team of horses that were in unfit condition for work. An officer of the Society was asked to examine the team.

Upon going to the stable where these horses were kept, Humane Officer McCarthy found five horses, in-

cluding the two in question, that were entirely unfit for service. They were lame and sore and ill-conditioned in many ways; and the barn was damp and dirty and an improper place for animals to live in.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the owner, and the driver and owner were both summoned to appear before Judge Decker of the Desplaines Street Court. After hearing the evidence in the case, Judge Decker discharged the driver, and fined the owner \$20.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$26.00, which was paid. The Court ordered the horses humanely destroyed at once.

Record 92; Case 588.

A recent case of barbaric cruelty, in which a faithful horse fell a victim to the diabolical temper of two men, occurred in the village of Dalzell, Bureau County, Illinois.

Mr. W. I. Kendall, Special Humane Agent at Princeton, Illinois, succeeded in bringing the men to trial and punishment. When told of the case Mr. Kendall investigated the matter at once and became satisfied that it was a case for prosecution. Whereupon he caused the arrest of the man in question and that of another man who was believed to be equally guilty of the offense.

These men were taken before Justice of the Peace John Dewey, at Spring Valley. Subpenas were issued for several witnesses to the cruelty, and the case called for hearing July 11th. States Attorney L. M. Eckert prosecuted the case.

The evidence offered at the trial disclosed the most atrocious cruelty. It was said by eye witnesses that the two men had harnessed the horse to a wagon, after which they had mounted

the seat, and had then given the horse a severe cut with the whip; that the horse had reared and fallen to the ground, striking its head against a post and also breaking one of the shafts of the wagon; after which the men had unhitched the horse from the wagon, tying it to a post, and had then taken turns in beating the animal with a heavy cane and a whip having a loaded butt; that the horse had soon fallen to the ground (still fastened securely to the post) where it expired from its injuries; and that even after the poor animal was dead the men had continued to belabor its body with blows.

Two witnesses, totally unbiased and disinterested in the case, testified that the men had taken turns in beating the horse for over five minutes by the watch. After hearing all the evidence, Judge Dewey fined each man \$20.00 and costs—\$54.75 in all. The men were committed to the county jail to serve out their fines.

While it was impossible to save the poor horse, the trial of the offenders has certainly accomplished great good as an object lesson in humane education. Mr. Kendall expressed himself as satisfied that the case and the wide publicity given it would deter others from mistreatment of animals in their custody.

Record 92; Case 456.

Complaint was made to the Society of the cruel neglect of a three-year-old boy by his step-mother. It was charged that the woman made it a practice to leave the child locked up alone in a flat all day long.

Officer McDonough interviewed the woman and learned that both she and her husband were employed by the day and that they were gone from the home from 7:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon. She admitted that the child was left alone in a locked

room during their absence. When warned by the officer that this must not happen again, she and her husband protested that they could not take care of the child. Officer McDonough then carried the little tot to the Juvenile Home. Judge Pinckney heard the case and ordered the child returned to the custody of the father, at the same time placing it under the protective care of Mrs. Mary Sehres, probation officer. Record 64; Case 675.

A director of the Society reported the case of a woman who had been deserted by her drunken husband and left to support a family of four children. Officer Nolan of the Society investigated the complaint. He learned that the man was a strong, healthy fellow, well employed and earning fair wages, who had abandoned his family to spend his money on drink. It developed that the wife had had him arrested on one occasion for cruelly beating her when he was intoxicated; and that the Judge of the Hyde Park Court had fined him \$50.00 and costs, for which he had been sent to the House of correction to work out the fine; whereupon his mother advanced the money to pay the fine and obtained his release. After this experience the family had suffered more than ever from the man's intemperance and cruel abuse.

Officer Nolan took the woman to the Court of Domestic Relations where she swore to a complaint against her husband for abandonment. The husband was arrested and his case tried before Judge Gemmill, who, upon hearing the evidence, ordered the man to pay \$6.00 per week into the court for the support of his wife and children.

Record 64; Case 698.

Officer Caguey of the 21st Precinct Police Station locked up a man for abusing his horse and then notified the Society. Humane Officer Brayne examined the horse and found it thin and blind but fit for some light work. The horse belonged to a peddler who was peddling without a license. Judge Walker heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$20.00 and costs, amounting to \$23.00 in all.

Record 92; Case 492.

Officer O'Neil of the Mounted Squad stopped a horse for the examination of a humane officer. Officer McCarthy of the Society found the horse to be suffering from a sore upon which the collar was bearing, and also from several raw sores on the back. The horse was unharnessed and returned to the barn. The driver was

placed under arrest. The case was called in the Harrison Police Court before Judge Beitler, who imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, totalling \$11.50, which was paid. The horse is having treatment for the sores and is taking the rest cure at the same time. Record 92; Case 405.

A man in Mattoon, Illinois, was fined recently \$10.00 and costs for cruelty to animals. According to the witnesses who appeared against him he had driven an old, decrepit, unfit horse until it had fallen on the street from exhaustion, and had then dragged it along the pavement for the distance of a block by means of a rope tied around its neck. The horse died. The case was prosecuted by States Attorney Hammond. Record 92; Case 320.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

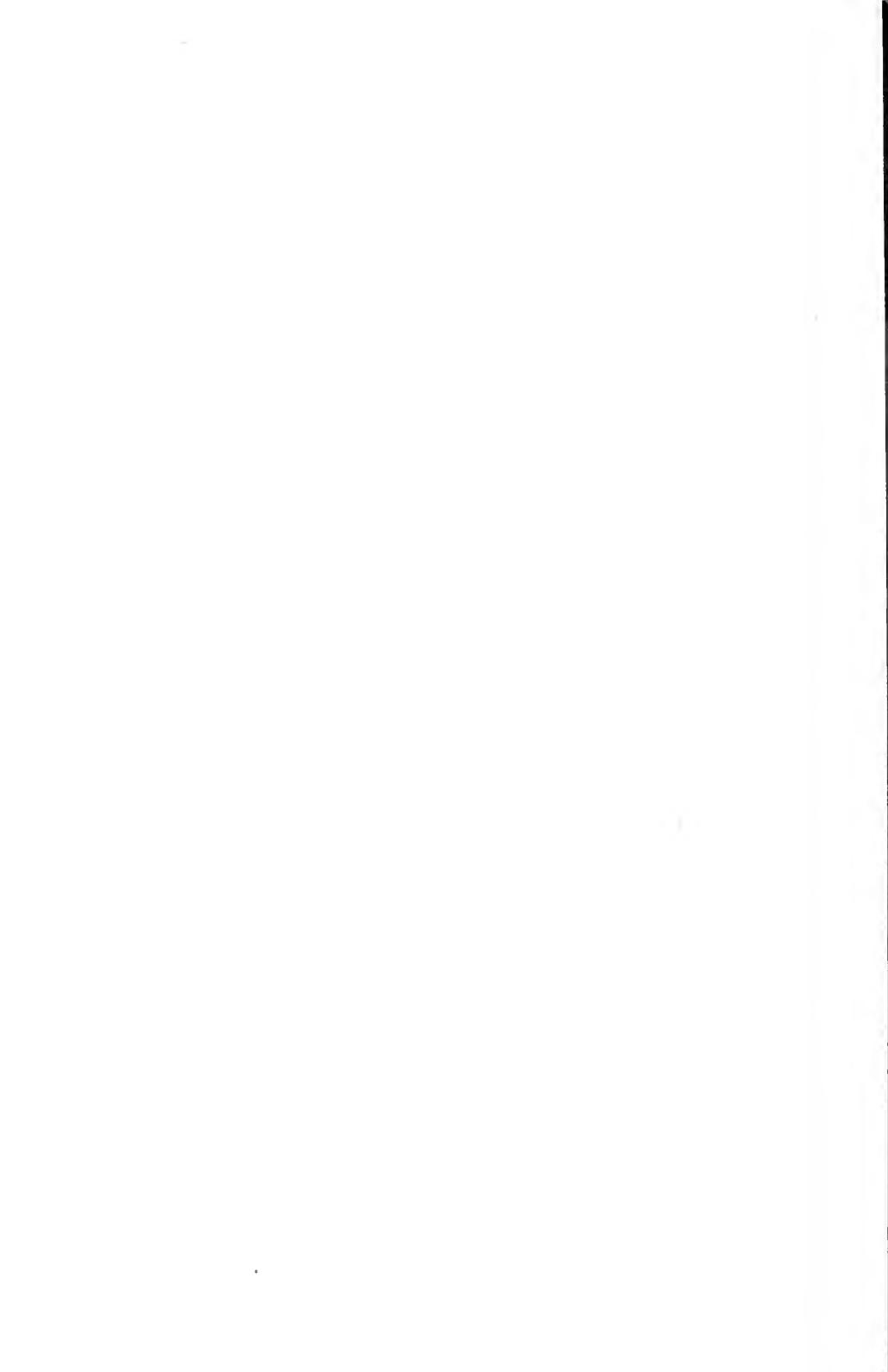
1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

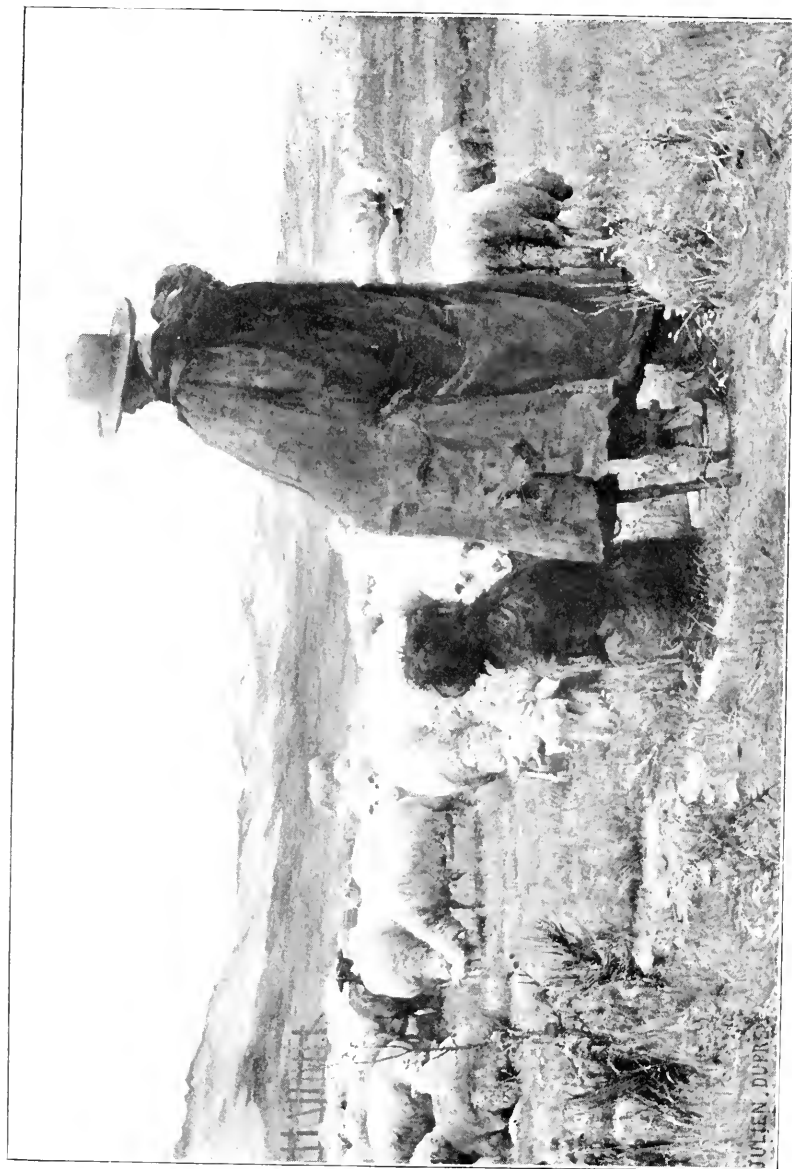
MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 81 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2





(Photographed by C. S. Hutchings)

“MINDING THE FLOCK,” by JULIAN DUPRE
Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

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THE STORY OF MARY ELLEN

WHICH STARTED THE CHILD SAVING CRUSADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

By Mrs. Etta Angell Wheeler, Who First Discovered and Reported the Case

[The sufferings of this little girl caused the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the first of the kind, to be founded in 1874, through the efforts of Henry Bergh, Elbridge T. Gerry and John D. Wright.]

Late in the year 1873 there was brought to me by a poor working woman, the story of a child whose sad case inspired the founding of the first "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." The woman was a quiet, reserved Scotch woman, truthful and careful of her words. The story was that during the two previous years there had lived in the rear tenement, 349 West 41st street, a family of three persons, a man, a woman and a little girl, supposed to be five or six years old; that during these two years the child had been a close prisoner, having been seen only once by the other tenants; that she was often cruelly whipped and very frequently left alone the entire day with the windows darkened, and she locked in an inner room; that the other occupants of the house had not known to whom to make complaint, the owner of the house, who lived on the premises, refusing to listen.

A week before, this family had moved to the rear tenement, 341 the same street. Later in the day I went

to 349 and heard a like story from others; then, hoping to see the child, I went to 341. The house was separated from the one in front by a narrow paved court, each of the three floors had two apartments, a living room and a bedroom in each. The living rooms were separated by a thin partition through which, during weeks to come, the cries of the child gave evidence of her unhappy life. The family I sought was on the top floor. Wondering what reason I could give for my intrusion, I knocked at the door. It was not opened. Wishing, if possible, to learn if the child was there, I knocked at the door of the adjoining apartment. A faint voice bade me "Herein." I saw a tidy room and in a dark bedroom a young German woman apparently very ill. While sitting by her bed for a short time she told me of coming with her young husband, not long before, to this land of strangers and strange speech; of her homesickness and failing health.

I asked her of her new neighbors. She had not seen them—there was a child—she had "heard it crying—perhaps it, too, was sick." Promising to come again, I returned to the other apartment where, after a time, the door was slightly opened and a woman's sharp voice asked my errand. I began telling her of her sick and

lonely neighbor and talked on until, unconsciously, she had opened the door so that I could step in. This I did and, being an unbidden guest, made a very brief call. I was there only long enough to see the child and gain my own impression of her condition. While still talking with the woman, I saw a pale, thin child, barefoot, in a thin, scanty dress so tattered that I could see she wore but one garment besides.

It was December and the weather bitterly cold. She was a tiny mite, the size of five years, though, as afterward appeared, she was then nine. From a pan set upon a low stool she stood washing dishes, struggling with a frying pan about as heavy as herself. Across the table lay a brutal whip of twisted leather strands and the child's meagre arms and legs bore many marks of its use. But the saddest part of her story was written on her face in its look of suppression and misery, the face of a child unloved, of a child that had seen only the fearsome side of life. These things I saw while seeming not to see, and I left without speaking to, or of, the child. I never saw her again until the day of her rescue, three months later, but I went away determined, with the help of a kind Providence, to rescue her from her miserable life.

How was this to be done? The man worked but irregularly. The woman earned no money. Their dress and living showed very little means. The postman had told the person who brought the first report to me that he left no mail for this family except, frequently, registered letters. Thinking this might mean money for keeping the child, I feared to arouse any suspicion lest the family should disappear, so I determined that no rescue should be attempted until there was fair promise of success. I asked advice. No one could tell me what to

do. There seemed no place of appeal. Meanwhile, it was from the sick woman I was to learn more and more of the cruel treatment of the little girl. She grew always worse, and her bed being now against the thin wall separating the two living rooms, she could but hear much of the abusive treatment. As often as I went to see her there was a piteous story to hear. At last she was told what had first brought me to the house, and we waited and hoped together.

Weeks went by. Easter Sunday came, bright with sunshine, warm with the breath of Spring. As I went into church, passing from the brightness without to the beauty of palms and lilies and organ strains within, the thought of the dying woman and the poor child smote upon me. I was very early and with a few flowers from the altar steps I turned away and went to spend the morning in the tenement. The child had been locked early in the dark bedroom, the Easter sunshine shut out,—the man and woman had gone, and would not return till night. The poor invalid gave the flowers a pathetic welcome and as I sat by her she told me of Easter Sundays of her childhood in the beloved Rhineland, all homesickness for which had now passed into longing for the land where sickness is not. Yet always she had wished to stay until her little fellow sufferer was rescued. We spoke of Christ and the Resurrection, of the glorious meaning of Easter Day, and we talked of the child alone in the darkness, and prayed for her release. Poor suffering woman! She knew death stood at the door, she did not yet know he was not to enter until the child she had so pitied was free and that in that very Easter week.

I had more than once been tempted to apply to the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," but

had lacked courage to do what seemed absurd. However, when on the following Tuesday, a niece said: "You are so troubled over that abused child, why not go to Mr. Bergh? She is a little animal, surely." I said at once,— "I will go." Within an hour I was at the society's rooms. Mr. Bergh was in his office and listened to my recital most courteously but with a slight air of amazement that such an appeal should be made there. In the end he said: "The case interests me much, but very definite testimony is needed to warrant interference between a child and those claiming guardianship. Will you not send me a written statement that, at my leisure, I may judge the weight of the evidence and may also have time to consider if this society should interfere? I promise to consider the case carefully."

It was the first promise of help and I was glad. The next morning I sent a paper giving what I had seen and heard, which was little, and the much that had been told me by others, and what seemed to me their credibility as witnesses. Going later in the day to see the sick woman I found, in her room a young man with a large official looking book under his arm. Hearing a nurse speak my name as I entered, he said to me: "I was sent to take the census in this house. I have been in every room." I inferred at once that this was a detective for Mr. Bergh. When I left the house, the young man was waiting on the sidewalk to tell me he had seen the child and was then going to Mr. Bergh with his report of her pitiable condition.

The next morning, Thursday, Mr. Bergh called upon me to ask if I would go to the Court House, the child having been already sent for. He expressed pleasure that he need not ask me to go to a police court, Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court having kindly taken the case.

After we had waited a short time in the Judge's Court, two officers came in, one of whom had the little girl in his arms. She was wrapped in a carriage blanket and was without other clothing than the two ragged garments I had seen her in months before. Her body was bruised, her face disfigured, and the woman, as if to make testimony sure against herself, had the day before struck the child with a pair of shears, cutting a gash through the left eye-brow and down the cheek, fortunately escaping the eye.

The child was sobbing bitterly when brought in but there was a touch of the ludicrous with it all. While one of the officers had held the infuriated woman, the other had taken away the terrified child. She was still shrieking as they drove away and they called a halt at the first candy shop, so that she came into court weeping and terrified but waving as a weapon of defense a huge stick of peppermint candy. Poor child! it was her one earthly possession. The investigation proceeded. The child's appearance was testimony enough, little of mine was needed, and, thus, on Thursday, April 9, 1874, her rescue was accomplished. This Mr. Bergh had effected within forty-eight hours after first hearing of the case. The next day the woman, who had so often forgotten her own suffering in pity and prayer for the child, died, happy that little Mary Ellen was free. Now, for the first time, we knew the child's name.

The prosecution of the woman who had so ill treated her, followed soon. One witness was a representative of the institution from which the woman had taken the child, less than two years old. No inquiry as to the child's welfare had been made by the institution during the intervening seven years. Record of her admission to

this institution had been lost in a fire. The testimony of fellow tenants, and the damaging witness of the woman against herself, under cross-examination, secured her conviction and she was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year. When leaving the Court House I tried to thank Mr. Bergh for the rescue of the child, and asked if there could not now be a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which should do for abused children what was being so well done for animals? He took my hand and said very emphatically: "There shall be one." To-day all the world knows how well that promise was kept. The time was come for a forward movement in the welfare of children and little Mary Ellen's hand had struck the hour.

The child was rescued,—what was to be done with her? The press had given the case wide publicity, reports had drawn fanciful pictures of her beauty and attractiveness so that from every quarter from the West to Florida, and from England, came offers of adoption. The neglected, hindered child would require painstaking and patience, and those uncertain offers were declined. Some attempts to obtain her through claims of relationship were investigated by Judge Lawrence and proved fictitious. After a short time she was put in a home, not one for young children but for grown girls, some of them wayward, who were being trained for service.

To me this was most unsatisfactory and after waiting some months I expressed my disapproval to Judge Lawrence who was now her guardian. He consulted with Mr. Bergh and soon after put Mary Ellen at my disposal. I took her to my mother near Rochester, N. Y.,—to my mother whose heart and home were always open to the needy.

Here began a new life. The child was an interesting study, so long shut within four walls and now in a new world. Woods, fields, "green things growing," were all strange to her, she had not known them. She had to learn, as baby does, to walk upon the ground,—she had walked only upon floors and her eye told her nothing of uneven surfaces. She was wholly untaught;—knew nothing of right and wrong except as related to punishments; did not know of the Heavenly Father; had had no companionship with children or toys. But in this home there were other children and they taught her as children alone can teach each other. They taught her to play, to be unafraid, to know her rights and to claim them. She shared their happy, busy life from the making of mud pies up to charming birthday parties and was fast becoming a normal child.

I had taken her to my mother in June; in the autumn following my mother died. She had asked that, after her death, my sister, living nearby, should take Mary. This she did and under her care were passed years of home and school life, of learning all good household ways; of instruction in church and Sunday school, and in gaining the love of many and the esteem of all who knew her.

When twenty-four she was married to a worthy man and has proved a good home maker and a devoted wife and mother. To her children, two bright, dutiful daughters, it has been her joy to give a happy childhood in sharp contrast to her own. If the memory of her earliest years is sad, there is this comfort that the cry of her wrongs awoke the world to the need of organized relief for neglected and abused children.

**THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN
HUMANE ASSOCIATION
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October, 14, 15, 16, 1912**

The approaching Annual Meeting of American humanitarians at Indianapolis this October is attracting widespread attention throughout the United States. Representatives are expected to be present from all sections of the country, from Massachusetts to California and from Minnesota to Louisiana. The last meeting of the Association which was held in San Francisco last fall proved a great and gratifying success and attracted much interest.

At the principal public meeting which will be held on the evening of October 14 next, addresses will be made by Governor Marshall, of Indiana, the Vice-Presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket; Dr. William O. Stillman, President of The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.; United States Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other prominent speakers. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge Building. There will also be a band and vocal quartet in attendance. Hotel headquarters will probably be established at the Hotel Claypool.

Many interesting papers will be presented and conferences of the prosecuting officers of humane societies will be conducted with an open forum discussion of methods of court procedure. Special sessions will be devoted to this subject. Many prominent speakers have promised papers and the principal states will be well represented on the program. President Surface of the Indianapolis Humane Society, with the members of his Board of Directors, is giving a great deal of attention to making the meeting a success; and co-operation is promised by the principal humane societies throughout the country.

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 81 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25	\$15
Honorary Members	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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OCTOBER, 1912

HUMANE SOCIETY FOR JOLIET

Joliet is rejoicing in a new-old Humane Society. After several years of inactivity, the Society organized in 1889, has been rekindled into life through the united energy of its members, both old and new.

At a meeting held in Joliet, September 20th, 1912, presided over by Dr. C. M. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, A. S. Leckie, manager of the Joliet Herald, was elected president; Rev. Charles M. Brown, vice-president; Ralph Austin, secretary; and Mrs. Winifred F. Godley, treasurer. J. E. Goosman has been engaged to investigate and take charge of all cases to be prosecuted in the courts. A committee has been appointed to nominate a board of directors.

This promises well for the future protection of the defenseless children and animals of Joliet and vicinity. The fact that a case of extreme cruelty to a horse, in which respondent is charged with starving the animal until too weak to stand, has already been brought to the attention of the Society, is immediate proof of the practical need for such an agency.

It is fortunate indeed that Joliet has among its citizens some justice-loving men and women who appreciate this

need; who are willing to give thought, time, money and service to supply it. The protection of helpless children and animals is a beautiful and necessary work. The entire community should recognize that the advancement of civilization is dependent upon the suppression of cruelty and the development of brotherly love. That this is becoming generally recognized is made apparent by the legislation that has been inscribed in the statute books of nearly every state in the Union.

Blessings on the *few* who see the importance of organized protection for little children and dumb animals, because the *many* are still in thoughtless ignorance of it. The average person, if he knows anything at all of the movement, is satisfied to contribute his sympathy alone. This is helpful, as far as it goes, but it is not initiative, and must find expression in some practical form to be of any real help. If everyone could know the dire need for action in this child-and-animal-saving work, they would not be guilty of inaction. More individual interest and effort is required to emancipate abused children and animals from cruel tyranny.

The humane movement is one of importance and dignity,—an essential part of the governmental force of our civilization. The splendid results as shown by the records of the well-conducted humane societies of this country, together with the constant growth of new societies, bespeak increasing public appreciation of the value of such organizations.

A humane society is an agency for the dispensation of humane feeling, protective interest and common justice. There is not a county in the land but needs such a dispensary and will continue to do so until public sentiment has become so humanized that kindness and consideration will be dispensed from every human heart.

As humanity makes true spiritual progress each step of the advancement will be marked by the better provision for the care of the destitute and oppressed among the human family, and by the more humane and reasonable treatment accorded to animals.

HUMANE MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS

Some time ago, the Michigan State Humane Association conceived the idea of gaining permission to visit state prisons and other institutions for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the inmates are humanely treated. This movement was prompted by the conditions exposed at Ionia and Marquette. An earnest attempt was made to accomplish this worthy purpose, but state officials were not responsive and the effort was not crowned with success.

Roused to action by the recent rioting and flogging scences at Jackson prison, as revealed by the public press, the Detroit Humane Society with its President, Jefferson Butler, and J. C. Richardson, President of the State Humane Society, as spokesman, has prepared the following resolutions which it will present as an appeal to the Michigan legislature:

Resolved, That our society request the state officials with authority over the Jackson prison and the warden in charge thereof to use the latest approved humane methods in the treatment of prisoners confined in said institution.

That we petition the legislature at its next session to provide sanitary buildings for the inmates of said prison, believing that with wholesome surroundings the morals of inmates will be improved.

That we recommend that none but experts in penology, selected by civil service examination or other proper tests, be employed in our state prisons.

The resolution bears these signatures: Jefferson Butler, C. E. Bird, Andrew C. Paterson, Frank T. Shearer, James F. Hill.

The members of the association

which convened were unanimous in taking the proposed action; all argued that none but well-qualified men should be employed as inspectors, that vicious prisoners should certainly be segregated, and that prisoners should not be confined in unsanitary cells without work, but that they should be given outdoor occupations that would afford physical and mental exercise. Reform in this particular is especially urged on the ground that it is the only reasonable treatment to accord prisoners if they are to be strengthened in moral character and fitted to re-enter the world's work. The experiments tried in the prisons at Cleveland and elsewhere substantiate the practical merit of such a method.

RECENT CALLERS

A School of Instruction for the Chicago Mounted Police officers was held in the Lecture Room of the Society's Building on Saturday, September 21st, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Captain Healey has taken infinite pains to build up the efficiency of the Mounted Squadron, and one of the instruments or means used has been this School of Instruction which is held on Saturday afternoons.

Miss Minnie Chapman, Special Agent for the Minneapolis Humane Society, visited this Society's office September 27th.

Mr. Paul Meherer, Second Vice-President of the Ford County Humane Society, Melvin, Illinois, paid us a visit on August 12th, and talked about matters relative to the work in Ford County.

Miss Nellie C. Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland, called at our office September 18th, last. She is a member of the Baltimore S. P. C. A., the Animal Refuge Society of Baltimore and the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society.

STATE HUMANE AGENT'S REPORT

Henry P. Dering reports that he humanely destroyed 155 crippled animals that had been injured in transportation, at the Chicago Stock Yards, last month; 138 crippled cattle removed from platforms at once, 5 calves, badly trampled; 7 sheep, trampled; 5 horses with broken legs.

BACK TO THE DEPTHS

Pit Ponies' Pathetic Return to Life of Darkness.

Sandy did not want to go back. After five weeks of freedom, the little pit pony stuck his little legs stubbornly into the ground and refused to budge when the sudden realization came to him with a shock that he was being forced back into the living tomb from which mercifully he had been allowed to escape for a brief, happy period.

Sandy not only stood his ground, but he fought and kicked and bit in a last desperate effort to retain his old-remembered blessed freedom. He struggled valiantly against the miners' horsekeepers, who gradually forced him, fighting frantically to the last, back into the cage at the Seaton Delaval Pit, Northumberland, and so back once more to the hateful depths of gloom and everlasting darkness and of death in life.

With a last kicking and clatter and a last and fierce cry of desperation and hopelessness, Sandy disappeared from view. The next time that Sandy will be brought to the pit-head and the glorious light of day will be when his tired, worn-out little body is sent up on its last journey, useless and dead.

Sandy's tragedy is the tragedy of all other pit ponies. It is not the least tragedy of the coal strike. Once Sandy and his brothers and sisters existed, wild and untamed, in the fairyland of Exmoor and Dartmoor. They tore about, free as the wind, wild, unchecked creatures of another existence in that glorious expanse of gorse and heather, and rolling, infinite uplands. Then came a day—a startling, bewildering day of horrible surprises—when they were chased and hunted with merciless and inexorable persistence until they were finally captured and carried off, their hearts thumping painfully against their ribs. Barely babies, their resistance was of not the slightest avail.

The tragedy of Bampton Fair is one of the most pathetic in the animal world. Hither come all the wild ponies of Dartmoor and Exmoor. On the last Friday of every October they are sold, and to the ponies the manner of their selling is a gamble of life and death. There is no rhyme or reason behind it. Some of them just happen to be sold to wealthy families, who make pets of them, and their lives are spent in clover for the rest of their days. Others are sold to hard-working folk—costers

take a lot of them—and the rest of their days, though not unpleasant, are certainly spent in hard work.

The rest become pit ponies, and vanish from existence. From the moment they descend to the blackness of the pit they never see the light again. For eight hours a day they haul the coal-trucks about in the shallow workings, for they are chosen for their smallness. In many cases, such is the effect of the awful and continuous darkness that total blindness happens in two years.

The only satisfactory thing about it all is that but for the pit ponies children might have to do the work. Up to 1840, when an act was passed abolishing child labor, little naked children used to do the terrible work of pulling the coal-trucks about in utter darkness. They had belts round their naked bodies, and chains affixed, which passed between their legs to the trucks. When the merciful act was passed coal-folk said that it meant the ruin of the industry. Then came the tragedy of the Dartmoor and Exmoor ponies.

When Sandy was brought to the top after his long incarceration, he was a little helpless for some time. Then gradually old-awakened memories returned to him, and with a joyful little snort he sniffed the dear-remembered air of his babyhood and freedom, and would have dashed wildly away there and then had he not been held.

For five wonderful weeks he thrived and flourished, and lived some of his old free life over again. His head became once more lifted and erect, and his eyes brightened. His little quick step became confident and jaunty, and he was willing and glad to play with anyone. His frolics were pretty and fascinating to see.

Then the doom fell again; AND THIS TIME THE END.—From *The London Daily Mirror*.

The Government inspection of pit ponies in England is now an accomplished fact, and the lives of these dumb workers in the sunless depths of the earth are now open in a measure to public gaze. The mining authorities, especially of late years, have taken active steps to suppress cruelty, and have themselves prosecuted in many instances of brutality brought to their notice.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A FOREST FAMILY

Lightfoot and Antlers were as pretty a pair as ever ran wild in the woods. Antlers was three years old. That seems young for a buck which could boast a handsome set of horns with three prongs, and a wife besides. Lightfoot, the doe, was grace itself, slender-limbed and sleek-coated, with the loveliest white throat imaginable, and oh!—how fast she could run!

The pair lived in the cool glades of the forest, and ate the sweet tender leaves of the poplar trees that grew on the edge of the wood; when they wanted something especially good, they went to the lake and fed upon luscious water-plants near its margin. Standing there in their innocent enjoyment or swimming far out into the water, they were a beautiful sight.

When winter came they went far up into the hills until they reached the thick dark spruce and pine trees, where, sheltered beneath deep snows, they found the green, tender plants that deer most like for food.

In the spring, Lightfoot presented Antlers with a pair of baby deer or fawns. They were exactly alike, with big brown eyes like their mother's, and thick, glossy, yellowish-brown coats spotted with flecks of white. Antlers was indeed a proud father, and he loved to help Lightfoot care for the little ones, which grew larger and more beautiful every day.

One day in early autumn, when they were almost tall enough to feed from the branches, Antlers said: "I have just heard the baying of hounds in the distance, and I fear they are fol-

lowing some poor deer. Lightfoot, if ever you hear such a sound when I am away, take the fawns to some safe hiding place and then run as fast as you can for your own safety. If you have to swim for it, do not be afraid,—you know how."

Lightfoot was very watchful after this warning. One day, she heard the hounds in full cry, coming straight toward her home in the thicket. She had only time to hide her fawns,—then away she ran like the wind. Nearer and nearer came the cry, but she kept up her courage because she could see the blue waters of the lake shining through the trees, and knew that could she once gain the shore she would be safe. She finally reached the edge of the lake bordered with a thick fringe of trees and underbrush, plunged into the water and struck out for the distant shore. Suddenly, she saw something that made her heart almost stop beating. A boat darted out into the water from behind a point of land,—and in the boat was a man! She turned to go back but the boat shot between her and the shore, and again she headed for the opposite side of the lake. Again came the boat. Again and again she turned, striving each time to reach shore but each time turning back. What did it all mean? she wondered. She soon found out. Another boat appeared and still another, until thus surrounded, she was forced to swim between them. "What do they want with me?" thought poor little Lightfoot, as her breath came quick and short and her pretty limbs trembled with fear and exhaustion.

Finally a boat-house was reached, where a crowd of people stood on the dock. Lightfoot, faint with fatigue and fright, struggled to the beach, where she sank, gasping, in a pitiful heap. She thought of Antlers and her babies, and closed her eyes, as she thought, forever. But her captors

were not cruel to her. Instead, they covered her with warm blankets, gave her warm milk, and rubbed her cold, tired limbs until the blood came surging back into them.

When she had recovered from the shock and was quite herself again, they placed her in a small park that had been made for her. The place was fenced with poles, and to make it more secure, wire netting had been stretched over them. Lightfoot lay very still, apparently contented enough, but her heart was aching for Antlers and the fawns. All at once her keen eyes discovered something the others had not seen,—a loose place in the wire netting. She quietly watched her opportunity and springing to her feet with a startling bound dashed through the fence. In an instant more, she was free. Later, she was seen in the bosom of her deer family. Her evident joy over the reunion made it impossible for her captors to find it in their hearts to break again her family ties.

DO GOOD DEEDS—NO MATTER HOW SMALL

Note: A letter received from a little school girl, asking what a child could do to show kindness to animals, prompted the following suggestions for tiny tots.

If you are too young and too small to be of much assistance to people, you can, at least, help the animals. You can scatter crumbs of bread or grains of corn for hungry birds; you can keep a dish filled with fresh water for thirsty birds, squirrels, cats and dogs; you can take under your protection a lost or homeless kitten, or place a bundle of dry straw in a sheltered corner for a shivering dog. When you see stupid children who have not been taught better, teasing and tormenting animals, tell them that they should protect rather than injure these

animal friends. If you see any one hurting a toad, frog, lizard or bat, explain to them how useful these little creatures are, and how wicked it is to wilfully injure such harmless and helpful things.

If you will, you can find an opportunity every day to do a kind deed,—if it is no more than to help a young bird that has fallen from the nest back into it again, or to put a little toad out of harm's way, or to feed and water some neglected cat or dog. Even a kind word and a friendly pat for a passing horse—that likes such an attention as well as you do—is a good deed.

If you make it a practice from childhood to let no day pass without doing some kind act to others, you will carry within your heart a great fountain of joy.

ATTENTION, BOY SCOUTS!

Office of The American Humane Association,
George H. Meritt, Publishing Dept. Secretary,
Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth
Ave., New York City.

My dear Sir: I note your inquiry as to what things the Boy Scouts might do to aid the purpose of this Association. The best thing that the Boy Scouts could do, in the direction indicated, would be to cultivate the spirit of mercy and humanity among boys generally.

There is a disposition on the part of many boys to use air guns or sling shots, with which to hit, injure or kill birds. Many boys, particularly in the country, are fond of trapping, without considering the frightful suffering that wild beasts suffer when caught in traps and left to starve slowly to death. Many times traps are not visited for many days. They should always be visited every day and the law in each state should demand this, as it does in some states.

On the streets boy scouts could show their manliness and that they stand for the higher grade of civilization, by protecting defenseless animals or reporting abuses to anti-cruelty societies. Quantities of dogs wander away from home in cities and often follow their owners in from the country. On losing track of those to whom they belong, they are apt to become tramps, and are ultimately starved to death or subjected to abuse which they do not properly deserve. Many families go away in the summer and leave their pet cats to starve slowly in back yards or cke out a miserable existence by stealing scraps from garbage cans. Many horses are found on the streets with sores under their harnesses. They are often badly underfed, and are not infrequently lame and unfit for work. Now, Boy Scouts could report cases of this kind and do what little acts of humanity are within their power to afford temporary relief. They could at least, stop boys from stoning and abusing dogs and cats, and helping to exterminate our song birds.

It seems to me that it would be good to encourage Boy Scouts to help to maintain bird preserves, in wire net enclosures, where the birds might find refuge in leafy nooks, and a chance to bathe and drink safe from molestation. These bird sanctuaries are being started in many parts of the country and most city governments would heed a request from boy scouts to have a little section of some city park set aside for this purpose. Fifty per cent of our birds have already been exterminated, and we have to rely upon them to protect us from insect pests. Our wild animals also are being exterminated and many of these are harmless and interesting.

If anything which I have said strikes you favorably, I shall be glad to take the subject up somewhat in detail. If you care to publish some little manual or leaflet making humanitarian suggestions to Boy Scouts, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in preparing something of the kind.

Wishing you success in this attempt to develop character and resourcefulness in American boys, and hoping that it will not tend unduly to mere militarism, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) DR. W. O. STILLMAN,
President.

CASES IN COURT

Officer Edward Galligher of the 13th Precinct Police arrested a driver for cruelty to animals, and asked for the assistance of a humane officer.

Officer Galligher said that he was asleep in bed when he was awakened by blows from a whip. He arose and saw the driver brutally beating a team of horses at 70th Street and Champlain Avenue. He dressed and hurried to the place in question, and placed the driver under arrest.

Judge Sabath, of the Hyde Park Police Court, heard the case and imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$31.00, which was paid.

Record 92; Case 827.

Officer Brayne of the Society arrested a man for contributing to the dependency of his child.

Respondent's wife had been obliged to go to her own home to live because of unpleasant relations with her mother-in-law. Respondent contributed nothing towards his wife's support. Later, she was horribly burned in a gasoline explosion. Respondent was notified, but did not go to see her or help her in any way. A child was born to the woman before she recovered from the burns.

Officer Brayne called on the woman and found respondent had neither called to see her nor sent her any money. The officer then called on respondent and advised him to make arrangements to support the child and defray the heavy expenses for his wife. He said he could do nothing as he was only earning \$10.00 a week. He was living in a well furnished flat with his mother.

The case came to trial in the Court of Domestic Relations. Respondent was defended by counsel and made a plea of "not guilty." Judge Moran severely criticised his conduct and

ordered him to pay \$5.00 a week for the care of the child until he could earn more. The Court told the wife to send all doctor's bills to respondent to pay.

Record 65; Case 67.

Humane Officer McCarthy came upon two teams of horses that were hauling crushed stone to Lake Forest. Three of the horses had bad sores on their necks and shoulders, upon which the collars and harness were pressing.

The officer ordered the drivers to remove the collars at once and lead the horses to the barn. He then went to Highland Park and swore out warrants for the arrest of the owners of each team. When the cases were called for hearing, Judge Boylan, after hearing the evidence, fined one respondent \$4.40, and the other \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$9.40. Both fines were paid. The horses remained in the barn until fit for work.

Record 92; Case 847.

The Desplaines Street Police Station asked that a humane officer be sent to examine a horse. The horse was found to be thin and lame and very old. The driver was arrested.

Judge Gemmill heard the case and fined the prisoner \$3.00, and forbade him to work the horse again.

Record 93; Case 78.

A woman appealed to the Society for help. Officer McDonough responded to the call. He found the woman in question, who stated that her husband was a carpenter by trade, but that he was an habitual drunkard and cruelly abusive to her and her three children.

Officer McDonough had the woman procure a warrant for the arrest of

her husband at the Court of Domestic Relations.

The case was called before Judge Moran, who ordered the husband sent to the House of Correction for three months and given treatment for the liquor habit. The wife told the Judge that she could support herself and family, as she had done for two years past, by scrubbing and washing.

Two days later the Humane Officer was called to the County Morgue. Respondent had died. Death from chronic alcoholism was the verdict of the coroner's jury.

It was found that the husband carried some insurance, but that owing to the jury's verdict it could not be collected for the family.

Record 65; Case 148.

Officer Kane, of the South Chicago Police Station, called for the help of an officer of the Society in a case where a man had cut a dog's throat. The officer arrested the cut throat on a warrant sworn out by a citizen.

Humane Officer Miller found the dog suffering from the cut, which was five inches long and one-half inch deep.

Judge Gemmill fined the prisoner \$25.00 and costs. The dog is alive and well.

Record 92; Case 818.

Officer Loser, of the Mounted Police, locked up a driver for working a horse in bad condition. The officer led the horse to a nearby livery for care, and called for an officer of the Society to prosecute the case.

Humane Officer McCarthy examined the horse; it was very thin in flesh and had bad sores on back and one hip.

The case was called in the East Chicago Avenue Court before Judge Caverly, who fined the driver \$10.00 and costs, making \$16.50.

Record 92; Case 675.

A humane officer of the Society noticed a horse which seemed to flinch when pulling the load. He examined the horse and found a raw sore under the collar.

He ordered the driver, who was also the owner, to remove the collar at once. The horse was sent to its barn and the driver taken to jail, where he gave bonds to appear in court at a given time.

Judge Boylan, of Highland Park, heard the evidence in the case, and fined the man \$3.00 and costs, \$5.25 in all, which was paid. The horse is now wearing a breast collar, which relieves the sore from all pressure.

Record 92; Case 773.

A man in Highland Park was placed under arrest by Humane Officer McCarthy for working a horse suffering from very sore shoulders. The horse was unharnessed and sent to the barn.

Judge Boylan fined the man \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$14.15, which was paid. The horse is now wearing a breast collar and the soreness is gone.

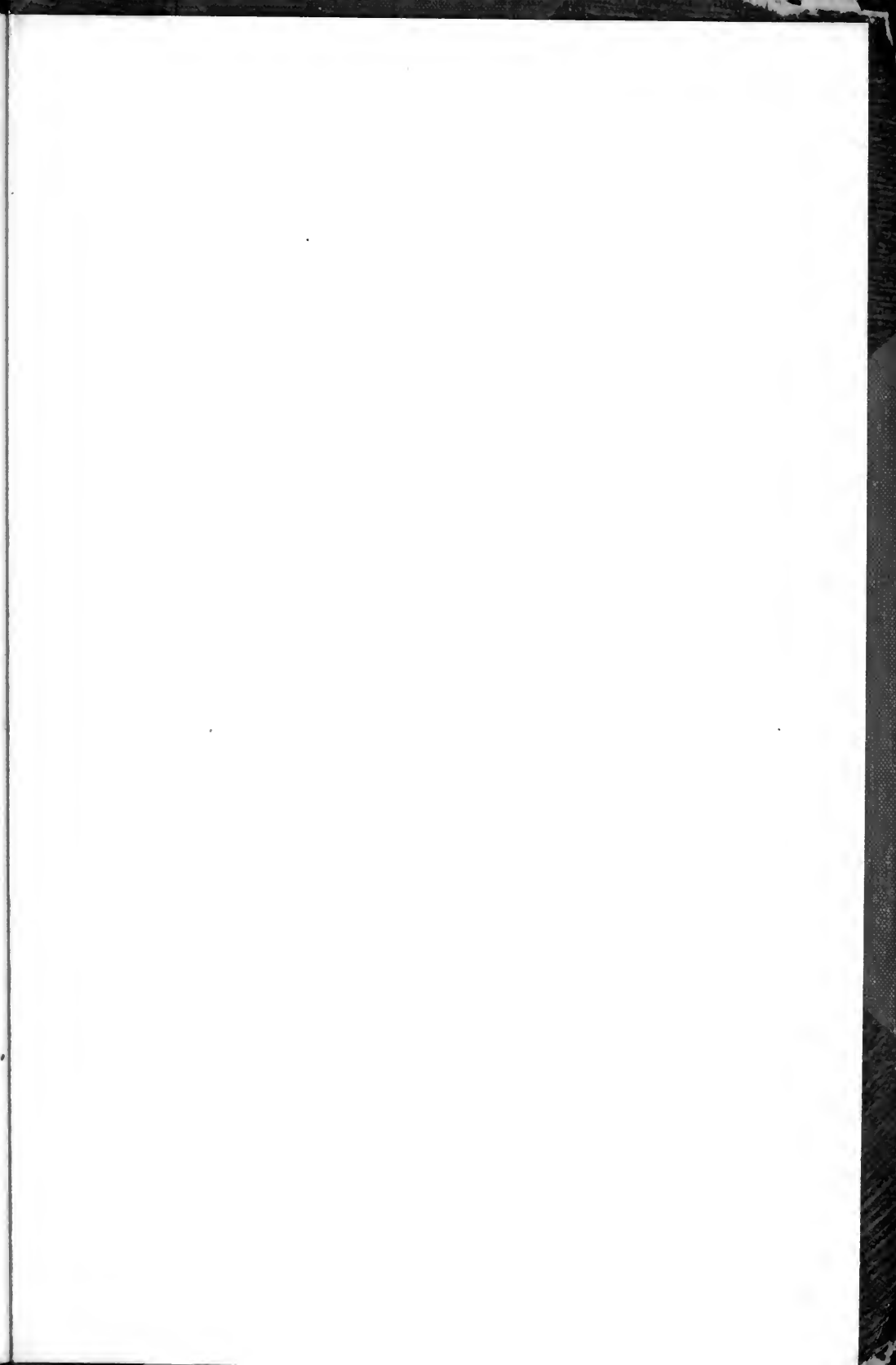
Record 92; Case 719.

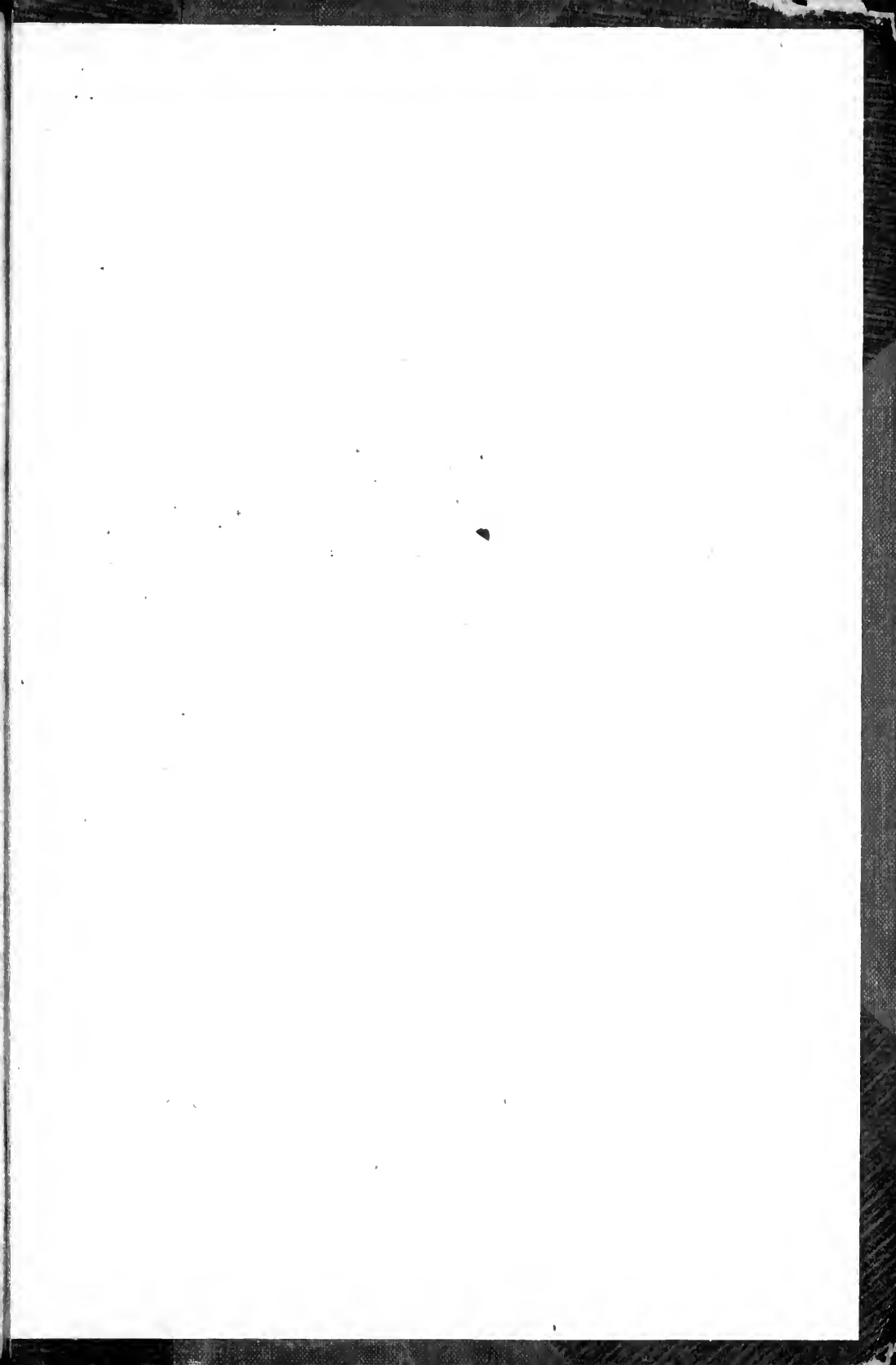
Through the intervention of Mr. Harry Muss, President of the Champaign Humane Society, two men have been imprisoned in the county jail, and are now held to the grand jury each in \$200 bonds, on a charge of extreme cruelty to a horse.

The men were driving a livery horse; the weather was very hot and the horse became overheated and tired, whereupon the men plied the lash until the hide of the animal was cut literally in ribbons. The horse died.

The men now await trial, in which L. A. Glenn will represent the state. Mr. Muss says that for diabolical brutality the case is without a parallel in his experience. Humanitarians all over the state will await with deep interest the outcome of the case.







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